

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2009

HEARINGS
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ONE HUNDRED TENTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2009

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2008.

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT: IDENTIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF CRIMINAL ALIENS, STUDENT AND EX- CHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM FEE INCREASES

WITNESSES

CATHERYN COTTEN, DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, DUKE UNIVERSITY

**JULIE L. MYERS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, U.S. IMMIGRATION AND
CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT [ICE], DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN PRICE

Mr. PRICE. Subcommittee will come to order. Good morning, everyone. Today we will be discussing the wide variety of activities carried out by Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or ICE, and we will first focus on the Agency's Student and Exchange Visitor Program.

We will hear testimony about this program from Ms. Catheryn Cotten, the Director of the International Office at Duke University, and we will then have time for a round of questions. Then we will hear testimony about the overall range of ICE's programs from Assistant Secretary Julie Myers. We will then have time to ask Ms. Myers questions about the Agency's 2009 budget and her goals for ICE over the next year.

In our post-9/11 world, ICE has an extremely important mission. It has broad responsibility for enforcing customs and immigration laws including the prosecution and removal of those found in violation of immigration statutes. While other areas of the Department are focused on preventing unlawful entry into the United States, ICE has what is perhaps the even more difficult job of finding and removing illegal aliens once they have blended into the population.

Given the important role ICE plays, we will want to hear why the Agency's 2009 budget request is only \$4.7 billion or one-quarter of one percent more than provided for 2008, far below the rate of inflation. I want to start out, however, by highlighting an area in which ICE has clearly made good progress.

Two years ago ICE's financial audit showed material weaknesses in all eight areas reviewed. I want to congratulate Ms. Myers and her financial management staff for eliminating all of those material weaknesses in the 2007 audit. I trust that they will continue to

work hard to correct the remaining financial system security deficiencies.

ICE continues to face numerous challenges in other areas. This subcommittee has high expectations for what can be achieved before the transition to the next administration. Chief among our interests is ICE's ability to identify and remove every criminal held in penal custody and judged deportable.

As our listeners may know, we made this goal the centerpiece of the fiscal 2008 appropriations law, and we continue to believe that it should be ICE's top priority. In 2006, the DHS Inspector General reported there were over 600,000 criminal aliens held in U.S. custody but largely unknown to ICE, yet today, ICE is not able to guarantee that all incarcerated criminals without the right to remain in the U.S. will be removed from the country upon their release or parole.

For 2008, this subcommittee provided ICE \$200 million for the comprehensive identification and removal of criminal aliens, and ICE is required to report to the committee by March 25, less than one month from now, on how this funding is being used. We want to hear from Ms. Myers about the progress that has been made in planning for this initiative.

In 2008, the subcommittee also provided significant support for ICE to expand its detention capacity, more than quadrupling last year's request for additional beds, and increasing ICE's detention capacity by 4,500 spaces to 32,000 beds overall. This continues the example set in the previous Congress.

Since 2006, in fact, the subcommittee has increased ICE detention capacity by a dramatic 56 percent. We need to ensure that this expansion is accompanied by equally robust oversight of detention standards, and particularly, the committee is concerned about the treatment of children and other vulnerable individuals in ICE custody.

The largest increase proposed in the 2009 ICE budget is for 1,000 additional detention beds. Last year the committee discovered that ICE had been forced to request a budget for detention beds that did not meet its operational detention needs, so we will be asking Ms. Myers for assurance that the budget requested for detention in 2009 reflects the best operational estimate the Agency has for needs in the coming fiscal year.

An important security responsibility at ICE is the protection of federal offices by the Federal Protective Service, or FPS. GAO reported that the capabilities of FPS have deteriorated so significantly that federal buildings "face a greater risk of crime or terrorist attack." This must be corrected. The committee mandated additional FPS hiring in the 2008 omnibus bill, which we will certainly discuss today.

The Student and Exchange Visitor Program is another important component of ICE's domestic activities. This program's mission is to ensure that foreign students and the educational institutions they attend are legitimate and do not offer opportunities for terrorists or other exploitation.

ICE has proposed doubling the revenues collected from foreign students and educational institutions to increase associated enforcement, to improve institutional support and outreach, and to

develop a replacement data system critical to the program. Coincident with protecting our country, however, we must be careful not to send a signal to the students, researchers and academics throughout the rest of the world that the United States no longer welcomes them.

The 9/11 Commission Report recommended, “rebuilding the scholarship, exchange and library programs that reach out to young people and offer them knowledge and hope”, as a part of a strategy to counter cultural causes of terrorism. On a subcommittee overseas delegation to the Middle East in January, foreign ministers in Egypt and Oman emphasized how a reduction in student exchanges with the United States negatively affects their countries.

Perhaps more critically for us, however, it also harms the global image and perception of our country abroad. After DHS and the State Department revised the student visa process in 2003, foreign enrollment fell by more than 20,000 students nationwide for the 2005/2006 academic year. Fortunately, foreign enrollment is once again increasing and has almost reached the historic highs set in the 2002/2003 academic year.

But higher fees and negative perceptions about a planned expansion of ICE enforcement risks sending the wrong message to those who wish to come to this country for educational purposes. To discuss this issue and open our hearing this morning we welcome before us Ms. Catheryn Cotten, the Director of the International Office for Duke University and the Duke Medical Center.

Ms. Cotten is a constituent of mine, I am proud to say, but she was recommended to the subcommittee by the Association of American Universities. Ms. Cotten is an expert on international student visa issues and has worked with DHS since it first established the programs to monitor international students and exchange visitors.

So we look forward to exploring the implication of ICE’s new proposal with you, Ms. Cotten, and we appreciate your traveling here to be with us today. So we will hear from you in just a moment. Let me first turn to my colleague, Ranking Member Hal Rogers, for his remarks, after which we will have five minutes for your testimony, Ms. Cotten, and then time for questions.

OPENING STATEMENT OF RANKING MEMBER ROGERS

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and welcome to Ms. Cotten and Assistant Secretary Myers. First, a few words about ICE. In many ways, the recent history of ICE epitomizes the maturation and development of DHS itself. It was just a few years ago that ICE was suffering from what I would call an INS hangover as the Agency was failing to meet its mission requirements, unable to hire critical personnel and was found to be deficient in virtually all aspects of its financial and budgetary systems.

Now, just three years later, ICE is meaningfully contributing to significant improvements in our border security, sustaining the practice of catch and return, vigorously enforcing immigration and customs laws, keeping pace toward hiring additional special agents and immigration enforcement officers, and just recently cleared its material weaknesses and obtained a clean financial audit.

Assistant Secretary Myers, this turnaround is a testament to your leadership as well as to the perseverance and dedication of

the men and women at ICE. In many ways, you all have weathered the onslaught of challenges and helped ICE begin to meet our expectations as the second largest law enforcement agency in the federal government and the largest investigative component within DHS.

But before I congratulate you too much I must offer a bit of caution. I do not have to tell anyone here that the very nature of this mission requires constant vigilance and continuous improvement. Allowing the wrong person with the wrong motives into our country can have dire consequences. Our recent past reminds us of this.

ICE must build upon its contributions to the Secure Border Initiative and never again return to the flawed and defeatist practice of catch and release. ICE must expand efforts to disrupt and arrest the heinous perpetrators of transnational crimes, such as internet pornography exploitation, human smuggling and money laundering.

ICE must ensure sufficient resources are devoted to customs enforcement to protect our economy. I am pleased to see the fiscal 2009 request does just that. Finally, as our terrorist adversaries search for less obstructive means of entry into the country, ICE must rise to the challenge of preventing abuse of programs, like the Student and Exchange Visitor Program and Visa Waiver Program.

So to put it mildly, ICE must continue to improve. Far too much is at stake to fail. After all, it was James Madison who noted America's, "indebtedness to immigration for her settlement and prosperity", and it was Lincoln who noted that not even the Civil War could stop immigrants from seeking the gold and silver that waits for them in the west.

So I see ICE as a fulcrum in the balance between legitimate travel and trade upon which our country depends with that of the security that has become an unquestioned necessity in the post-9/11 world, a role that is as challenging as they come.

Assistant Secretary Myers, you know the stakes, you know the challenges. Today, I am interested in hearing how ICE is meeting this challenge and how this budget request moves ICE forward. As for our discussion today on student visas, I look forward to hearing how ICE can improve its service to academia while also providing the security that is necessary.

After all, we must never forget that all of the 9/11 hijackers exploited legal means of immigration, including tourist and student visas. I certainly appreciate the fact that our academic institutions heavily rely upon the contributions of international students and scholars. Several of us on this subcommittee have learned firsthand about the diplomatic value of international students in exchanges with leaders from the Middle East.

After 9/11, our student visa programs required reinvention, for lack of a better term, because these programs lacked controls aimed at protecting us from terrorism, let alone sufficient mechanisms to ensure visa holders were, in fact, bona fide students. So I believe I state the obvious when I say there must be a balance between the needs of our institutions of higher learning and that of security.

The challenge of course is for ICE to execute its Student and Exchange Visitor Program in a way that effectively maintains the

records of legitimate visiting students and scholars but does not create undue burdens upon them or host schools. Therefore, I am encouraged by ICE's recent improvements to improve its service to academia as well as to the security surrounding all aspects of student visas.

In closing, I want to be very clear about this. I certainly see the value in the over 673,000 active students attending over 9,200 higher education institutions throughout the U.S. These are our world's medical researchers, future civil engineers, teachers, scientists, diplomats.

I am not necessarily concerned about the hundreds of thousands of legitimate nonimmigrant students who seek to enrich their educational experience. I am, however, very concerned about the one individual, the wrong individual with the wrong motive, seeking to do us harm. In closing, I welcome our witnesses here today.

I look forward to hearing how ICE can improve its management of the Student and Exchange Visitor Program as well as improve its larger contributions to our homeland security.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much, Hal.

Ms. Cotten, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF CATHERYN COTTEN, DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL
OFFICE, DUKE UNIVERSITY

Ms. COTTEN. Chairman Price and Ranking Member Rogers, I really appreciate the opportunity to be here and to testify on behalf of Duke University. I cannot speak for all of the higher education institutions in the U.S., but I can tell you that we are sharing similar experiences with our international students and scholars.

I am especially pleased to hear that you were visiting earlier this year with leaders in the Middle East. I was there with a Duke group a few years ago in Egypt and Jordan, and even then, when 9/11 was fresher, there was the interest in coming to the U.S. and the assumption that the U.S. had a democratic system that allowed its citizens to speak to its leaders.

I remember sitting outside the Cairo Museum speaking with a young man who said, you tell your President, and he gave me a list of things for me to go back and tell my President, because he believed that was possible in America, that I could come back and talk to my President. And so we do appreciate from the education community that our members of Congress are going out and making those contacts and seeing those relationships.

At Duke in the SEVIS Program we have about 1,900 international students. Those are F-1 students primarily. Probably a couple of hundred of those are on optional practical training, which means that they have graduated but they are still our responsibility under SEVIS for as long as they are in optional practical training.

So even after they graduate we are requiring them to report addresses and so on, and we are keeping those contacts valid. We have about 600 J-1s who are generally the professors, the researchers, the people in short-term scholars, specialists and so on. Those would be in the J-1 program under SEVIS, and we can talk more about them later if you would like.

I would like to speak about the recommendations for fee increases and to say that we understand that it takes money to do what ICE has proposed. Certainly an improved computer system, improved access to data, is something that we all need. An increase of 100 percent for the SEVIS fee from \$100 to \$200 is not trivial.

People think of universities like Duke, how much could \$100 be, but there are students all over the country for whom that is a great deal of money. That is as much as it costs to make the trip all the way to the Embassy, and this fee is generally not refundable. So they pay the fee, and then they go to the Embassy, and then because of the nonimmigrant intent that is part of the F-1 and J-1 student status they are denied visas and not permitted to come.

And so they have not only spent that money, but they have spent it in their minds for nothing, and they come away with an even worse feeling about America. So we would certainly encourage careful thought about doubling that fee. We are also concerned about the monies that the schools will be paying.

We know that we have not been paying that for a number of years for the recertification. We will be doing that now. Certainly no university in America can say please charge us more. We have to be careful with all of our money. We would like to see appropriate benefits from that additional money. Also, we would like to see a use of funds that is efficient and effective.

Most of our schools, most of the colleges and universities, are already verified, certified, accredited, such as through the financial aid system through the Department of Education, and so there is really no need to go back and reinvent the wheel on that part of our educational credentials at most of the universities.

That could be done easily through data comparisons, through getting that information from other sources where it is already available.

In terms of working with us to do the recertifications we would certainly appreciate any help that we could get, but the recertifications, for the most part, are happening as we move along, and so the need to spend a lot of energy on a specific recertification is probably not as high as one might think because we are reporting in our institutions not only about the students but about changes to our institutions through the SEVIS system, through the I-17s and through the J program, similarly.

So as things change at our institution we are making those reports. So we would encourage the use of information already available and not doing double work that does not need to be done in this process. The local area liaison officers that are being suggested we think would be wonderful if they can give us the kind of assistance that we need to deal with other bureaucracies.

We are having difficulties in connections of data with social security, for example. We would like to be sure that in general we get value for the dollar, that we are getting reports that normally could come out of SEVIS but now we are preparing separately for IIE, that we have access to information, that students, in particular, have access to their own information, that they be able to go into SEVIS and see that they are in status and what their history is, and that schools be able to do that as well.

In conclusion, Duke has a recordkeeping system. Since the days of CIPRIS, we were one of the 21 schools in that development, and we had great hopes for it at that time. Certainly, the events of 9/11 changed the direction in which we had to go, and we had to put aside some of the enhancements that we would have expected to have had there not been a 9/11 event.

We would encourage that ICE move forward with those enhancements as they were planned at that time. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

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University ♦ Medical Center ♦ Health System
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House Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee
 February 26, 2008 at 10:00 a.m.

TESTIMONY

Good Afternoon Chairman Price and Ranking Member Rogers, and subcommittee members. My name is Catheryn Cotten and I am Director of the International Office for both Duke University and Duke Medical Center and Health System. I appreciate the opportunity to provide testimony today on behalf of Duke.

Before I begin my formal remarks, I would like say a few words about Duke University and its medical and health enterprises. Duke University, Medical Center, and Health System comprise a major teaching and research university and teaching hospital. We grant undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees and offer a multitude of organized, formal, and informal educational opportunities. Many of these lead to certification or other professional or vocational recognition. We operate one of the nation's leading medical research facilities and teaching hospitals. Our university and medical facilities host numerous international students, scholars, patients, and visitors as a normal part of our daily operations.

We work cooperatively with both government research facilities and the research and development branches of businesses involved in science, medicine, technology, engineering, computing, mathematics, social sciences, and humanities. These relationships allow us to offer a broad range of experiences and opportunities to international faculty, research scholars, students, and international visitors. We currently have 1,879 active F-1 student records in SEVIS.

We use the J-1 Exchange Visitor Program and H-1B, O-1, and TN, to sponsor approximately 1,000 international faculty, research scholars, and persons with specialized knowledge and skills to teach, conduct research and share their expertise. We currently have 1,112 active Exchange Visitor records in SEVIS, though SEVIS counts both the J-1 principal and the J-2 dependents as active records. Our current actual J-1 principal count is approximately 577.

We appreciate the opportunity to offer testimony. While we cannot speak for all educational institutions, we know that other colleges, universities, and research institutions share similar issues and concerns regarding opportunities for international students and scholars.

Immigration, visa, and related services to the Duke Community
Duke University ♦ Duke University Medical Center ♦ Duke University Health System ♦ affiliated institutions
 Telephone: 919-681-8472 ☎ Facsimile: 919-681-8492 ☎ E-mail: visahelp@mc.duke.edu
 URL: <http://www.internationaloffice.duke.edu/>

We have been asked to address a collection of issues related to the Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP), the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), and the administration by Immigration Customs and Enforcement (ICE) of the program and the system. Rather than addressing questions individually, we will speak to areas of interest or concern.

We have read the summary discussion on the proposed fee rule and the Budget Request and Supporting Information. In general we concur with the recounting of the history of SEVP and SEVIS and the process and progress to bring us to the current state.

EARLY SEVIS SYSTEM

Just after 9/11 all parts of government struggled to examine and re-evaluate processes to improve national security. The SEVIS precursor, CIPRIS, had been in development for a number of years with the direct involvement of educational institutions in that process. It was scheduled for an organized and monitored roll out and would have contained many features described in proposed SEVIS II. The events of 9/11 and subsequent statutory mandates forced the creation and implementation of a the SEVIS stop gap system that focused on core restrictive and management features, in some cases forcing violations of or inability to comply with existing regulations because the SEVIS system could not accommodate those regulations. Schools were forced into torturous workarounds just to get basic work and reporting done. Students and scholars were denied benefits or improperly detained due to system generated data errors or the inability of institutions to reflect accurate circumstances in SEVIS.

Cascading or intermittent "ghost" errors in the system left Designated School Officials, Responsible Officers, and government officers confused, bemused, infuriated, or defeated. At Duke we remember the days when we would hit the print button for a document and see nothing. Later in the day we might have a document issued perhaps by a school in Tucson or an Exchange Program in Indianapolis appear at our printer. Then we would get a call from a school somewhere in America saying that the document we had sent for printing earlier in the day had printed in their offices.

At other times I would open my on-line SEVIS files only to discover that I was in the middle of someone else's school or program data. Those 30 Russians coming in the special exchange were not mine, and I could not find my one faculty member for whom I needed to produce a document immediately. To this day we have no idea how many Duke I-20s or DS-2019s ended up with Reverend Roy's Religious Academy or Madge's House of Nails, or who might have had temporary access to all of our data, as we did with others' data.

Neither programming nor hardware were sufficiently robust or flexible to handle the interfaces for batch systems from the proliferation of proprietary software interface packages or the institutions' own databases. In the early days Duke actually crashed the national

system by sending more batch records than the system could handle. The programmers had made an assumption about the maximum a school would send at once and had guessed too low.

Institutions learned to keep the government apprised of these glitches and we all added one more thing to the list of collaborative accommodations we had to make for SEVIS.

Port officers struggled to keep up with the multiple valid versions of documents, and adjudications officers at Service Centers had to coordinate a new and limited SEVIS data system with other antiquated INS systems. New computers arrived on INS desks, only to sit idle until they could be “dumbed down” to understand old data bases.

DEVELOPMENTS OVER THE YEARS

To their credit legacy Immigration, and now Department of Homeland Security [Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and Customs and Border Protection (CBP)] reached out to the academic community for shared solutions to mutual problems. CIS and ICE sent representatives to NAFSA:Association of International Educators (NAFSA:AIE) meetings and to other higher education groups. They held scheduled conference calls, addressed identified errors and problems in systematic ways, organized focus groups stakeholder meetings, and worked to prioritize and meet system improvement demands, and to meet government and institutional needs. Weekly “catastrophes” slowly emerged into identified areas that needed and received remedy and further development. The “must haves” got done and we began to tackle the “we needs.” In the development of SEVIS II, ICE has involved and listened to educational and research institutions.

Both DHS and the educational institutions now have a history of shared pain and gain. Perhaps one of the best summaries of that history appears on the NAFSA:AIE web site at http://www.nafsa.org/regulatory_information.sec/get_sevis_information. See APPENDIX 1 for a copy of the introductory/index screen, and list of items addressed in 2007 and 2008.

AREAS THAT SEEM TO WORK WELL OR THAT NEED IMPROVEMENT

As indicated in ICE’s “2008 SEVP Update” (http://www.nafsa.org/_/Document/_/2008_sevp_update.pdf), we have reached areas of agreement on what is needed in most in the SEVIS II development and still have some areas of disagreement on what we consider essential items.

We will focus on improvements that we would like to see in SEVIS, SEVP, and their management, on the effect of fees and fee increases, and on ways to evaluate the use of fees.

Regulations that make sense and a SEVIS system that reflects them.

Inconsistency between regulations and SEVIS application is an ongoing point of friction. Institutions have been caught again and again by the inability of SEVP to reflect the regulations. Some of the problems have improved or have been solved, but SEVIS II should

not only be able to manage current regulations, it should be flexible enough to respond to future regulatory changes. In the past ICE managed SEVP and CIS managed regulations. We understand that regulatory responsibility has now been transferred from CIS to ICE, and that ICE is doing a full review and revision of the F regulations both to reflect national policy through those regulations and to reflect those regulations through SEVIS.

The insecurity and absence of predictability that inconsistencies create has caused confusion and anxiety for school officials and for the students and scholars they advise. Friendlier regulations managed efficiently through SEVIS would help to give students and scholars an impression of a positive national policy that values their contributions.

Single SEVIS identifying number and greater access for consular and port officers.

We agree that having a single identifying number for a person's complete SEVIS record would be an efficient improvement for all concerned. It is a key element in the other improvements both ICE and institutions would like to see.

Such identification and access could solve or reduce a multitude of problems. As an example: If we close a student's record early for perfectly acceptable reasons, such as graduating early or taking a leave of absence, that action may produce a "red flag" in the student's SEVIS record. If the student returns to begin a graduate program or continue school after the leave, the red flag understandably creates suspicion in the mind of the consular or port officer, resulting in additional investigation, delays, and negative experiences for the students and scholars.

Using funds to improve system access to the full record and history would make it easy for those officers to see that all is in order, and to spare the student or scholar unnecessary anxiety.

Reduction of paper documents in favor of SEVIS information accessed electronically.

The pre-SEVIS CIPRIS system envisioned a bar coded or magnetic stripped card or a direct tie to an e-readable visa stamp that opened or accessed the SEVIS file for consular and port officers and for schools that wished to invest in card readers. For reasons discussed above, SEVIS never really had that capability and we have been told that the bar code produced on the current form is e-garbage.

We would like to see elimination of the paper documents, except, perhaps in the case of Curricular Practical Training (CPT) and Optional Practical Training (OPT) work permission (see below), or in cases where other entities such as foreign embassies or consulates might require it.

Paper documents become lost, mutilated, or outdated. Consular posts and ports are still relying, to some degree, on signatures on paper to verify status, not on the real time data in SEVIS. We cannot "unissue" or "unsign" a form, so students or scholars who graduate or complete programs early may still carry document that appear to valid into the future.

Conversely, why does a student or scholar need a signed form if both the consular officer and the port officer can see current valid status in SEVIS?

Using funds to eliminate paper documents for travel simplifies the review process for consular and port officers, and lifts a document issuance burden from schools. Equally importantly it gives students and scholars a kind of SEVIS “pass,” streamlines the entry and exit process for them, and sends the positive message that the U.S. sees them as special and welcome, not as suspect and undesirable.

Student and scholar access to their own records.

Such access is tied directly to elimination of paper forms and to the creation of a unique identifier for each student or scholar. Students and scholars need a way to know that their status is current and in order. They also need to be able to look at their own history to understand their standing with U.S. immigration and to know if errors might appear in their record that need correcting.

We understand that providing this kind of access to the student or scholar is a different concept in service and will require special programming, but it would be money well spent. It would raise the students' and scholars' comfort levels while allowing them, through their institutions, to be participants in keeping their records accurate and updated.

School management of OPT, similar to CPT.

Currently DSOs authorize CPT employment in SEVIS and print a SEVIS document showing the work permission. Employers can use this document to complete the form I-9.

Currently schools may only “recommend” OPT in SEVIS, but the student must file for and wait from OPT approval from DHS-CIS.

There is no logical reason that schools could not manage OPT directly in the same way that they manage CPT. Doing so would eliminate an adjudications burden for CIS, would put real time information on work permission into SEVIS, and would create an I-9 document that the employer could use. We understand that eliminating an adjudication action for CIS also eliminates a fee income source, but that loss is offset by the elimination of the need to do the work. As OPT adjudications are, for the most part, *pro forma*, and are “busy work,” eliminating those adjudications would allow CIS to devote that adjudication time to other critical work.

We know that ICE is now working on a regulatory change to increase the number of available OPT time from 12 months to 29 months. This would be the perfect opportunity to make this SEVIS change.

Last year students who did everything right and filed for OPT months in advance lost jobs because CIS could not adjudicate the OPT applications in a timely way. Allowing schools to manage OPT as needed by the students sends a much more positive message than asking students to pay hundreds of dollars for a service that they really don't get.

Interoperability of databases.

Almost every college and university in SEVIS can tell horror stories of mismatched or conflicting data that caused serious hardship to students or scholars. It is a huge task to move data among databases, and in particular to articulate with antique databases or those "home grown" by different government agencies. University campuses understand these issues as well as anyone from our own recordkeeping experience. Understanding the problems is only the first step to solving them, and it is time to take the other steps to solution.

The absence of or long delays in communications among SEVIS data, port of entry data, and Social Security Administration (SSA) data is an ongoing source of hardship. When data is slow to transfer among systems or transfers erroneously, students who need to begin graduate assistantships or faculty who need to teach may wait many months for a Social Security Number (SSN). Employers may be penalized for paying wages to someone who does not have a number, and so are inclined not to pay until the number is available. Graduate students or faculty might not be paid for months because SSNs have not come through properly and timely. Changes to or from F or J status may appear in CLAIMS but not be reflected in SEVIS or SSA data. Approvals of change to H-1B scheduled to take effect in the future may lock current SEVIS files making it impossible for schools to enter data required by the regulations or to issue documents that students still need while they are in student status. For those employers using e-Verify, we are seeing similar kinds of hardships generated by meandering data. People who have done everything right to enter the U.S. and report to school properly receive a notice that "something" is amiss in their immigration records and that they, who are new to the country, the language, and the bureaucracy, must "fix" it to continue employment. They are powerless to do so, and the schools are powerless to help them.

With the implementation of the REAL ID Act, the mismatching of data has the potential to render students and scholars unable to drive and therefore unable to get to classes and to work.

With these problems on our campuses in mind, we can only imagine the difficulty created for the security community. Resources should be dedicated to making SEVIS II articulate with these other databases in ways to provide timely and accurate data where it is needed.

F and J students and scholars are truly at the mercy of SEVIS data transfers and data matches. Systems that work and communicate properly give our students positive experiences, and they convert those positive experiences into positive images of the U.S.

Access to and use of data.

Give schools power to manage and report, and use the data that they report to evaluate the schools' uses of SEVIS, to identify and remedy problems, and to create reports useful to the user community.

Rather than set up restrictive systems in SEVIS II that will force or prevent actions, down to detailed levels, let schools report what is happening in standardized ways. Make it easy to open or reactivate a closed record. Let schools see historical and current data on students and scholars so that they can advise properly, make reasoned decision, keep data organized and accurate, and provide the documentation students and scholars need to maintain status, transfer or extend programs, work in the U.S., and travel and return.

Opinions differ on whether one institution should be able to see the historical student or scholar record for another institution. If we are to manage programs properly for international students and scholars, then we must be able to access historical information that may affect current or future options. The creation of a single identifying number for each person will make this historical access possible and will permit ICE to determine which items the institutions are able to see.

Work with institutions to identify useful reports and make it easy to export data from a SEVIS report to a standard data management tool such as EXCEL.

Local Area Liaison Officers

ICE has recommended the creation of local area SEVP liaison officers. We would like to know more about what kind of help they can offer. If their primary job is teaching people how to use SEVIS or to do rotating site visits, then their true usefulness at many larger schools is limited.

On the other hand, if local SEVP officers can solve problems for students and scholars, can be available to talk with students, scholars, and school officials, can work through SEVIS and other DHS databases and SSA to untangle bad data, can help deal with e-Verify, help correct errors and so on, then we truly have work for them to do.

FEES, USAGE, RECOMMENDATIONS

Student/scholar fee increased to \$200.

If/when the SEVIS fee goes up from \$100 to \$200 I can hear telephones ringing in offices like mine across the country – local newspapers, local TV stations, national TV, and the BBC, all with the same questions. “Is it true that the U.S. is doubling (raising by 100%) the fee for international students to attend school (or scholars to come to teach and do research)? How does this comport with the Open Doors, Secure Borders policy? Why does the U.S. continue to take actions that discourage international students? Why would the schools let this happen? Could we talk with your students who are affected? How do they feel about it?”

Even though ICE indicates that the increased fee will not be a significant deterrent to students and scholars coming to the U.S., the first \$100 and certainly the next \$100 are not trivial.

There is almost no up side to doubling the SEVIS fee, though the blow would be softened by real benefits to the students and scholars that they can see and experience.

Currently they will see nothing better – they are just paying more so the government can track them. Being charged extra to be watched more closely does not say, “Welcome to America.”

I would like to be able to say to the BBC and these students and scholars, “Yes, it is more money, but that extra hundred dollars buys ongoing benefits.

- Easier travel with the visa stamp serving as the I-20 or DS-2019. [Note: We would like to see the SEVIS record serve as an extension to the visa stamp, so that the visa stamp validity always matches the SEVIS status validity.]
- Access to your own file so that you can see what is in your record.
- Only one SEVIS fee for your entire file in SEVIS, not repeated SEVIS fees for different educational levels or programs. [Note: If SEVIS II will have a single record on each student or scholar, then it would be logical and possible to have that record opened and closed by school officials over the career of the student or scholar. Charging only one SEVIS fee for life, or at least for a long period of time such as 10 years, would say to students and scholars that although we must charge some fees, we value their contributions and will use that fee wisely and to their advantage.]
- Local area liaison officers who can help resolve data errors and related problems.
- The DSO can grant work permission, including up to 29 months of OPT. [Note: Although some may argue that this will not benefit all students, ICE’s own report shows that most students are in undergraduate and graduate programs and could benefit enormously.]

Higher fees for school approval and recertification.

All higher education institutions must be mindful of every dollar they spend and how they spend it. We cannot just raise the price of a widget to offset a new cost of doing business. We also know that some fees may be necessary by Congressional mandate to pay for the cost of SEVIS. We are less convinced that the level of review for which these higher fees will pay is necessary.

Duke and other colleges and universities are already using precious resources to make all of the reports that SEVIS requires and to train and prepare staff to enter and maintain data. Like the international students, we cannot see value in being charged twice as much to be looked at more closely when we are already “doing the right thing” as well as we can.

Schools that are already reviewed for normal academic and financial purpose, such as federal financial aid and academic accreditation, should not need a formal site visit and in depth review every two years. Why not use the information already available from other government agencies to conduct the review and recertification without additional action or input from the schools? Why require a special filing or request? Rather, have ICE review school use of the F and J programs, as it says it will do, and then have those schools that need special review pay for that review.

Be sure we get value for the dollar.

Clearly ICE must have money to operate SEVP and implement SEVIS II with its much needed improvements, and to meet its Congressional mandates and its federal responsibilities. They have explained in their request, report, and summary of the proposed rule why they need this money to meet security needs and to improve service to law enforcement. They are to be commended for their work with higher education in looking at novel and comprehensive ways to accomplish their mission and to help higher education do so as well.

We are concerned that priorities will migrate, as they have done in the past so that changes needed by the educational community will drop to the bottom of the list. Certainly prioritization is essential for efficient and careful management of resources, but we need to know that the needs of higher education are among the important priorities.

We believe that the enhancements we have identified in this document should be incorporated into the uses of the monies ICE is requesting and that periodic reports to show such ongoing improvement and implementation should be part of the requirement for funding and should be considered for future funding.

CONCLUSION

Duke has seen the “electronic recordkeeping system” for students and scholars go from cooperative development of CIPRIS, to rushed and harried development of SEVIS, to cascading errors and general confusion, to shared agony and a search for solutions, to meaningful cooperation among government agencies and higher education, to this point at which we are all looking for best ways to use and improve SEVIS for the benefit of all.

We cannot say that we want to pay more. None of us can reasonably say that. We can say that we want better systems and we want what we do pay to reveal itself in ways that help us say to students and scholars, “America wants you here. America assumes that you come to us with good will. Our country, like yours, must use security measures to protect our citizens and the tens of millions of internationals that come to the U.S. each year. We are using the fees you and the schools pay to help the schools make your travel to the U.S. easier and your experience here in the U.S. positive and productive.”

APPENDIX 1

Regulatory Information



SEVIS Information

NAFSA summaries of information obtained through its monthly liaison calls with SEVIS-related divisions within the Departments of State and Homeland Security. Click on the call date link to view the questions and answers.

**2008 Calls**January

Travel and M-1 extensions for full-time Canadian students commuting from Canada

F-1 and M-1 file retention and storage

Plans for additional stakeholders meetings?

Procedures in case of student or EV name change?

Reporting and check in standards for transfer-in school

Documentation retention requirements for DSOs?

SEVIS II functionality suggestion

Leave of absence functionality?

Proper procedures for DSO/ROs?

Status of transfer of student regs from USCIS to ICE?

Procedures for F-1 students at public high schools to transfer to a private school or move from high school to college

Policy on splitting 12 months of OPT between 2 degrees at same degree level

Policy on accessing remainder of post-completion OPT time if less than 12 months was originally requested

M-1 practical training and Form I-539

SEVIS Fee Rule at OMB

Can a school request an extension of status and recommend OPT at the same time?

Can SEVP comment on discussions regarding extending the duration of OPT from 12 months to 29 months

Louis Farrell named Director of SEVP

2007 Calls (combined Policy and Tech)

The December call was canceled

TITLE/SUBJECT: Testimony: House Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee
26 FEB 2008, 10:00 a.m.

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CONTACT: Catheryn Cotten, Director, Duke International Office, cotte002@mc.duke.edu tel:919-681-8472x238

2007 Calls (combined Policy and Tech)

The November call issues were deferred until January, 2008

October

Procedures for F-1 students at public high schools to transfer to a private school or move from high school to college (response deferred until January, 2008)

Issue with M-1 extensions in SEVIS 5.7

SEVIS delays during 2007 registration period

Policy on splitting 12 months of OPT between 2 degrees at same degree level (initial response deferred until January, 2008)

Policy on accessing remainder of post-completion OPT time if less than 12 months was originally requested (initial response deferred until January, 2008)

September

Policy on splitting 12 months of OPT between 2 degrees at same degree level (deferred until January, 2008)

Policy on accessing remainder of post-completion OPT time if less than 12 months was originally requested (deferred until January, 2008)

Eligibility for EV to extend to 5 years if waiver recommendation received prior to effective date?

Slight change in flag removal request procedures?

Some records of students being completed prior to OPT being approved

Data collection on students with OPT pending?

Ability to Edit Initial DS-2019

Checkbox for 212(e) After Funding Source Change

August

I-17A Signature

Entering I-94 Admissions Number in SEVIS

Ability to Edit Initial DS-2019

Procedures for leave of absence

Checkbox for 212(e) After Funding Source Change

July

Susan Geary, Director of SEVP, moves to Department of State Exchange Visitor Program

Technical issues & SEVIS Functionality Improvements

Authority over Student Regulations

"Flags" and non-adverse SEVIS record terminations

SEVIS Next Generation (SEVIS II)

2007 Calls (combined Policy and Tech)

Optional Practical Training upon transfer versus changing education levels

Correcting information in SAVE

Change of Education Level

Transfers

The May and June calls were canceled

April

Proper procedures for updating Form I-17A when adding, deleting, or editing DSOs

SEVIS Validation Project Reports

Country of Citizenship Codes for Serbia and Montenegro

March

Multiple email notifications

Status of practical training FAQ update

Proper procedures for adding an RO/ARO

Status of January and February conference call summaries

February

Some confusion on reinstatement processes

Proper procedures for adding a DSO

SEVIS errors or glitches reported

Communication to schools about SEVIS problems

M-1 practical training and Form I-539 (deferred by SEVP)

January

SEVIS site response time

Termination reasons

Data security and integrity via email

DSOs not receiving broadcast messages from SEVP

Student told SEVIS fee payment not required when applying for F-1 visa after having held J-1 status

F-1 to H-1B CLAIMS terminations for consular processing

Is regular Form I-515 still being used?

What is the effective date of the 5-year professor/research scholar J rule?

Correct Minor or Technical Infractions

2006 Calls		Focus
December	No call	
November	No call	
October	<u>Combined Policy and Tech</u>	
September	<u>Policy</u>	<u>Technical</u>
August	No Call	<u>Technical</u>
July	<u>Policy</u>	<u>Technical</u>
June	<u>Policy</u>	<u>Technical</u>
May	No Call	No Call
April	<u>Policy</u>	<u>Technical</u>
March	No call	<u>Technical</u>
February	<u>Policy</u>	<u>Technical</u>
January	<u>Policy</u>	<u>Technical</u>

2005 Calls		Focus
December	<u>Policy</u>	No call
November	No call	No call
October	No call	<u>Technical</u>
September	<u>Policy</u>	<u>Technical</u>
August	<u>Policy</u>	No call
July	<u>Policy</u>	<u>Technical</u>
June	<u>Policy</u>	<u>Technical</u>
May	No call	No call
April	<u>Policy</u>	<u>Technical</u>
March	No call	<u>Technical</u>
February	<u>Policy</u>	<u>Technical</u>
January	<u>Policy</u>	<u>Technical</u>

NAFSA Practice Tools

- [SEVIS-related resources in NAFSA's Regulatory Document Library](#)
- [Member-created SEVIS campus resources in the ISSS Knowledge Community's networks](#)

Government Resources

- [DOS EVP Web site](#)
- [SEVP-ICE Web site](#)
- [SEVP Quarterly Newsletter](#)
- [SEVIS I-901 Fee Web Site](#)
- [SEVP online DSQ training](#)

DHS SEVIS RTI User Manuals

- [F/M Volume I](#) (Form I-17)
- [F/M Volume II](#) (Form I-20)
- [I Volume I](#) (Forms DS-3036 and DS-3037)
- [I Volume II](#) (Form DS-2019)

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BALANCING SECURITY AND STUDENT NEEDS

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much. We will put your entire statement in the record, which of course elaborates on the points you made and goes beyond them. Let me ask you first a rather broad question, and then I will zero in somewhat on the fee increases and the benefits that might accrue from an increased flow of fee revenue.

In general, and you gave us a statement very close to the ground in terms of specific policy changes or proposed changes, but could you just back up a little bit and help us understand what is at stake here? We of course have done some necessary things since 9/11 to increase security, and increase enforcement activity, and to make sure that international students are who they say they are, and that the institutions are legitimate. But there has come with that certain negative perceptions and some rather bureaucratic practices which we have all heard about in our offices, particularly those of us who represent higher education constituencies. How are we doing now in striking the balance that needs to be struck? What more can we do or should we do to ensure that U.S. programs remain the top choices for foreign students while ensuring security?

Ms. COTTEN. Thank you. Some of these recommendations will go beyond the areas of ICE and SEVIS. I think certainly at this moment one of the things that keeps people out of the country is the nonimmigrant intent issue, that students and scholars have to prove that they intend to return home when they have finished their education, or their research, or their teaching.

This is part of the law at this point. We could look at regulations or at instructions to consular posts that would look at the non-immigrant intent issue differently since nonimmigrant intent is the most common reason for visa denials. It is certainly the most common reason for denials for the international students and scholars. So that is an area of concern.

Then certainly when people get to the United States they are afraid to travel. They are afraid that if they go out they will not be able to get a visa to come back, or if they leave and they take not just a few days of a scientific meeting but maybe many weeks or months, to get visas to come back. We would encourage that since we are collecting data in SEVIS, that we have this information available, that we do visa extensions in the U.S.

Once a person gets here there should be a way to manage that before they leave, particularly since we are reporting data on all of these F and J students and scholars. It is available from other sources as well.

That information could be combined and used in an efficient way to give visa stamps to people, or visa extensions, or whatever we would like to call it, before they leave the U.S. so that that is not one of the things that they need to worry about, plan for, or spend time on before they return. So those are areas that would be important.

Those would send messages that say that the U.S. wants you here. Then, as people arrive, and these are small things but things that we talked about when we were planning CIPRIS and SEVIS earlier, is perhaps at ports of entry special lines that would say

welcome, students and scholars, come over here and scan your documents through this line, at the major ports, so that there is a welcome rather than a suspicion implied.

Whether or not that is the intent, that is the way that people sometimes see their experience coming in. In addition to that, just the fact that we are raising the fees sends a message. People hear about money, and they hear about fee raises. I mentioned in my comments that we are going to get a call from the BBC, and we will, we will get those calls at Duke, we will get them all over the country, when these fees go up and this information goes out.

The message that gets out is a very short one. We are talking about media here, so the message that goes out is the U.S. has just doubled the fees for an international student or scholar to come to America. The next thing we get is a call saying why have you doubled the fees? They do not want to hear the discussion we are having here today on why that happens.

What they hear is that the U.S. is now making it harder for those international students and scholars to get here. Then, after they arrive, in general, they must pay that SEVIS fee again if they go out and come into a different program, they graduate, they return. So some way to make that fee perhaps a lifetime fee or a tenure fee would help offset the negative feelings.

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS OF INCREASED FEES

Mr. PRICE. Well, that does segue into what I would like to ask, and I am sure other members will elaborate on this, so maybe you can answer briefly and elaborate later. You have I think taken a reasonable stand here today on the fee question. You have made it clear that it is a serious matter to increase the fee on students or on institutions, and you have just now stressed the kind of negative signal that it sends.

You have also said, as I understand you, that if the fees are to be increased we need to make sure that there is a commensurate improvement in the services rendered. Now, ICE says that they want to use the increased fees to expand enforcement efforts, to hire new support personnel to serve as liaisons to academic programs and to create a new database to replace the one currently used to track foreign students and exchange visitors.

So what about those proposed uses of these revenues? One, given your experience with the Student Exchange Visitor Program today, will it be beneficial for ICE to hire field liaisons to work with academic programs? Two, what kind of relationship do you maintain with the compliance officers who enforce exchange visitor and student visa regulations? What impacts do you see for expanding this function? Do you believe it is possible for ICE to do so without disrupting academic programs? Three, what about the database? From your experiences with the initial deployment of the database, what improvements would you suggest so that the new system works properly upon its initial deployment?

Ms. COTTEN. I would like to know more about the mission of the liaison officers. As I mentioned earlier, once a school is certified and then moves on to recertification a lot of that work is done. So for colleges and universities this would to some degree be an exercise.

If the liaison officers can help us solve problems where student requests are lost, where we have data that conflicts at social security, at CLAIMS, at SEVIS, those kinds of things, liaison officers who could be available and problem solving would be a tremendous benefit.

If the purpose of the liaison officer is primarily to help us do certification and recertification, certainly new schools getting initial certification need a lot of help, and we think that would be appropriate. I do not know what the statistics are, and perhaps we can hear later from ICE, on how many applications they are getting to do initial certifications.

I think with recertification, certainly for colleges and universities, there is a question of how much that would be needed. In terms of the database, we would like to see the database improved and to see articulation among the databases improved because we have students who, for example, cannot get social security cards because the data has not done its migration from one database to another, they cannot be identified, they maybe do not get paychecks for a month or more.

This happens with students and with scholars. So in those areas of liaison, and database, and the ability to see better data, certainly we would like to see better information in the systems that serves the purpose of improving international student, scholar experiences, that would be very useful to us, and individuals in areas, liaison officers, who could improve that experience as well would be truly a benefit. We are just not sure of what that means right now.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Rogers.

INTEGRITY OF THE STUDENT VISA PROCESS

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you. We appreciate your testimony. In the upgrade of SEVIS, so-called SEVIS II, is a recognition that there is a mutual interest in security that ICE I think is hoping to leverage in its upgrade to the SEVIS II system.

In that, no university or college that is sponsoring foreign students and scholars wants to be seen as an enabler of terrorism or criminal behavior because certainly an abuse of the student visa program would almost certainly result in stricter controls, and higher costs, and all of that, so we all have a mutual interest in seeing that the program runs well.

The SEVIS II system demands that participating students and scholars comply with specified data requirements and that schools meet the standards for hosting international students. The school recertification proposal within SEVIS II will probably provide the strongest means by which ICE can maintain the integrity of all schools. By the way, the latest count I have heard is there is 9,248 approved schools.

So the need for recertification I think is evident. According to ICE they have investigated some schools that after acquiring certification knowingly accepted foreign students who failed to attend classes.

In some cases, host institutions have assisted ICE in maintaining the integrity of nonimmigrant students; the highly publicized story in 2006 of the 11 Egyptian students who had received student visas

to study in the U.S. but never showed up on campus or attended classes.

In that case, Montana State University reported their absence through SEVIS, ICE agents were able to follow-up on investigations. So do you agree that there is a mutual interest both from the schools' point of view and from a security point of view that the student visa program needs to be clean as a houndstooth, so to speak?

Ms. COTTEN. I absolutely agree that the schools ought to operate with the interest of the security of the United States in mind. There is no question of that. To the extent that schools are not doing that, then I think we need to deal with those schools. When one talks about whether a student has appeared or is attending classes, currently in SEVIS we are required to report that a student has arrived and reported to class.

We do this every semester and we do it each semester for students who are continuing, such that those students who either are not reported as present or have reported as not showing up, that information goes back to ICE so they will have that information from our schools each and every semester.

That is a different discussion, though, than whether they are attending classes and what that may mean. Certainly, at a place like Duke, in general, we do not take attendance at classes, and this is true for foreign students and for domestic students. At colleges and universities the expectation is that you will attend classes as an adult and that you will appear for exams and so on.

So we are not taking roll call as you might do in third grade. The expectation would be that the students would make reasonable progress towards their degrees. Certainly, if they are failing their courses, if they flunk out of school, they are reported to SEVIS as having done that.

At the graduate level, if they are really not appearing and not functioning, normally their graduate advisers would be in touch and there would be involuntary withdrawals or recommendations that they move on to less rigorous programs. Again, we would make those reports in SEVIS. So certainly it is a partnership between the schools, and ICE and DHS to keep this program, as you said, as clean as a houndstooth, and I think it should be.

We do need to talk about what that means, and what the expectations are and what the realities are.

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS OF SEVIS II

Mr. ROGERS. Could you briefly and concisely, even tersely, tell us what you think about SEVIS II, what you know about it, good, bad, indifferent?

Ms. COTTEN. I was privileged to be part of a stakeholders meeting last July in the development of SEVIS II. We have great hopes for it in the educational community, and there were a number of people from the educational community at this meeting. So assuming that it can do what we have heard that it can do we think that there can be great benefit for everyone in a new, more vigorous, more robust, more flexible SEVIS II system.

What we would like to see as part of that system is more movement towards reporting by the schools and less with adjudications,

particularly, for example, in the optional practical training area. Where there is now adjudication, we would prefer to see notification from the schools. So I think there is great hope, but I think we need to be careful of where it goes.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Rodriguez.

ESTIMATES OF STUDENT POPULATIONS

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Thank you. Thank you very much, and thank you for being here. Let me make a couple of comments, and I want to ask you some questions. I know you have asked for some monies for cyber-related securities, which let me just reinforce at least from my perspective how important I feel about that, because I know you have money laundering that is occurring and a couple of other things in terms of fraud, and I wanted to just reinforce that, and I want to be able to, at a later date, come back, but I wanted to ask you, regarding the student—one of the things that I wanted to ask you, and maybe the second witness might be the most appropriate one, but I had heard the number of Saudis, that there were some 22,000 Saudis that had come in as students.

Are you familiar with that? Do you have any information on that, in terms of how that came about, or?

Ms. COTTEN. Thank you for that question. In terms of numbers of students and scholars from the academic perspective, I think the Institute for International Education would have those numbers. In terms of immigration issues, I cannot speak to that, and I would leave that to Assistant Secretary Myers.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Who does the assessment of those students as they come in? Is it the FBI, or who checks them out?

Ms. COTTEN. What we understand from our students and scholars, certainly from the academic community's perspective, we would send a document to the student, and then that student or scholar would go to the embassy, and through the application process there, fingerprints, biometrics and so on, there would be a security clearance at that end, and again, Assistant Secretary Myers can speak to the details of that.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Okay, but she would be more appropriate for responding to those questions?

Ms. COTTEN. And then at the port of entry, there would be another review.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Who determines the percentage of nations in terms of who is allotted so many students, or that kind of thing? Is there a formula?

Ms. COTTEN. Very good question. Different schools have different goals. There is no national limit or—at least at the F-1 student/scholar level. Certainly for immigrant visas, that is true, but not for the student and scholar visas, and so you will find different institutions generally have different working relationships, so they may have built a very good working relationship with a school in Saudi Arabia, for example, and they bring in a lot of Saudi students, or they have a joint program with another country, as Duke does.

We have a medical school that is a Duke medical school in Singapore, so we tend to have a lot of exchange with Singapore and also with China. So it is not——

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. So that is generated by the institutions, not by any formula that we might have that you might be aware of?

Ms. COTTEN. Yes. The people who come, the numbers and the home countries, and whether they are students or professors or researchers, are generally the result of what the institution believes is important for that institution.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Do you know of any problems that we might have had, as it relates to students, in terms of difficulties as it deals to securing, making sure that we have appropriate, you know, who would have that data? And anybody, for example, found that is questionable that we would have to deport, or the number of students that have applied and that we have denied?

Ms. COTTEN. Applying at the embassies and denials, that I think would be Department of State information on who has come in with documents from our school but they have been denied a visa stamp. Port of entry information, I think, would come from Homeland Security, and again, Assistant Secretary Myers can speak to that. We can tell you at our schools that, for example, every year, we have a few students to whom we offer admission and they cannot get visas.

They generally cannot prove that they intend to go home, so it is the non-immigrant intent, as far as we know, the non-immigrant intent issue, not the security issue, that prevents them from coming. We do deferrals hoping that they can have a little more time to get visa stamps and they are still denied, but the reasons for those are not made known to us, generally.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. One last question, if I can. I was under the impression that prior to 9/11, we brought in some, you know, this is not necessarily students, but like 300,000 professionals under a certain visa. Do you know the number of students that have actually come in and how it has changed from 9/11 to now?

Ms. COTTEN. I am sorry, I do not have that information memorized, but the IIE Open Doors report tracks that every year, and that information is available in terms of students, scholars, professors, researchers, Fs and Js, and it is broken down in multiple categories, by country, by field of study, by whether they are graduates or undergraduate students. So that data is available.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Okay, but you do not know right off, in terms of whether there has been any major dramatic change?

Ms. COTTEN. I think what we have seen in general, certainly just after 9/11, there were issues with people being afraid to come. We have seen the numbers climb again, although not as quickly as they were climbing before 9/11, and what we have seen is not that the numbers are dropping, but rather that our market share is changing, and so the number of students available to come to the U.S. or elsewhere is high enough that we are still increasing, but other countries are also pulling students away from the U.S.

Mr. PRICE. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. We do have this IIE data, which we will insert at this point in the record, that will indicate the trends the gentleman is inquiring about.

[The information follows:]

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND U.S. HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENT TRENDS, SELECTED YEARS 1950/60 - 2006/07

Year	International Students	Annual % Change	U.S. Total Enrollment	% Int'l
1959/60	48,486	2.6%	3,402,300	1.4%
1964/65	82,045	9.7%	5,320,000	1.5%
1969/70	134,959	11.2%	7,978,400	1.7%
1974/75	154,580	2.3%	10,321,500	1.5%
1979/80	286,343	8.5%	11,707,000	2.4%
1984/85	342,113	0.9%	12,467,700	2.7%
1985/86	343,777	0.5%	12,387,700	2.8%
1986/87	349,609	1.7%	12,410,500	2.8%
1987/88	356,187	1.9%	12,808,487	2.8%
1988/89	366,354	2.9%	13,322,576	2.7%
1989/90	386,851	5.6%	13,824,592	2.8%
1990/91	407,529	5.3%	13,975,408	2.9%
1991/92	419,585	3.0%	14,360,965	2.9%
1992/93	438,618	4.5%	14,422,975	3.0%
1993/94	449,749	2.5%	14,473,106	3.1%
1994/95	452,635	0.6%	14,554,016	3.1%
1995/96	453,787	0.3%	14,419,252	3.1%
1996/97	457,984	0.9%	14,286,478	3.1%
1997/98	481,280	5.1%	13,294,221 *	3.6%
1998/99	490,933	2.0%	13,391,401	3.6%
1999/00	514,723	4.8%	13,584,998	3.8%
2000/01	547,867	6.4%	14,046,659	3.9%
2001/02	582,996	6.4%	13,511,149	4.3%
2002/03	586,323	0.6%	12,853,627	4.6%
2003/04	572,509	-2.4%	13,383,553	4.3%
2004/05	565,039	-1.3%	13,994,869	4.0%
2005/06	564,766	-0.1%	14,528,728	3.9%
2006/07	582,984	3.2%	15,023,346 **	3.9%

* In 1997 The College Board changed its data collection process.

** College Board Annual Survey of Colleges data on U.S. higher education enrollment

Ms. Granger.

Ms. GRANGER. I have no questions of this witness. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Serrano.

SECURITY REVIEWS IN THE STUDENT VISA PROCESS

Mr. SERRANO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Sometimes members are pretty sure that we know how a lot of these things work, only to be embarrassed in public in admitting we do not, so help me here. Someone is sitting somewhere in France, for instance, and wants to attend Duke. They decide over there that they want to attend Duke. Does our State Department, our government get involved before Duke does, or does it happen at the same time, or is it Duke that lets the State Department know or the Immigration Department know that this student is applying for Duke?

Ms. COTTEN. Very good question. Normally what will happen is that students will choose the schools to which they would like to apply, as any domestic student would. So they might apply to only one school in the U.S., they might apply to several, they might apply to schools around the world. Duke receives those applications and then we review them in the competitive manner and we make our selections. Once we have admitted a student, only then are we permitted to issue the I-20, which is the document saying that they can come to the U.S. in F-1 status.

So no one in the government, generally, would know about them at the application stage or at our review stage, but once we have done the admission and we have determined that that student needs a visa to come to the U.S., we would then issue the I-20 out of the SEVIS system, which would notify the federal government that Duke has admitted the student and that we have verified that they have adequate funding, that they are admitted competitively, that they have the background to come to Duke, and then that information, in theory, would go into the Homeland Security system and would then be available to the Department of State and to the consular officers abroad.

We would then mail the document, the I-20, to the student, who would then take that, along with their ID information to the embassy, get the visa stamp and the passport, the embassy would do the appropriate security checks, they would then board a plane and come to the port of entry where their identity would be verified again, and after coming into the port of entry, they would report to the school, and upon reporting to the school, we would notify through SEVIS that they had indeed arrived and reported to the school as expected.

Mr. SERRANO. Okay. I am the easiest person in Congress when it comes to letting people come into the country. It gets me in trouble for saying that, but it is true. But yet, from what I hear from you, I have to ask the question, at what point do we find out if the person is a security risk to the nation?

Ms. COTTEN. In theory, that would happen first at the consular post, because the consular post would do an initial security background check. The student, any applicant for a visa has to fill out a list of—

Mr. SERRANO. That is prior to you knowing that they are applying?

Ms. COTTEN. No. They would apply first.

Mr. SERRANO. Okay.

Ms. COTTEN. And we would admit them based on their academic credentials.

Mr. SERRANO. Right.

Ms. COTTEN. That is what we know.

Mr. SERRANO. Right.

Ms. COTTEN. So we would do the admission and we would send them the document saying that academically, they are ready to come to the U.S. They would then take that documentation to the embassy or consulate to get their visa stamped, and they could not get the visa stamp until they had passed whatever security reviews were appropriate.

Mr. SERRANO. Okay. That is clear. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Ms. Kilpatrick.

TRENDS IN FOREIGN STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Ms. KILPATRICK. Good morning. You have been very instructive. Thank you very much. I come from Michigan, so Duke University and the Blue Devils have always been a burr in our side, but we like you. Go Blue too. So we like you. It has been very competitive over all these years.

I want to ask a couple questions in terms of a trend as it relates to what is happening in terms of admissions at the university. I see your chart here. If you were to just gauge at your university over the last decade, have foreign admissions gone up or down and at what percent, if either?

Ms. COTTEN. Foreign admissions have gone up, and I think that would be true at many universities across the U.S. There were some difficulties after 9/11, but I think in general, if you would look at a decade, at the last 10 years, we have certainly seen admissions go up. At Duke, I would say in that time we have gone from maybe 6 percent of our population up to close to 10 percent of our student population being international. We have certainly seen the shifts that everyone has seen in terms of countries.

Duke has a lot of students from China and Korea. We also have our share from Canada and Australia and so on, but you will see those trends across the U.S. in terms of the kinds of students who come here, and then what we see as well Duke, and I have to say, every school has its own reasons for why its trends appear the way they do, and Duke has been working on undergraduate financial aid, which has certainly increased the number of applications that we get from international students and scholars, so that they now have financially the opportunity to come to Duke as well—

Ms. KILPATRICK. University-based financial aid?

Ms. COTTEN. Yes, university-based because they are not eligible for federal taxpayer financial aid, and we just got a \$20 million grant from the Karsh family specifically devoted to undergraduate financial aid for international students.

Ms. KILPATRICK. And are the Karsh family alumni?

Ms. COTTEN. Yes.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Okay.

Ms. COTTEN. So we will expect then to see some shifts in trends in terms of the kinds of students that might not have considered us in the past because of the financial problems, that we may now see excellent students from families who can really take back a different view of America.

Ms. KILPATRICK. I see. And you mentioned China and India. What are your top three countries who wish to come to Duke?

Ms. COTTEN. I would say right now our tops are probably China, India, and then it starts to sort of drift off after that. A fairly large Korean population, certainly the English-speaking countries, if you bunched them all together, you get Canada, Australia, the UK.

POST-EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

Ms. KILPATRICK. And do the students tend to go back to their countries after they have completed the Duke education?

Ms. COTTEN. Excellent question. I think you will find across the country that those students who are in the sciences will very often stay and do optional practical training. They have at least a year after they graduate to work in the U.S. and do optional practical training. I believe that there is consideration now at Homeland Security and in ICE to expand that to perhaps 29 months. I think many students do choose to stay for a period of time, and some will, in the sciences and in computer work and so on, will choose to stay and make careers here, but we also find that they like to keep contacts at home.

We are seeing a global student, not just the international students, but our domestic students as well, and we are starting to see a population of students graduating who think of the world as where they work, and who will stay but also travel back and forth, build relationships.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Global students, good word.

Ms. COTTEN. Yes, global students.

PURPOSE OF SEVIS FEE INCREASE

Ms. KILPATRICK. That is a good word. And then lastly, the fee increase, the 100 percent increase. Are you recommending none, or that we do some part of that, or decrease it, or give us a little—

Ms. COTTEN. Well, if we could have it for free, we would take it for free. [Laughter.]

Ms. KILPATRICK. Okay, that is not an option. That is not an option.

Ms. COTTEN. No problem. We do understand that the law itself mandates a kind of self-payment in the SEVIS system. We would like to see no increase because it does send a very negative message. If we have to see a fee increase, we would like to send that message along with, as I mentioned in my testimony, a list of advantages that comes with that, that it is a one-time fee or a 10-year fee, that students do not have to pay later for optional practical training, that that is something that the schools would manage, that there would be other benefits, the ability to look at their own files, those kinds of things that we could say to students, it is going to cost more, but we are giving you so much more for it.

Ms. KILPATRICK. I see.

Ms. COTTEN. That would help us sell that a lot easier.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Thank you.
 Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
 Mr. PRICE. Thank you.
 Mr. Farr.

COMPETITION FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. We sit here in the Homeland Security Committee and sometimes forget that the first line of our national security is a well-educated electorate, and I think the pot of gold that the United States has for the world is our higher education system and the fact that we attract the best and the brightest minds in the world that want to come and study.

I am also watching developments abroad, for example, Singapore. They are trying to rob our seed corn by providing easier access and better accommodations for other countries around the world, and if we do not pay attention to this issue, we are going to lose that special ability to be the creative country. So I am very interested in how we make sure that our institutions of higher learning, and I represent six of them, have access to students from around the world. What we hear when we travel is kind of a mixed message.

As to constituent work, I get nothing but sort of "dum-dum" problems by individuals that are trying to come into this country. When we go abroad, the answers from the embassies are that we process these things very rapidly. They just told us, interestingly, about a third of the documents for student visas are falsified in the host country, and they really do not have legitimacy. You have to get assurance that the students have paid all their fees.

Well, some of these schools here in the United States are very expensive. And I wonder about this return assurance. How can you determine an 18, 19-year-old student's plans? The only way we tell when we give visitors visas is that they have to be rich. We do not allow poor people in this country. It seems the only exception of allowing poor people in this country is in academia, and I wondered how we do that, because are there scholarships involved and is there a turning away a lot of students. Lastly, in your opinion, do you think we are only taking in rich students?

And I would hope that what you might do in your professional association is that—wherever we travel abroad, and I always bring this question up—is that everything is working fine. However, in my district office in California, there is not a day that goes by that I do not get a call about some foreign lecturer who is stuck at the airport and being told to return because when they were a student at Berkeley in the 1960s they participated in an antiwar rally. They have been in the country a half a dozen times since then, but now they are going to be sent back; or, that student cannot get here in time for the semester to begin because we had the paper-work stuck in the consulate.

And so I think we need to have kind of a report on what I call the "dum-dum stuff" that is going on out there that prevents students from getting in here that should be here, so that you can do your business of trying to best educate students, regardless of where they are from in the world.

Ms. COTTEN. I appreciate that summary of the experiences of our students and scholars, and I think that when you go to the embas-

sies and consulates and say, how are you doing, what are you doing, they certainly are making best efforts, I think, to review properly, to let people in properly. At one time, students were waiting many, many months, as were the J-1 scholars, just to get interviews, because right after 9/11 there were mandatory interviews, and many consulates were not set up to accept interviews because they had not done it for years. You know, London had not been doing interviews for a very long time.

But the Department of State has advised consular posts that F-1 students and J-1 students and scholars should have priority interviews, so they are getting interviews earlier. I understand from the Department of State, and I would recommend that you talk with them, that they are in the future probably not going to require in-person interviews for extensions, but I think the kinds of concerns that you are hearing from people individually have to do with the non-immigrant intent issue, where a student will come in and they will not say no, your visa is denied; they will say, well, we cannot give it to you now. We need to have more information that shows that you will go home again. Come back when you can give us more information, and at some embassies, that is, come back in X number of weeks. We will not see you tomorrow. We will only see you X number of weeks from today.

So I think the non-immigrant intent issue is one of the most denial/delay problems that we see, and the inability to show non-immigrant intent.

You are quite right that an 18-year-old in the U.S., certainly, their intention when they go to college is not to come home and live with mom and dad. Their intention is to go out into the world, and it is nearly impossible for an 18-year-old to show that they have a business that they own back home.

Mr. FARR. How many students do not show up at the beginning of the semester because of delays in the embassy? I mean, is it a common percentage that do not get there when classes start because of a backlog?

Ms. COTTEN. I can say at Duke that we probably have maybe half a dozen every year that have difficulties of some kind. Some get resolved and some do not. Different schools have different experiences. At Duke, we have only the 1,900 or so F-1 population. There are schools in the country that have many thousands of F-1 students, and of course, their numbers of denials and delays would be much higher.

Also, at Duke, the population that is coming to us, frequently they have contacts at home. They have families with businesses. They have, you know, dad who says, when you get your MBA you can come back and work in the family company, and so different populations of students will have different experiences.

Mr. FARR. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Ms. Roybal-Allard.

SEVIS TRAINING FOR ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATORS

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I apologize for being late, but we have three hearings going on at the same time. It is my understanding that much of what I wanted to dis-

cuss this morning has already been asked, so this is a follow-up question on an issue that I believe has already been covered.

As you know, educational institutions across the country recognize the importance of SEVIS, but they have indicated to me that the program is very burdensome and that DHS is not providing the training to university staff who use the system. What kind of training are universities currently receiving from DHS as part of this program, and how do you feel that this training could be improved?

Ms. COTTEN. Thank you. Homeland Security has put a great deal of information online for schools to access, so for example, if I am training a new advisor in my office, that information is available to go and read, but it is generally not in-person training. It is online materials. Organizations like NAFSA: Association of International Educators provides direct, in-person workshops and sessions at their regional and national conferences, and they try to do that when they can in cooperation with Homeland Security, but those are generally professional association workshops on how to manage the government system. They are not workshops presented by the government.

So much of the training that someone receives in how to manage the reporting part of SEVIS happens either online or through the professional associations. There is a slightly different approach when you are looking at managing the hardware/software database side of it, and a different group with which to work, and I cannot speak in depth about database management, but certainly, that is a different part of the concern in terms of SEVIS: will our systems talk to their systems, and how well will they talk to each other, and can we get data across as we need to?

And I mentioned in my testimony that when SEVIS first started accepting batch submissions, Duke had the dubious distinction of bringing the whole national system to a halt because we sent too many batch requests at the same time, and the system did not know how to handle that many requests at once. So those are little glitches that we have tried to fix over the years. We would like to see SEVIS II look carefully at the hardware/software side of this, in terms of making that flow with what institutions already have in place, because we are already managing huge data systems on our own campuses for various reporting purposes; to report to the Department of Education, to report for financial aid.

So we already have those in place, and we would like to be sure they articulate.

[Pause.]

Ms. COTTEN. The folks at Homeland Security, I think, have done a good job of coming to stakeholders, and they have held stakeholder meetings with institutions from a number of—different kinds of institutions; the four-year colleges, the major research institutions like Duke, small community colleges, things like that. So there has been ongoing communication. I think we are still concerned on the academic side that the security issues, generally, will take precedence over some of the enhancements that we would like to see on the academic side.

In particular, the J program has not been incorporated into SEVIS quite so well, I think, as the F-1 program, and the difficulty ongoing that we see is that regulations and the computers do not

necessarily track each other, and we are getting regulation by computer, such that the academic community is trying to do the academic part of reporting, and the system will not accept our reports, or will not let us do what the regulations say we can or we must do.

So we would like to certainly see an improvement in that regard.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Are you working towards that?

Ms. COTTEN. We are certainly working with Homeland Security on that.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, and thank you, Ms. Cotten, for very helpful testimony. We appreciate your coming here today and we will, I am sure, benefit in many ways from not just the very specific suggestions you made about your relationship with ICE, but also some of the broader issues involving our attempt to be a welcoming country for students and researchers from abroad.

Mr. ROGERS. Would the Chairman yield briefly?

Mr. PRICE. Certainly.

Mr. ROGERS. I want to compliment the witness. We hear a lot of witnesses testify before us in Congress. You have been very effective and very helpful in helping us understand this process, but you have been very, very effective. We appreciate your testimony.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

INTRODUCTION OF MS. MYERS

Now let me call forward Assistant Secretary Julie Myers, the Assistant Secretary for Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Ms. Myers, we appreciate your patience. We obviously had, to begin this hearing this morning, we had a witness and a topic that attracted a lot of interest and a lot of questions, so we are a little bit later in bringing you on than we had hoped to be, but I think it was time well spent, and we certainly appreciate your presence here today. I will ask you, if you will, as usual, to summarize your testimony in five or six minutes and then let us explore further in questions.

We will put your entire statement in the hearing record.

Ms. MYERS. Thank you so much.

[Microphone not on.]

OPENING STATEMENT—MS. MYERS

Ms. MYERS [continuing]. With our foreign students, and in the development not only of the SEVIS system, but the pre-SEVIS system, and how instrumental she and many other institutions have been as we work to see how we can improve the compliance of students, encouraging foreign students to come into our country.

It is my privilege today to appear before you this morning to discuss the President's Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Request for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. I want to thank the Committee for its support of ICE during the past four years. Because of your support, we are leveraging the broad authorities by aligning them with the risks that face the nation today. Our risk-based approach extends from interior immigration enforcement, in which we are prioritizing criminal aliens and fugitives, to the application of

our Customs frauds authorities to prevent the importation of tainted commodities and counterfeit pharmaceuticals.

This risk-based approach shapes our methods to target drugs and other contraband smuggling with financial authorities and international partnerships, and it means we will continue to work to thwart the illegal export of weapons and sensitive technologies. The people at ICE have a tremendous responsibility. The work that they do each day is difficult and often dangerous, yet I can think of nothing more important for a public servant than to help safeguard this great nation and to protect its citizens.

I am proud to state for the record that ICE employees carry out their mission with great care, extraordinary compassion, and unrivaled commitment. ICE has made progress in immigration enforcement through innovation and more effective internal oversight. With the Committee's support, ICE is transforming the way we identify and go after individuals who pose a threat to our communities. In particular, thanks to the Committee's support, we are aggressively developing an ambitious plan to identify, prioritize, detain and remove from the United States all criminal aliens in federal, state and local custody.

We are also working more cooperatively than ever with our state and local law enforcement partners through ICE's ACCESS program. Unfortunately, some of the most dangerous criminals and sophisticated criminal organizations are not behind bars. For this reason, ICE has developed robust initiatives to enforce our immigration laws in the interior. Initiatives include programs that specifically, target child predators and gang members; ensure compliance on the part of those who visit the United States for school or simply to tour; and to target alien absconders, fugitives who have failed to comply with a lawful judicial order to leave the country; as well as focusing on dismantling the infrastructure that supports illegal immigration, such as illegal employment and fraudulent document trade.

While the immigration enforcement initiatives I described most often relate to people trying to come into this country, another key risk we guard against involves efforts to take sensitive technology and arms out. In Fiscal Year 2007, arms and strategic technology investigations resulted in 188 arrests, 178 indictments, and 127 convictions for export-related violations, more than any other U.S. federal law enforcement agency.

One undercover operation resulted in guilty pleas by six individuals; to charges of weapons and ammunition, money laundering, and material support to a designated foreign terrorist organization. Other dangers are less obvious. Traditional customs fraud in many cases constitutes serious and unrecognized public health risks. Take for example Operation Guardian, an ICE-led operation where we worked with CBP, the FDA and the Consumer Product Safety Commission to investigate imports of substandard, tainted and dangerous products from the People's Republic of China, PRC, and other countries.

The operation to date has resulted in the seizure of more than 59,000 tubes of diethylene glycol and bacteria-laden toothpaste bound for the U.S. markets, and the initiation of several joint U.S.-PRC investigations. Diethylene glycol, by the way, is a toxic chem-

ical used to make antifreeze, and this is just one of many similar investigations involving tainted goods which would otherwise be on store shelves just waiting for purchase by American families.

As I mentioned, our risk-based approach also shapes our methods to target drug and other contraband smuggling. With only 25 percent of our special agents authorized to conduct drug smuggling investigations, we seized 1.3 million pounds of marijuana and 227,000 pounds of cocaine. This kind of approach, focusing on risk and going after the money, has resulted in some real results. Since 2003, ICE has seized more than \$600 million in cash and monetary instruments, and more than \$580 million worth of real property, vessels, aircraft, artwork, vehicles and jewels.

FPS has also intercepted 760,000 prohibited items and stopped 3,000 people from entering federal buildings. Many of the requests included in the FY-2009 budget today directly support these priorities, and they are discussed in greater detail in my statement I have submitted to the Committee. I want to thank the Committee for all the support it has given ICE, and I look forward to answering your questions.

[The information follows:]



U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

STATEMENT

OF

**JULIE L. MYERS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY**

**U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT (ICE)
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

BEFORE

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

**Tuesday, February 26, 2008
10:00 AM
Washington, D.C.**

INTRODUCTION

Good morning, Chairman Price, Congressman Rogers, and distinguished Members of the Committee. I am pleased to appear before you today to discuss the President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 budget request for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). I want to thank the Committee for its continued support of ICE, which has allowed the dedicated men and women of the agency to accomplish so much.

ICE's mission is to uphold public safety and protect the American people from the illegal introduction of goods, as well as the entry of terrorists and other criminals seeking to cross our Nation's borders. As the largest investigative component of the Department of Homeland Security, ICE accomplishes this mission by aggressively enforcing over 400 of the Nation's immigration and customs laws.

In a few days, ICE will be five years old. Since its creation, the members of this committee have shown tremendous support for ICE and our mission, and you have demonstrated that support through significant investments in our mission. We are grateful for your support and the investment you've made. The men and women of ICE are working every day to ensure that the American people see a return on that investment. I believe that the agency's accomplishments in the last five years are proof of that fact.

Since FY 2003, ICE has:

- Effectively ended catch and release on the Southwest Border and removed 436,000 criminal aliens from the United States;

- Arrested more than 10,000 child predators;
- Conducted investigations related to the seizure of more than 8 million pounds of illegal drugs;
- Arrested almost 9,000 human smugglers;
- Obtained over \$50 million in worksite fines and judgments against employers;
- Signed 38 MOUs and trained 600 State and local law enforcement officers under the 287(g) program as well as launched ICE ACCESS;
- Provided information in response to over 2 million inquiries for immigration status and identity information to Federal, State, and local law enforcement.
- Stopped 23,000 persons and over 3 million dangerous items from entering Federal buildings; and
- Put its financial house in order, eliminating eight material weaknesses in just two years, and putting controls in place to ensure ICE is a responsible steward of the taxpayers' dollars.

Your support and partnership has been integral to these successes and key to the men and women who are working every day to make the United States safe and more secure.

Notwithstanding these successes, we also need to face the difficult reality that there is still so much more to do. ICE has a continual fight to stop potential terrorist and other criminal activity; apprehend child predators; remove criminal aliens; thwart the illegal export of weapons, illicit proceeds, and sensitive technology; interdict the smuggling of dangerous drugs; prevent the importation of tainted commodities and counterfeit pharmaceuticals; disable human trafficking networks that endanger human life and

national security; and ensure our Federal buildings are safe to work in and visit. In the last five years, we have made tremendous progress in combating each of these threats.

Utilizing customs and immigration authorities, ICE continues to focus on the enforcement, prevention, and investigation of the smuggling of people, goods, illicit funds, and contraband into and out of the United States. The toolbox of authorities available is critical to ICE's ability to effectively fulfill its mission, as those that smuggle people today across our borders will seek to smuggle drugs, substandard commodities or weapons of terror tomorrow. The criminal organizations we face, are driven not by what they smuggle, but by profit.

For example, in 2007, ICE Fort Pierce agents responded to a migrant landing in Florida and arrested ten individuals illegally present in the United States. Further investigation resulted in the seizure of 83 pounds of marijuana, 2 kilograms of heroin, and 1 kilogram of cocaine. ICE agents subsequently obtained indictments for two individuals for conspiracy to smuggle aliens, importation of marijuana and cocaine, and carrying a firearm during a drug trafficking crime.

With this in mind, ICE, in partnership with our fellow law enforcement agencies must be fully equipped to address all illegal smuggling across our nation's borders. To most effectively address the myriad of criminal threats within the umbrella of our mission, ICE has embarked on a strategy to thwart the terrorist and other criminal threat within its statutory jurisdiction and authorities by targeting the "Continuum of Crime." This three-tiered strategy focuses investigative, detention and removal, and other enforcement

efforts on elements of crime by: Identifying and mitigating threats outside of the United States, partnering with other Federal, foreign and local agencies to target crime along U.S. borders, and ensuring security within the U.S. interior by investigating and prosecuting border-related crime and removing criminal aliens.

Today I will discuss the agency's top law enforcement priorities, our success in bringing about organizational excellence, as well as our request for funding in FY 2009 and how it will allow us to continue standing up to the threats facing our country.

Immigration Enforcement

ICE has made tremendous progress in immigration enforcement through greater innovation with our resources combined with more effective oversight.

With the Committee's support, ICE is transforming the way it identifies and goes after individuals who pose a threat to our Nation. This is particularly accurate when it comes to aliens who are currently serving time for other crimes. We have made some great progress on our program to identify criminal aliens in jails in the last two years:

- ICE's Criminal Alien Program (CAP) charged more than 164,000 removable aliens in Federal, State, and local custody during FY 2007. This is an increase of 142 percent over FY 2006's 67,850 aliens charged. This screening and charging ensures that whenever they get out of institutions, they'll come straight into our custody.
- To make sure we were addressing this threat in a reasonable manner, ICE assessed nearly 5,000 jails and prisons in the United States to determine which

facilities have the most removable aliens and which represent the highest risk.

Our efforts have been focused on the highest risk facilities, which include all Federal and state institutions and some local jails.

- To address the high-risk Bureau of Prisons' correctional institutions, ICE established the Detention Enforcement and Processing Offenders by Remote Technology (DEPORT) center in Chicago. DEPORT supports the screening, interviewing and removal processing of all criminal aliens incarcerated in BOP facilities nationwide. Since its inception in 2006, DEPORT has screened over 33,000 cases, issued more than 17,000 charging documents to begin removal proceedings, and lodged more than 11,000 detainers.

Although we have made considerable progress over the past several years in identifying and removing criminal aliens, enhancements to our current approach are required to reach our goal of removing all convicted criminal aliens. With encouragement from the Congress, we are aggressively implementing a plan to increase national security and community safety by identifying, prioritizing, detaining, and removing from the United States all criminal aliens in Federal, State, and local custody.

More specifically, the plan will provide a path forward to:

- Strengthen partnerships with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies;
- Improve technologies and processes that share national and local immigration and law enforcement data;
- Streamline and expedite procedures for detaining and removing aliens;

- Expand the use of incentives to reduce sentences for non-violent offenders who participate in their removal;
- Work aggressively with foreign governments to strengthen their capacity and often their willingness to accept the return of increased numbers of their citizens;
- Increase efforts to deter those who would come to the United States illegally; and
- Create greater disincentives for recidivism.

Our new plan will start with these local institutions where we have limited coverage. Instead of sending costly teams to each of these locations where they may not regularly incarcerate aliens, ICE will leverage technology and utilize the sharing of data between the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security. Local law enforcement agents will be able to send fingerprints collected at the time of conviction in an automated fashion to the Department of Justice and Homeland Security, where these prints will be checked against various criminal and immigration databases through a system known as Interoperability.

Hits will be automatically sent to the ICE field offices, prioritizing the criminal aliens by severity of their crimes. With the support of the Administration and Congress, ICE proposes to focus on processing, detaining, and removing the most severe of the criminals nationwide as the first phase of our plan.

Of course, some of the most dangerous criminals and sophisticated criminal organizations are regrettably out on the streets. Identifying criminal aliens in jails is just one part of our interior enforcement strategy to prevent immigration crime. For this reason, ICE has

successfully developed a robust series of initiatives to enforce our immigration laws in the interior of our nation.

- Programs that specifically target child predators and gang members have resulted in more than 2,200 deportations in FY 07 alone. In addition, nearly 1,500 individuals have been charged criminally for immigration and gang-related crimes as a result of these initiatives including David Rivera, one of ICE's most wanted fugitives, a suspected MS-13 gang member who was previously deported on a weapons charge, re-entered the country illegally, and was wanted for questioning in connection with four homicides. He now faces a 20-year prison sentence and deportation to follow.
- ICE's compliance enforcement initiatives are ensuring that those who visit our nation for school or simply to tour remain in compliance with the terms of their visas. Had these efforts been in place prior to 9/11, all of the hijackers who failed to maintain status would have come under additional scrutiny and likely been investigated months before the attacks in New York and Washington. In FY 2007, ICE resolved 5,200 potential violator leads and arrested 1,366 high-risk non-immigrant status violators.
- But visitors are not the only ones who we target for compliance. In FY 2007, we made progress for the first time ever against those individuals who've thus far failed to comply with an immigration judge's removal order. Targeting these alien absconders – fugitives – is the charge of 75 dedicated fugitive operations teams. In 2007, ICE decreased the overall caseload of fugitives by 37,970 – a

first-time ever reduction in a class of immigration violators that has traditionally grown by roughly 5,682 cases per month.

In addition to targeting certain criminal and fugitive aliens directly, ICE has a cadre of initiatives to dismantle the infrastructure that supports illicit immigration activity.

- In 2007, ICE significantly enhanced its efforts to combat the unlawful employment of illegal aliens by utilizing administrative and criminal statutes and targeting the financial incentives to hire illegal aliens. Last year, we secured criminal fines, restitutions and civil judgments in excess of \$30 million, made 863 criminal arrests and 4,077 administrative arrests. In one case, for example, a review of the employees working for the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP) and other related water treatment programs in the county identified 11 unauthorized aliens who were employed at water treatment facilities. Most of the unauthorized workers were in highly placed positions with access to by-pass most of the protective measures designed to protect the water supply. All 11 unauthorized aliens were administratively arrested and removed from the United States.
- Our Extraterritorial Criminal Travel Strike Force (ECT) also combats the support network for illegal aliens. This cooperative initiative between ICE and the Criminal Division of the Justice Department leverages extraterritorial investigative and prosecutorial expertise to attack foreign-based criminal networks. Through these strike forces, we are pushing out our borders by aggressively targeting criminal smuggling organizations in source countries and using intelligence to identifying new smuggling methods and routes.

- Another part of our effort to destroy the infrastructure that supports illegal immigration is to shut down the illicit trade in phony documents and others forms of immigration benefit fraud. In FY 2007, ICE created six new document and benefit fraud task forces, increasing the total from 11 to 17. Last year, they initiated a combined 625 investigations, resulting in 549 arrests, 453 indictments, and 352 convictions. Just this January, Pedro Castorena was successfully extradited from Mexico. Castorena led a large-scale organization involved in manufacturing and distributing counterfeit identity documents. With our federal partners, ICE agents have arrested more than 50 members of the Castorena organization and a rival document manufacturing organization and seized 20 document manufacturing locations; tens of thousands of blank counterfeit identity documents; 21 silk screen printing negatives; and 21 computers. Upon his extradition, Castorena was remanded to the custody of U.S. Marshals.

Arresting immigration violators is only half the battle. ICE is responsible for the detention and removal of illegal aliens from the United States. The agency takes very seriously its responsibility to care for those in our custody. In the past two years, we have taken a number of additional steps to ensure we are meeting our responsibilities safely and appropriately:

- ICE created the Detention Facility Inspection Group as part of the Office of Professional Responsibility to serve as an independent review mechanism and investigate allegations of mistreatment or non-compliance with the National Detention Standards;

- Quality assurance specialists are being placed in ICE's largest facilities to monitor daily quality-of-life issues;
- ICE developed, completed and released 37 family residential standards for use in its family facilities. The standards are published on ICE's website. Among these standards are the requirements that all resident children receive classroom instruction taught by State-certified teachers, including ESL classes; and that health care is provided by the U.S. Public Health Service.
- In addition to these new family standards, ICE is in the process of updating our existing national detention standards for adult facilities to a performance-based format. We have shared the draft performance-based standards with interested non-governmental organizations and look forward to receiving their comments and suggestions.

ICE also looks forward this year to expanding the Alternatives to Detention Program, as appropriate, for non-criminal aliens.

High Risk Customs Violations

ICE's mission also places equal importance on intercepting the flow of money and materials that support criminal and terrorist organizations. ICE's customs authorities allow the agency to play a leading role in the fight against money laundering, trade fraud, bulk cash smuggling, the distribution of counterfeit goods and trafficking in weapons, sensitive technology, narcotics and more. The importance of these investigations to our national security and public safety can speak for themselves. Last year:

- With only 25% of our Special Agents authorized to conduct drug smuggling investigations, the Office of Investigations seized approximately 227,000 pounds

of cocaine, and 1.3 million pounds of marijuana, and other narcotics, as well as obtained 5,400 convictions of individuals associated with narcotic violations.

- The ICE sponsored Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Taskforce investigation, Operation Tien [T-I-N] Can resulted in the arrest of 35 members of an organization headed by Nguyen [N-WIN] Vo and Helen Tran. In a coordinated effort with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Canada, the DEA, and various state and local law enforcement entities, ICE agents and our partners seized \$7.8 million in U.S. currency, \$866,000 in Canadian currency, 76 kilograms of cocaine, and 924 pounds of marijuana during the course of the investigation.
- During FY 2007, ICE initiated over 3,000 financial investigations, resulting in almost 1,400 arrests and 900 convictions.
- Trade Transparency Units provided direct support to an investigation in Brazil and Miami surrounding a \$200 million fraud scheme resulting in arrests of criminal organization members undervaluing commodities imported into Brazil from the United States.
- ICE initiated 1,275 Commercial Fraud & Intellectual Property Rights investigations which resulted in 246 criminal arrests, 178 indictments and 196 convictions.
- ICE has initiated Operation Guardian, an ICE-led operation with Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and Consumer Product Safety Commission, to target, interdict, and investigate the importation of substandard, tainted and dangerous products being imported into the United States from the Peoples Republic of China.

- Since the inception of Operation Firewall, a bulk cash smuggling initiative, in 2005, ICE and our other partners in law enforcement have seized more than \$118 million, with \$50 million and 142 arrests coming in FY 2007 alone. So far in FY 2008 Operation Firewall has resulted in 29 arrests and 358 seizures totaling almost \$17 million, including \$2.5 million seized in New York and almost \$5 million seized in Texas. In 2008, under the Hands Across the World initiative, ICE has expanded Operation Firewall to increase the impact of our efforts by conducting simultaneous bulk cash smuggling operations between the U.S. and partner foreign law enforcement agencies. These joint operations often follow training conducted by ICE and CBP officers and give our foreign counterparts an immediate opportunity to apply the best practices and enforcement techniques that they have learned. The concept of conducting coordinated simultaneous operations was tested in September 2007 when ICE, CBP and our counterparts in Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs conducted a two-day pilot that resulted in 13 enforcement actions in the two countries.
- Arms and Strategic Technology investigations resulted in 188 arrests, 178 indictments, and 127 convictions, prevented the illegal export of sensitive technologies as well as weapons from reaching the hands of terrorists, hostile countries and violent criminal organizations. In March 2007, an ICE investigation of ITT Corporation led to a \$100 million settlement and the first ever Arms Export Control Act (AECA) conviction of a major defense contractor. As part of the illegal scheme, ITT illegally outsourced the manufacturing of the Enhanced Night Vision Goggle (ENVG) system to a Singaporean company employing Chinese nationals and retained foreign nationals in their Roanoke,

Virginia facility without permission from the Department of State. The settlement includes ITT allocating \$50 million towards the creation of the next generation of night vision technology for the Department of Defense.

- An Arms and Strategic Technology undercover operation resulted in six guilty pleas to export weapons and ammunition, money laundering, and material support to a designated foreign terrorist organization violations. During an ICE undercover investigation, the subjects attempted to procure a multi-ton shipment of small arms, grenade launchers, a Stinger missile and ammunition in support of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE aka: Tamil Tigers), a designated foreign terrorist organization.
- In relation to addressing the threat of foreign nationals having access to sensitive U.S. technologies, ICE has created Operation Tech Defense, to insure that non-immigrants working in U.S. sensitive technology manufacturing and research facilities have the proper authorization to conduct such work. Operation Tech Defense allows ICE to leverage both traditional export enforcement authorities and Title 8 immigration responsibilities to address this vulnerability in our national security.

Organizational Excellence

As a relatively new agency, ICE faced management challenges in integrating the various functions that were brought together in 2003. While ICE's primary mission is law enforcement and security operations, the mission relies on the management,

administrative, legal and training support provided by a skilled cadre of professionals nationwide.

ICE has transformed its core management functions and put a strong team in place, including a permanent career chief financial officer and a deputy assistant secretary for management. Here are just a few of our management achievements:

- Two years ago, independent auditors cited ICE for eight material weaknesses. In response, we developed and implemented an ambitious Financial Action Plan and as a result, in just two fiscal years, ICE eliminated all eight material weaknesses.
- ICE implemented major business improvements in FPS over the last year, including establishing a new financial accounting process and business practices to ensure timely and accurate payment to vendors. We also trained more than 400 Inspectors to manage and oversee contract guards. As you know, we are transforming FPS and moving toward an Inspector-based workforce. This will provide better oversight for an extensive contract guard service that has been fully maintained and provides the first line of security for the federal facilities protected by FPS. We must ensure we have a proper balance of strong security standards, contractor compliance and an FPS law enforcement workforce providing services to the Federal agencies we serve.
- We deepened our recruiting pool by establishing internship programs with four historically black colleges and universities to provide opportunities for students interested in law enforcement. These programs will develop the next generation of leaders at ICE while expanding diversity in the agency's workforce. Ultimately,

ICE intends to conclude similar agreements with all 57 historically black colleges and universities that offer criminal justice programs.

- ICE eliminated the backlog of FOIA cases in 2006, which numbered 10,000 at the start of FY 2007.
- Since the creation of DHS and ICE, the email systems needed to converge into one efficient, seamless global network. The ICE OCIO worked to transition approximately 15,000 ICE users worldwide to one email system.

ICE FY 2009 BUDGET REQUEST

The proposed FY 2009 budget builds on the foundation of these accomplishments and equals \$5.7 billion, which represents an increase of approximately 12 percent over FY 2008, excluding emergency funding provided by the Congress. Program increases total over \$160 million and target the priority areas of this Administration to allow ICE to be a highly valuable contributor to the Secure Border Initiative (SBI), enforce customs laws critical to the Nation's security, and ensure we are protecting the American public.

This budget will provide for:

- 1,000 new detention beds;
- 11,000 removals;
- Over 200 Special Agents for investigative activities ranging from cyber crime to visa security;
- 200 new State and local officers to the cadre of 287(g) program participants; and
- Improved HR, Training, and IT services for ICE's 17,000 Federal employees.

FY 2009 Enhancement Request

The President's FY 2009 budget request for ICE seeks the following enhancements.

Additional Bed Space. \$46 million and increased fee authority are requested for 1,000 additional beds, staffing, and associated removal costs to meet demand generated by increased enforcement activities. The funding will continue "catch and return" along the borders.

National Security/Critical Infrastructure Investigations. \$11.8 million is requested to increase investigations at Ports of Entry and other sensitive facilities. With the funding, ICE will aggressively investigate employers who collaborate with smuggling and trafficking organizations to promote illegal entry and knowingly hire undocumented aliens within critical infrastructures and Ports of Entry and increase the possibility of terrorists gaining access to these sites.

Cyber Crime. ICE requests \$5.7 million to increase investigations of cyber-related crimes involving identity and benefit fraud, child exploitation, and money laundering. Many ICE investigations and prosecutions are largely dependent upon the ability of the Cyber Crime Center to process and analyze data from seized electronic devices and digital media and this increase will ensure successful ICE investigations.

Commercial Fraud/Intellectual Property Rights Investigations. ICE requests \$4.6 million to identify, target, counter, and dismantle methods and vulnerabilities exploited

by criminal organizations engaged in highly profitable trade crimes, such as trafficking counterfeit merchandise and pharmaceuticals. Requested resources will enhance ICE's coordination with other agencies to target, interdict, and investigate the importation of substandard, tainted, and counterfeit products being imported

287(g) Program for State and Local Law Enforcement. \$12 million is requested to train 200 new State and local law enforcement officers (LEOs), required annual refresher training for 850 State and local LEOs, and necessary IT connectivity for State and local participants under the 287(g) program. The 287(g) program serves as a force multiplier to ICE efforts to enforce immigration law and remove criminal aliens from the United States and is another important tool for State and local law enforcement participants to improve their communities' safety.

Outbound Enforcement. \$1 million is requested to increase investigations that help to prevent arms, strategic technologies, and contraband money from leaving the United States. The program will target the Southwest border, and particularly Ports of Entry and sensitive facilities that are vulnerable to illegal procurement and export of sophisticated U.S. technology and weapons, particularly specifically a joint effort to stem the flow of illegally smuggled weapons at the Southwest Border region.

Visa Security Program. \$3.4 million is requested to create additional overseas Visa Security Units in high-risk locations, such as Istanbul, Turkey and Beirut, Lebanon. The Visa Security Program identifies, prioritizes, and interdicts threats to the Nation in

advance of physical arrival by reducing visa issuance to malafide aliens and identifying threats to national security that traditional screening systems do not detect.

Workforce Integrity Investigations/Security Management Unit. ICE is requesting \$7.1 million for the ICE Office of Professional Responsibility. Funding will be used to strengthen the Security Management Unit responsible for centralization, management, and operational oversight of ICE internal security functions, as well as to strengthen workforce integrity.

Automation Modernization. ICE is requesting \$57 million to help ICE build its information technology infrastructure and specifically fund efforts to:

- modernize ICE's case management system - Homeland Security Enforcement Communication System (HECS) - to strengthen information sharing and availability;
- continue critical IT Infrastructure and Tactical Communications investments to create and sustain a secure, scalable IT environment that supports ICE law enforcement programs;
- modernize DRO's IT systems to improve detainee tracking and management; and
- begin the ICE transition to a new financial system, which will allow strengthened financial management and audit practices.

Co-Location of ICE Personnel. \$12.3 million is requested to consolidate ICE offices in several major metropolitan areas where ICE currently occupies multiple buildings. Besides impeding efforts to build a cohesive agency, building space has not kept pace

with staff growth. The request will allow for long-term cost savings and operational efficiencies in areas such as building security, rent, and shared utility costs.

Human Resource Workforce Increases. ICE is requesting \$800 thousand for additional staffing required for effective delivery of HR services to the 17,000 Federal ICE employees. The request addresses staffing shortages in the ICE Office of Human Capital, making it possible to provide better service, increase confidence in information, and ensure consistent handling of ICE-related personnel matters.

Training Consolidation and Integration. \$1.8 million is requested to consolidate ICE training coordination and oversight, to include improved training delivery and support at the ICE Academy and the Leadership Development Center. The request will allow ICE to build a strong infrastructure, target improved core competency skills of employees, ensure sufficient and relevant training is provided, and focus on leadership and succession planning.

Student and Exchange Visitor Program. ICE's Student and Exchange Visitor Program and its technology (SEVIS) are fully funded by two separate fees: a fee to collect from schools seeking certification to host non-immigrant students and a fee from prospective students and exchange visitors prior to seeking a visa at consulates and embassies overseas. The FY 2009 request assumes an increase in the fees that SEVP estimates it will collect based on the most recent fee study.

The request will allow ICE to implement four new enhancements – a more-user friendly student and exchange visa information system (SEVIS II) with better search capabilities and improved data quality; a recertification process that will ensure that only the schools who are following the rules can remain in the program; regional liaisons to help schools meet the requirements of the student/exchange program; and additional compliance enforcement unit agents to review potential violators.

CONCLUSION

ICE began five years ago as a conglomeration of different government agencies. In that time, the thousands of ICE employees have come together to form one cohesive organization and accomplish critical and extraordinary things for the Nation. The FY 2009 ICE budget request builds upon the support the Committee has given ICE and builds a strategic path forward to critical successes in the future. Thank you for your continued support – the men and women of ICE depend on it each day they go to work, putting their lives on the line to enforce the Nation's laws and make it a safer place to live and work. Thank you for your time and I look forward to answering your questions.

ID AND TRACKING OF CRIMINAL ALIENS

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much, Ms. Myers, and we will begin with questions. I am sure we have a lot to explore. I want to initially raise the issue of how ICE is identifying and tracking criminal aliens for eventual deportation, both what you have done and what you intend to do in this area. We are talking about criminal aliens held in custody, in penal custody. There are an estimated 600,000 criminal aliens in prison. Thousands more are sentenced every year.

I am worried still that many of these are remaining unidentified, although I know you have begun to work on this challenge. It appears, though, at the rate you are going it will take four to five years to find them all, to have a truly comprehensive system. Data that ICE provided our subcommittee staff last summer clearly showed that there was a lot of work left to do, and the latest data we have from the ICE TECS system show that criminal deportations increased only 7 percent from 2005 to 2007, while non-criminal deportations over the same period increased nearly 60 percent.

Now, as you well know, the 2008 appropriations act provided \$200 million for ICE to improve and modernize efforts to identify and remove aliens convicted of a crime, sentenced to imprisonment, and who may be deportable, and to remove them from the United States once they are judged deportable. The 2008 act requires you to submit a plan to the Committee describing the strategy that ICE will develop to identify every criminal alien at the prison, jail or correctional institution at which they are held, the process ICE will use in conjunction with the Department of Justice to remove every criminal alien judged deportable, the methodology ICE will develop for identifying and prioritizing for removal criminal aliens convicted of violent crimes, and finally, the activities, milestones and resources necessary for implementing the strategy and process to remove criminal aliens judged deportable.

Now, this report is due to the Committee, as you know, on March 25. I have a few questions about it now. First of all, how far along are you in developing this plan? Will we have it by the March 25 deadline? What are the major challenges you have identified so far? How are you going to fix them? And then finally, the money. We provided \$200 million for you to begin to implement this plan, and this is \$200 million beyond the request, \$200 million, so to speak, in new money, to begin to implement this plan, and allowed the funding to be used in 2008 and 2009 because we felt the program would begin slowly in 2008.

However, we also required in law that the 2009 budget identify the resources and staffing necessary to continue the identification and removal of criminal aliens. So I am surprised that this 2009 budget contains no additional funding for this important activity. So I hope you could tell us about that, but first, if you will, please let us know how far you are along in developing this plan, and also addressing the underlying challenge.

ICE STRATEGY REPORT REQUIREMENT

Ms. MYERS. Certainly, Chairman, I want to thank you again for your support and all the support of your staff over the past two

years as we have worked to increase the number of criminal aliens that we identify in correctional institutions. In fact, I think we have made some good progress over the past two years, although, as you note, there is much work still to be done. One of the things that we are doing is charging a significantly higher number of criminal aliens in prisons today than we were yesterday and than we were last year. All those aliens may not get out of prison tomorrow, but when they do, they either have gone through the immigration process or are going through the immigration process, and will be deported.

In fact, back in 2006, we issued charging documents on 57,000 criminal aliens in federal, state and local institutions. In Fiscal Year 2007, we issued 164,000 charging documents on aliens incarcerated in federal, state and local institutions, and anticipate issuing over 200,000 charging documents in fiscal year 2008. Over the past two years, we have looked at a couple of things as we have divided up the problem, and have used the \$200 million and the impetus of the strategic plan that the Committee has so wisely encouraged us to develop as a way to move forward in a more transformational way.

Over the past two years, we first looked at where some of our biggest gaps were, and of course, the first gap was with respect to federal institutions. We did not have full coverage at all federal institutions, but fixed that back in the middle of 2006 with our deport center, which screens every federal inmate in the Bureau of Prison's custody. We next realized that we needed to have a full and comprehensive understanding of all federal, state and local institutions in the United States so that we could begin to target our resources based on risk and to make sure that we were using our limited resources in the most effective way.

So we developed a tiered system identifying all 4,492 institutions and ranked them into four tiers based on risk. It is still very primitive, and we are now at version 2.0 of our risk assessment, but it helped us, particularly with the 30 teams the Committee gave us last year, to make sure we are using those teams in the highest priority areas. Now, with respect to the strategic plan, we looked at how we could transform what we are doing to make sure we can meet my goal and the Committee's goal of identifying every single alien and every single institution even if that alien is there only for a very short time.

We realized that what we really need to do is take what we have done on risk and leverage the interoperability initiatives that are going on with the FBI, and see how we can use technology where we may not have people stationed full-time to identify aliens, and that is what our plan is going to do. It is going to show how we will use interoperability to identify aliens in institutions where we may not have a full-time presence, and then use that to then prioritize them based on several risk categories. We will prioritize aggravated felons down to those who may have committed more minor criminal offenses.

We are working very hard on this program. Jason Foley, our Director of Budget, has been temporarily assigned to this full-time and we are looking to hire a program manager to really take this

program and make sure that it will succeed even beyond the time that I am at ICE.

I think in terms of some of the challenges that we face, we do face getting the interoperability moving as quickly and as effectively as we would like. I think we have had some great cooperation from FBI SEGIS and US-VISIT at DHS, who really have owned interoperability for DHS. But we are now asking to use interoperability in a much more aggressive way than we were a year or two ago, and that is going to be challenging. I think that is going to be an area to push.

I think we are also going to have some challenges even getting the 200,000 aliens we have currently identified out of jail. As the rate of criminal aliens increases, there are some difficulties with ensuring that we can remove those people and also figure out how we are not going to unduly burden the immigration courts, our prosecutors, et cetera. That is why we are looking at some innovative approaches such as Rapid Repat, which is a program we developed based on successes in New York and Arizona where you take nonviolent inmates who are eligible for parole—of course, it depends on the state—you give them some extra good time for agreeing to cooperate with their removal. This saves the state money in prison costs, as many state prisons are overcrowded. It also saves the federal government money. So those are the kind of innovative, and transformative things we should employ in order to make this program succeed. We are going to get the report to you on the date it is due, but probably not much before. We are working very hard on it, Mr. Chairman.

PRIORITIZING INCARCERATED CRIMINAL ALIENS

Mr. PRICE. Well, we will look forward to getting that report, and also to working with you to make sure this happens. Am I correct in assuming that there is no higher priority for your agency in terms of deportation than incarcerated criminal aliens?

Ms. MYERS. Well, there is no higher priority—one of my top priorities is certainly incarcerated criminal aliens. But some of the most serious criminal aliens are actually out on the street, and so that is also a very high priority for me. We need to make sure that we are identifying those individuals and targeting, but absolutely, identifying incarcerated criminal aliens is something that has got to be a top ICE priority. It has been, and it is going to continue to be.

Mr. PRICE. Well, that does raise the question about whether there are competing priorities that are somehow making this effort proceed less expeditiously or less efficiently. I mean, is the rough estimate that we came up with that it is going to take four or five years at this rate to have a truly comprehensive program, is that still accurate? Are we able to improve on that?

Ms. MYERS. Well, certainly, we are seeking to move as quickly as we can. I think that where the challenge is for us is in how we can move interoperability most quickly, and how we can make sure that there is a framework that supports that interoperability. That is where the challenge for us is, but we are strongly committed. We have dedicated our best people to this effort, and we are going to

make this a success for this Committee and for the American people.

Mr. PRICE. What about the time frame that we are looking at?

Ms. MYERS. Well, you know, it is obviously going to be challenging. As you have seen, we have almost tripled the number of criminal aliens that we have charged already. You know, those people are getting out and we are trying to get them home as quickly and effectively as we can. There is certainly going to be a challenge, Mr. Chairman, and what I would propose is as we continue to finalize the report with our other interagency partners, we continue to come up and brief you, before and after March 25, so that you are ensured that it is a timeframe that meets with your approval.

Mr. PRICE. Well, the question I am trying to get at, though, is what are the most significant obstacles we face here? Obviously, this is a big challenge and it is a big problem, and it is not acceptable to have people who we know are capable and willing to harm our citizens, it is not acceptable to have those people back out on the streets, and what I am trying to grasp is to what extent the problems are technical, and you talk about the interoperability issues.

There are, I am sure, some formidable technical issues here. Is this something that just simply cannot be speeded up with the devotion of enough effort and resources? Are we dealing with a kind of intractable set of problems here or is this something that is going to yield to our best efforts?

Ms. MYERS. I think we are going to be successful with our best efforts. I will say, there are some technical and logistical problems that we need to make sure we work through. For example, in my home state of Kansas, we currently have five or six ICE agents that cover the whole state. There are obviously many more jails than that in the state of Kansas, and so those are the kinds of challenges we face.

Certain parts of the state may only see an alien come through the doors of their jail, every other week, so we need to determine how we use technology to make sure we are using our resources the most effective way possible. I want to assure you that we are working very hard on the strategic plan, we are on version 27 right now. We have been working to get something that the Committee will be happy with, and you can see that this is a top priority of mine. I do not want my successor to have to deal with this problem. I want it to be an issue where we are moving forward in a proactive manner so that we can tell the American people, yes, we have solved this problem as you would expect.

2009 FUNDING LEVELS FOR CRIMINAL ALIENS

Mr. PRICE. And you are confident that the resources we have provided for 2008 and 2009 are sufficient, and is there anything we need to know about the omission of further funding from the 2009 request?

Ms. MYERS. As I am sure you are aware, Mr. Chairman, the timing of your generous \$200 million was after the President's budget for 2009 then had been developed. Certainly, there are high numbers of aliens that will be coming in kind of year after year. We

will need to be working with you to make sure we get the right amount of money as we roll this initiative out and become most effective.

Mr. PRICE. Well, it is true the omnibus was late in passing. It is also true that the requirement was included in the House bill, and if there was any sure bet one could make, it would be that that would be in the omnibus.

Ms. MYERS. I understand that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. You know, so we will be wanting to monitor very carefully the funding requirements here and what the needs might be.

Mr. Rogers.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ICE AND STATE CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES

Mr. ROGERS. Well, this is a forbidding task that you are up against here. There are some 5,050 federal, state and local detention facilities nationwide. My understanding is you have established some sort of relations with 2,000 of those—correct me on any of this—and I would assume that most of those 5,050 facilities are local, as opposed to being federal or state.

Ms. MYERS. That is right, and we actually have some relationship with every single one of the facilities in this country. However, the relationship may be just knowing who the ICE duty agent is and who to call, as opposed to actually having kind of a presence in the building or a standard protocol for sharing information.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, since most of these are probably county jails, city jails, holding facilities, what have you, how are you going to make contact with those county jails, and how are they going to determine whether or not some prisoner they have in their jail is in fact an alien?

Ms. MYERS. Currently, we have made some contact with all state, local, and county jails. Of course, in some, we actually have a physical presence or we have an agreed-upon relationship, but in others we have just made contact through a letter and the ICE point of contact.

I think what we are seeking to do in the areas where we do not have full screening, and want to get to is full screening of all aliens, is we are going to prioritize based on risk, criminal risk, starting with the most dangerous criminals first. We will look to see how we can leverage the IDENT/IAFIS interoperability; so that when they bring someone into their custody, they can run their information, and share it with us electronically through our databases. We would use our databases to determine whether or not the individual is illegal.

So that is our goal: to get to a place where we are using technology, as opposed to having to have an agent or DRO officer go over there and do the interview in the first instance. Of course, we will have to do an interview and things later on, but it would be helpful to leverage technology to get through some of the first steps when they do not really know where to go.

BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINAL ALIENS

Mr. ROGERS. But are you planning at some point in time in having biometric identification of the prisoner?

Ms. MYERS. Yes, the interoperability is designed to encompass the biometrics, and sharing of biometric information. We absolutely are interested in using that, and we think that that is really the only way that we will get to the goal that you, the Chairman, and the Committee have set, in terms of identifying criminal aliens. One thing I will say, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member Rogers, is that we do think we are going to have to prioritize based on risk of the particular alien, and based on what a particular state's interest is.

Some states or countries may only be interested in identifying aggravated felons, and that is the same sort of issue we deal with right now with certain sanctuary cities and other things. In some places, they may be interested in identifying and making sure every alien down to those who are arrested for a traffic ticket are moved through the ICE process. We are going to have to take that into account, and it will certainly affect the budgeting for this proposal in the out years.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, what is in it for the county jailer? Why should they fool with all of this, because there is nothing in it for them, is there?

Ms. MYERS. Well, it gets that individual off their streets permanently and back to their home country, and so you are certainly right that there may be some jails that do not want to deal with us. Indeed, we dealt with that up in New Jersey over the past year; and we have had similar issues in other places. So certainly, there may be challenges; but generally speaking, correctional institutions at all levels have been more interested in working with us, particularly to remove the worst criminals. When you think about someone who commits rape, murder, and violent activities, most individuals are going to want to get them off the street of their community and get them sent back home if they are here illegally.

APPREHENSION OF AT-LARGE FUGITIVES

Mr. ROGERS. Well, we obviously wish you well in this regard. This is a high priority for all of us, but I do want to make the point that we should not let this or anything else interfere with the apprehension of at-large fugitives who are criminal aliens. Many, many more of them on the streets than are behind bars, right?

Ms. MYERS. That is right.

Mr. ROGERS. And assumedly, if they are dangerous criminal aliens, they can certainly do the public harm being at large, as opposed to somebody locked behind the bars.

Ms. MYERS. That is absolutely right. Just a few weeks ago, we arrested, in Congressman Farr's district, an individual that had a number of criminal convictions including rape, escape from jail and other things. We got that individual off the streets of Salinas and are sending him back home. So those are dangerous criminals that are out there in the streets, but we absolutely have to do a good job in the jails as well.

2009 BUDGET FOR BED SPACE

Mr. ROGERS. Well, quickly changing complete points here, let me ask you quickly about the money in the budget request for 2009 for detaining illegal aliens on a daily basis that you apprehend. You

have requested monies for 1,000 additional beds, daily beds, on top of the 2008 level, so that the total bed space supported in your budget request is 33,000 beds, as opposed to 30,500 for 2007. Is that sufficient to allow you to keep away from catch and release?

Ms. MYERS. Yes, it is. In fact, there were about 180,000 referrals from CBP to ICE in Fiscal Year 2005. There were less than 50,000 in Fiscal Year 2007, and so CBP and the Border Patrol have really noticed a drop in apprehensions across the border. We are continuing to use more and more of our bed space for the 287[g] program, mainly arrests referred to us from jails, the CAP program, the jail program itself, and other interior enforcements.

Certainly, we have to use our beds as efficiently as we can, and we will continue to work on initiatives and things to reduce the amount of time individuals spend in our custody.

CONDITIONS AT DETENTION FACILITIES

Mr. ROGERS. Well, and what about the conditions at those facilities? Are they humane?

Ms. MYERS. Ranking Member Rogers, I think we have taken a number of steps over the past two years to ensure that those who are in our custody are treated appropriately. Under my leadership, we have developed a detention field inspection group which goes out and does spot inspections of various facilities. This is an independent arm under the Office of Professional Responsibility. We have developed family residential standards, new family residential standards. We have add to our 40 largest facilities quality assurance specialists, people whose only job is to make sure that the facilities live up to the ICE detention standards. Finally, we have actually hired additional private contractors that are doing inspections for us. It used to be a collateral duty within DRO, but now we use the Nakamoto Group and others to do inspections for us, to make sure our facilities are living up to ICE detention standards. But as you note, we have grown considerably in the amount of bed space we utilize over the past couple of years.

I want to make sure that every facility, that we are meeting the ICE detention standards and the new ICE performance-based standards that we are developing over this next year in every facility.

FINES LEVIED AGAINST EMPLOYERS OF ILLEGAL ALIENS

Mr. ROGERS. You proposed—well, the Secretary and Attorney General Mukasey announced the other day a 25 percent increase for fines levied against employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens. That is the first boost, I think, in probably a decade or so. What do you think about it?

Ms. MYERS. I think it is long overdue, and so I am pleased that they are increasing the fines by 25 percent. I think that will be useful for us. One of the things that we have found is that the civil fine process was actually also very cumbersome, and very difficult to proceed through. We are looking internally to see how can we streamline procedures to make that easier to fine the egregious employers that are knowingly hiring illegal aliens.

I still think for the really egregious ones, for the ones that hire illegal aliens as their business practice, the best deterrent, if they are not going to comply, is pursuit of appropriate felony charges.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. Rodriguez.

OPERATION STREAMLINE

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Thank you, Madam Secretary, and thank you very much for the work that you have been doing. Let me indicate to you that I represent part of the legal sector that had that catch and deport, and I was wondering how that is going and how we might be able to kind of implement that a little quicker or a little more in some of the other areas, and the role that you have been playing in that area.

Ms. MYERS. Do you mean Operation Streamline?

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. I do not know what you call it. It is where you just catch them and deport them, and that has brought down the numbers, you know, is that Operation—there are so many operations out there, Linebacker and a whole bunch of others. This one has been working pretty good in that area, and the numbers have decreased.

Ms. MYERS. Right. You know, I think there are two kind of related things. We have ended the practice of catch and release all along the southern border and the northern border, including in your area, as well as all other areas along the southern and northern border. We will be able to continue to maintain that practice where non-Mexican aliens are not released into society with the money that we are seeking for Fiscal Year 2009.

With respect to Operation Streamline, which I believe has also been going on down in your area, that is a program that is basically full prosecution for individuals who enter without inspection. And the Border Patrol really is in charge of that, working with the Department of Justice. And they are looking for targeted areas along the southwest border where that might make sense.

They have seen that apprehensions have dropped significantly in certain areas where they have done Operation Streamline. I know in the Yuma sector, for example, where they have done it, they have seen other crime drop as well. So, I think that they are seeing some positive, although limited pilots, from this program, and I know both the Secretary and the Attorney General are interested in using it in a responsible way given the limitations on doing it.

VISA ISSUING AUTHORITY

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Yes. And it has worked, and I know it includes federal judges and others, and so let us know what we might be able to do to expedite that.

Secondly, we had a question earlier about I know we have been having about half a million students come in every year up to 600, close to 600, a little less than 600,000 students. What do we do on international students from a homeland perspective? And that was specifically in terms of assessing them as they come in.

Ms. MYERS. Well, in terms of assessing them as they come in, the primary responsibility for that is with the State Department through the visa issuance.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. So Homeland Security does not play a role there?

Ms. MYERS. Well, we do in the locations where we have a visa security unit or in some other kind of limited locations. But generally speaking—

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Did you have any role in assessing those 20 something thousand Saudis that came in under a special program under the Administration?

Ms. MYERS. We have had some role in those, but it depends on the particular location.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. What role did you all have on those?

Ms. MYERS. Well, we work with the State Department, who has final, visa issuing authority. We also can look after individuals come in if there is a problem. That is really where our responsibility lies. And then in a particular example that you give, if we had heard that there was fraud or something else, then we would go back and look at the visa applications or other things and try to see what that is.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Were you engaged in that particular project with the Saudis? You said you were. And did you find any fraud or anything?

Ms. MYERS. I guess I am not sure what I can say in an open setting here.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Okay.

Ms. MYERS. So maybe if I could provide to you an offline answer here.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Okay. Okay, I understand. Yes. No problem. Okay. Was that kind of unique, that specific program for the Saudis, or is that something that occurs with other nations?

Ms. MYERS. Well, I think certainly the broader scholarship program is somewhat unique, although other places do have scholarship programs kind of with the Saudis. Our role at ICE usually focuses on students after they get here and how we track them. Therefore, one of the things we have done from the DHS perspective, as you heard Ms. Cotten talk about, is look to improve SEVIS and move to SEVIS II, which is our IT system that allows us to track foreign students.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Okay. Have you overall just found in that area, is there a need for us to—you know, you said you only get into it after they are referred to? I guess the FBI is the one that sends you the cases or what?

Ms. MYERS. Well, the State Department is responsible for the visa issuing process. We are responsible when the individuals are here. So we develop investigations and leads on our own when individuals are here in this country, working of course with other federal agencies.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Does the FBI have a role in that?

Ms. MYERS. They do. It would depend on the particular kind of case. If the case appears to relate to terrorism, then the FBI might have a role in a particular investigation. We work very closely with them not only on the JTTF but on other cooperative ventures.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Okay.

Ms. MYERS. But I do think the overall program does need to be improved and moved to kind of the next generation. One of the things that we have a problem with in our IT system is that it is paper-centric versus person-centric. You heard Ms. Cotten talk about the I-20s that they send to every accepted student. You know, if you do not want to take chances, you might apply to several schools, so you get several I-20s. Currently our systems track it by the I-20s, not by the person who comes in.

Those are the kinds of things we are moving to do. We are making SEVIS II biometric-based and also working to try to ensure we have the interoperability that Ms. Cotten and others have talked about with the other school institutions.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Culberson.

OPERATION STREAMLINE

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Secretary Myers, I appreciate the direction you are taking the Agency, and I want to reinforce what the Chairman and our Ranking Member, Mr. Rogers, pointed out, that the apprehension and deportation of these criminal aliens is an absolute top priority for all of us, which is why you saw the strong funding commitment from this committee, and we will continue to do that.

And also to thank my good friend, Ciro Rodriguez. He and I are working arm in arm along with Henry Cuellar on the border, and Ciro is exactly right. Operation Streamline we believe is the win-win solution that we are looking for, Mr. Chairman. It is not something ICE is directly involved in. The crime rate has dropped 76 percent in Del Rio. The illegal crossings are at the lowest level they have been since they kept records in 1973. So it is a great success, and it is simply enforcing existing law in the local communities. We are very supportive of it. So I will be working with you, Ciro, on that.

I just returned from a trip, and I know Ciro has got to run, but I want to say that I just returned from a trip to Laredo in order to visit with them, talk to them about what they needed in the Laredo sector to continue to expand Streamline. They had begun to roll it out there in the Laredo sector right next to Del Rio. And I want to in particular bring to your attention, Secretary Myers, and compliment your ICE agent, a special agent there in the Laredo sector, Janice Ayala, who just left apparently, and Agent Todd Perseghian, who were singled out to me for me to compliment them and make sure that you knew what a great job they were doing in working with the local law enforcement authorities and just have absolutely bent over backwards to work with the Webb County Sheriffs' Department. So you have got a great team there working on the Texas border.

And all of us in the delegation, this is literally a bipartisan effort. All of us in Texas on the border are working arm in arm, and Streamline truly appears to be the solution that we are looking for, the win-win solution that then allows everything else, Members, all of the problems we have got with immigration sort of melt away once that border is secure, and Streamline is working beautifully.

One problem I want to bring to your attention and ask about, and I am going to be focusing on this very heavily with my colleagues both in this subcommittee and in my Department of Justice subcommittee, is the lack of prosecutions in the Tucson sector. In the Del Rio sector, everyone that is picked up that has entered the United States without an inspection is prosecuted just as you would expect the local sheriff or police department when they make an arrest, you have a 100 percent prosecution rate. State police picks somebody up, a 100 percent prosecution rate. In Del Rio, they are picked up, a 100 percent prosecution rate. That is the point of Streamline. In Laredo, there is about a 75 percent prosecution rate as they ramp this thing up.

When I went to Tucson, I discovered that the Border Patrol when they make an arrest that even if you are carrying up to 500 pounds of marijuana that you have a 99.6 percent chance of never being prosecuted. It is dumbfounding. In the Tucson sector, they are literally releasing because the U.S. Attorney will not prosecute them. Ninety-nine point six percent of all the people arrested by the Border Patrol are released because the U.S. Attorney will not prosecute them. So we will be talking a lot about this in this subcommittee and in my other subcommittee.

I know that you are picking people up both in the jails, but also we really want you to focus on picking them up off the street. The Chairman and the Ranking Member are exactly right. We want to get these dangerous criminal aliens off the streets as well. Can you talk to me about what has been the prosecution rate among those criminal aliens that you pick up off the street, those that you present to the U.S. Attorneys?

For example, in Arizona, that Arizona U.S. Attorney, apparently it is not just Border Patrol members. When the FBI makes an arrest and presents it to the U.S. Attorney in Arizona, she does not prosecute the overwhelmingly majority. It is DEA. It is FBI. It is ATF. Are your officers having trouble getting the U.S. Attorney in Arizona to prosecute?

Ms. MYERS. Well, certainly, Congressman, I think that as federal agencies, we all want more of our cases to be accepted, and I think that your work in ensuring that they have resources so that they can take as many of the cases as possible would be terrific. There is no question that not every case we want to have accepted is accepted. One thing we are doing that is a little bit different than Streamline, but that the U.S. Attorneys on the southwest border have appeared to embrace, is doing a U.S.C. 1326 prosecution in the jails: getting and identifying the worst of the worst in jails who have previously been deported and having them prosecuted per U.S.C. 1326 again.

Mr. CULBERSON. Is that entry without inspection?

Ms. MYERS. No, that is reentry after deportation.

Mr. CULBERSON. Oh, got it. Okay. And that is a felony?

Ms. MYERS. That is a felony. It is up to 10 years for these aggravated felons we are going after. U.S. Attorneys are very interested in those; and we started that in L.A., and now the other U.S. Attorneys in the southwest border are very interested in that. It keeps them off everyone's streets for a longer period of time.

Mr. CULBERSON. What percentage of those cases you present to the Arizona U.S. Attorney are prosecuted?

Ms. MYERS. You know, we just started that in Arizona, so I will have to get back to you on the precise number.

[The information follows:]

Question. What percentage of cases presented to prosecutors along the Southwest border are prosecuted? Provide by sector and/or state. What was the prosecution rate of criminals picked up off the street? (Culberson)

Answer. ICE does not track prosecutions, however, ICE works closely with U.S. Attorneys and state and local prosecutors nationwide on a wide variety of cases. The following statistics reflect ICE Office of Investigations (OI) criminal arrests for FY 2007 for the listed Special Agent in Charge offices located along the U.S. Southwest border. OI presents criminal arrests to federal and/or state prosecutors for action in all program areas.

FY2007 SAC office	Criminal arrests	Indictments	Convictions *
El Paso, TX	2,435	1,882	1,704
Phoenix, AZ	1,641	623	770
San Antonio, TX	1,588	1,172	1,155
San Diego, CA	2,318	1,147	1,842
Fiscal Year Total	7,982	4,824	5,471

* Indictments and convictions may be comprised of arrests from previous years.

Mr. CULBERSON. Okay.

Ms. MYERS. But I think they are excited.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes.

Ms. MYERS. And I am a former prosecutor, so I am sympathetic on the resource constraints of it.

Mr. CULBERSON. Oh, this is not resources. The U.S. Attorney in Arizona actually sent out a memo to members that said we will only prosecute the following list of cases, and they actually told the Border Patrol we will not prosecute anybody that carries less than 500 pounds of marijuana. They sent that out on September 14. I asked the Border Patrol how long did it take for all the loads to come in at 499 pounds. They said about 48 hours. It is absurd. It is a .39 percent prosecution rate. It is not resources, it is policy that they are going to let everybody go.

We have submitted a request. I really would like to know if you could, I know you do not have it on the tip of your tongue, what percentage of those cases that you present to the U.S. Attorneys on the southwest borders are being prosecuted sector by sector.

Ms. MYERS. Absolutely.

ICE AGENT—HOUSTON JAIL

Mr. CULBERSON. And then finally if I could quickly ask that the Houston jail, the Houston jail I understand will not permit an ICE agent in the jail to actually look at people that are being brought in for booking. Do you know anything about that?

Ms. MYERS. Well, I think we have made some progress recently with Houston after an unfortunate tragedy, the murder of a police officer by an illegal alien out on the streets.

Mr. CULBERSON. But you still do not have an agent in the Houston jail.

Ms. MYERS. I do not believe we have an agent currently in the Houston jail. There are a lot of places where we get good informa-

tion where we do not have a physical body. I will have to get back to you on the particulars with——

[The information follows:]

Question. Is there an ICE agent in Houston jails? Is Houston actually preventing ICE from getting into the jails? (Culberson)

Response. Through our Criminal Alien Program, ICE has staff onsite in the Harris County jail and conducts daily visits to the jails in Galveston, Fort Bend, Montgomery, and the Lynchner State Jail as well as a full-time staffing in the state prison in Huntsville. ICE is not currently prevented from responding to Houston jails.

Mr. CULBERSON. But the Harris County jail we do. And it is just city by city, Mr. Chairman, and it is something else we need to work on to make sure that our local facilities are working with ICE so you can do your job. Thank you very much.

Ms. MYERS. Right. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Farr.

CRIMINAL ALIEN PROGRAM

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for being here today. I want to follow up on the Chairman's request on this report due to us. As I understand, you have a \$4.7 billion budget. You are the second largest law enforcement agency in the United States. You are not the Customs and Border Patrol, but you are an enforcement agency. And as I read the law, your highest responsibility in the law is to remove the criminal undocumented person from this country, is that not correct?

Ms. MYERS. Certainly finding and prioritizing criminal aliens as well as our Customs responsibilities are our top priorities.

Mr. FARR. So how many officers do you have? How many people are authorized in your department to do background checks on people?

Ms. MYERS. Do you mean how many people in—I am sorry. Just to clarify, you mean how many people working on the——

Mr. FARR. It is not just an officer with a weapon. It is you have people that otherwise could be doing background checks and detaining people for individuals being undocumented.

Ms. MYERS. Our Criminal Alien Program is actually run through Detention and Removal, and we had 89 teams in Fiscal Year 2007. We are going to have 119 teams this year throughout the country.

Mr. FARR. Will that include the teams that issue warrants, or that follow up on warrants?

Ms. MYERS. Well, some of those might be warrants in jails, but separately we do have fugitive operations.

Mr. FARR. So just the total number of people that could do this in your department.

Ms. MYERS. About 7,000 people on the Detention and Removal side.

Mr. FARR. Seven thousand people? Well, if your highest priority is to remove those that have had criminal activity, why is it that you cannot just check every single jail in the United States? You have people already, so to speak, "in the can." You do not need to go out and chase them around the street and find them. They are there. They are behind bars. I think that there is a little bit of suffering of delusional esteem here because you talk about how you

are a great compassionate agency, and yet I do not know anybody in law enforcement locally that respects you.

I certainly have had complaints from the churches and groups that reach out to immigrants for the way people have come in on warrant chases, officers just finding somebody standing in the wrong place and asking them for their papers and deporting them, parents who have young children.

There is a real problem here. I appreciate what you did in Salinas, but you did not go in there and initiate that. That was a Gang Task Force that called you when they were doing a gang raid, and fortunately you could remove this person. But you did not initiate that. You were there as an assistant as part of the task force.

What my local law enforcement tells me is that you are not coming in and removing these people even though we would like them to.

So it seems to me with the resources you have and the requirement in the law that there is no reason in the world that you cannot be checking every single jail in this country, not just those that have been convicted of crime and are sent to state prison or sent to the county jail for less, a misdemeanor action, but why you just cannot check every one of them all the time. It seems to me that that would be a no-brainer.

Ms. MYERS. Well, I appreciate very much your concern for criminal aliens in jail, Congressman Farr, and I share your concern on that. As I have shown in my previous testimony, I think we have made tremendous progress. Not all criminal aliens are currently incarcerated. We also have a responsibility with respect to enforcing the immigration laws for individuals who are out on the streets, targeting transnational criminal organizations so fewer people can come in and commit other crimes, and also for enforcing the immigration laws for fugitive absconders.

Mr. FARR. But what I see in my district, frankly, is more arresting babysitters or deporting them, not even arresting them. Sending them letters saying report to the INS station, and they voluntarily go because they do not want their children to see them be arrested. I have had a lot of people tell me that these things happen.

And obviously with the raids that you have had with warrants looking for people—the cast of people you rounded up in the Santa Cruz raids did not even have warrants out for them. They were just in the wrong place at the wrong time. So what happens is the public image of you becomes one of not this compassionate law enforcement agency but essentially a Gestapo-type agency that is not—

Ms. MYERS. Congressman Farr, we are not the Gestapo, and I will not listen to you call our agents and the people who work every day—you did that last year to me.

Mr. FARR. Yes.

Ms. MYERS. I thought that was inappropriate, and I will not allow you to call us the Gestapo.

Mr. FARR. And I told you last year where I got that term was from one of your agents who told me that is the way people think of her.

Ms. MYERS. Congressman Farr, I share your concern. I think we have made a number of strides. I think Congress is in the best place to change the law if someone wants to change the law.

Mr. FARR. But why not just do the work? That is already in the law. The point is I do not think an agency with a \$4.7 billion budget you are doing what the law requires, which is to go into those jails. You ought to have 100 percent coverage.

Ms. MYERS. Well, Congressman Farr, I appreciate very much your comments, and I look forward to your feedback as we submit the report and as you see the kind of the progress that we have made. I also look forward to your continued support for comprehensive immigration reform, which will allow us as an agency to focus on things you think are appropriate if the law is changed.

But I will say that the men and women of this agency have a very difficult job. The men and women of this agency work hard day in, day out under very difficult circumstances—no-win circumstances really when you think that there are 780,000 state and local law enforcement officers and less or about 16,000 ICE employees. We have very difficult jobs, and I think they do that with distinction and great honor.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS. I wish to disassociate myself from the characterization of ICE agents as Gestapo-like. That is not called for here, Mr. Farr. And I for one want to disassociate myself from that kind of characterization. These are proud, hard-working people.

Mr. FARR. I appreciate that and I know that. I am just telling you that there is a very ill public opinion in the counties that I represent about ICE.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Serrano.

ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES AND ALIEN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Mr. SERRANO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Secretary Myers, public opinion is important, and so I want to give you a perception that a lot of people have, and maybe you can help me, and I mean this sincerely, understand why we have it. We have a lot of folks in this country who are here undocumented. I happen to be one of those members of Congress who think that that is not the worst thing in the world, that our country could always use immigrants in any way, shape or form, and we have been through that before.

But the perception I get and the perception most people get, good or bad, is that most of our focus is on the southern border and therefore are Mexicans. Yet if you look at the nation, Mexicans make up a part of the undocumented but not the whole body. If you look at New York City, you find large amounts of people undocumented who are not Mexicans.

Why do I get the perception that most of the focus of our federal government is on keeping Mexicans out and almost looking the other way on other people coming in?

Ms. MYERS. Congressman Serrano, I certainly regret if there is any perception with respect to a focus on any particular ethnicity or background. Certainly, at ICE, we are only focused on criminal aliens of all types and on Customs violations. But I would say one thing that might lead to this perception would be that the staffing

along the southern border for the Border Patrol and other agents is significantly higher than staffing in other parts of the country.

So, in interior parts of the country, as I mentioned earlier, in my home state of Kansas, you have five or six agents in the whole state. And so the enforcement action that is going in Kansas is considerably less than the enforcement action that is going on in certain southern border areas in areas where there are large numbers of Border Patrol agents and the like.

Mr. SERRANO. Well, for instance, whenever I get a chance, I bring up the issue of the territories either in a positive way or in a way that it has to be brought up, and we know that on a daily basis, there are people who get to our territories, especially the ones closest to us, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, and then they just get on a plane and end up in one of the 50 states. And it would appear to people that the enforcement—and again, for the record, I am not one who is demanding enforcement because I do not have a problem with people coming into my country, right? If I was not born in a territory, I probably would be trying to find a way to get into this country too, but I did not have to do it that way.

Yet the perception still continues to be, not even the perception, the action that you see, the reporting on TV, what you read in the newspapers all seems to be focused on getting folks coming across the border into the United States from Mexico, so therefore, I think it is not improper to feel that it is directed at Mexicans. So I guess my question is, do you feel that we are balanced in the resources we put into looking at other folks entering through other parts of the country other than the Mexican border?

Ms. MYERS. Well, certainly, Congressman Serrano, it is very important to ICE, who has a mission not only for transnational crimes but also interior enforcement. ICE ensures that our interior areas of the country are fully staffed, and that we look to the northern border and to risks for visa overstays, not only for student violators but for others who come on other types of visas. The core part of our mission is making sure that we really attack all those transnational threats and that we do so in an appropriate manner.

Mr. SERRANO. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

VICTORIA ARELLANO'S DEATH

I would like to discuss two other issues I believe also feed into the negative perception of ICE. As you know, Victoria Arellano died in ICE custody at the San Pedro processing center in July of 2007. According to accounts by detainees who witnessed the events leading up to her death, ICE did not respond in a timely manner to numerous and increasingly desperate requests for urgent medical attention made by Arellano and her fellow detainees as her condition continued to deteriorate in the weeks prior to her death.

According to a Human Rights Watch World Report 2008, which was released in January of this year, "The U.S. failed to ensure that detainees with HIV/AIDS received medical care that complies with recognized standards for correctional healthcare. Medical care and facilities operated or supervised by ICE is delayed, interrupted

and inconsistent to the extent that it endangers the health and lives of many detainees.”

What were ICE policies for responding to requests for medical attention from detainees at the time of Victoria Arellano’s death, and what changes and safeguards have been put in place so that ICE personnel respond in a timely manner to provide the services that are needed?

Ms. MYERS. Congresswoman, let me first just say it is an absolute tragedy when anybody dies in ICE custody, and we work very hard to make sure that the medical care—last year we spent about \$100 million for medical care of individuals in our custody—is first-rate and that the Division of Immigration Health Services provides the kind of medical care that is needed in a timely manner and does so in appropriate ways.

We have taken a number of steps, although there were already procedures in place that provide for certain cross-checking. If there are requests, they need to be responded to in this amount of time and cross-checked. The doctors at the Division of Immigration Health Services are the ones responsible kind of for making those determinations.

We have done some things over the past year to improve our program overall in terms of detention, including in the medical arena. One of those things was the creation of the Detention Field Inspection group, which goes out and looks at not only the conditions of our facilities overall but also on the medical care side. We have our quality assurance specialists located in 40 of our largest facilities who are able to respond to kind of particularized needs if they feel that their forms are not being processed quickly enough or that their care is not being attended to.

Every individual who comes into ICE custody goes through a full screening within 14 days, and we have diagnosed conditions for I believe over 28 percent of individuals that come into our care.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Were these quality controls in place at the time that Arellano died?

Ms. MYERS. Some of those quality controls were in place and some of them were just coming into place, because one of the things I have spent a lot of time on in this agency is improving the overall quality of care for individuals in our custody.

One additional thing that I think will continue to address this—and of course her case is in litigation, so I cannot talk specifically about that—is that we are moving all of our ICE detention standards to make them performance-based standards. Performance-based standards will better ensure that the IGSA’s and others who are then held accountable for making sure the medical needs are met have a higher bar to meet and that it is clear to them. Currently those performance-based standards are out for comment with the NGOs right now, so we are working with them in a collaborative manner to make sure that this updating will be done.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Are there medical experts that are also reviewing these new policies to give you feedback?

Ms. MYERS. Yes, they are. And then, of course, there also are separate policies from the Division of Immigration Health Services that they have and monitor on their own, but for the ICE standards, certainly there are.

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Another issue of concern is that according to CBP, approximately 10 percent of all undocumented persons that are apprehended along the southern border are unaccompanied children. In accordance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquent Prevention Act or the Flores settlement in the Homeland Security Act, these minors are to be transferred to the Office of Refugee Settlement within three to five days, given access to counsel, not held with adults or adjudicated delinquents, nor are they to be prevented from going through a process of expedited removal.

However, my office has been getting reports from very reputable immigrant rights organizations that each of these protections has been repeatedly violated. Can you explain why we are still seeing situations where this is occurring and why children are not being expedited through the process so that they are under safe conditions as required by law?

Ms. MYERS. Congresswoman, at ICE, we have been working with ORR and CBP to try to streamline the movement of any of these unaccompanied minors from CBP to ORR. Sometimes there are situations where ORR does not have housing kind of in the local area; they are not able to accept them; the flight is not available, et cetera, et cetera. We are putting together a book of best practices to ensure that our role, which is really this little transportation link—is not holding them in the CBP cell, which is done obviously by CBP, nor is it dealing with them on the ORR side—is as smooth and streamlined as possible. We are trying to shorten any amount of time that we have any involvement so that it can be as smooth as possible from CBP to ORR.

We have made some good progress on that over the year. I think in very short order we are going to be able to show some more significant progress there because it is not in ICE's interest to have custody of these individuals for any amount of time.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Well, I really hope that there is going to be some real focus on these children and also that ICE agents receive training so that they are more sensitive to these detainees and their specific needs. Because in many cases we have been talking about criminal aliens, but in this particular case, we are talking about children. I think that there needs to be some sensitivity or professional training so that there is a clear understanding by those who work in your agency.

Ms. MYERS. I believe that part of the reason that Congress put unaccompanied minors into the care and custody of ORR is because they wanted ORR to actually handle this very sensitive class of cases, and so at ICE, we are trying to reduce—down to virtually nothing—the amount of time that we are transporting them—in that we are not holding them initially. We are just transporting them, and so that is why we are trying to reduce that time so that these sensitive cases, these unaccompanied minors, can be in the custody of ORR as quickly as possible.

STUDENT EXCHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. I realize that we are under some time pressure here, but I would like to hold a brief concluding round of

questions, and I will try to set a good example myself here in abbreviating my questions. But I do want to touch on a couple of things, and then all of us of course will submit additional questions for the record.

I want to go back to the first witness we had this morning and the Student Exchange Visitor Program just for a moment, Ms. Myers, and then turn to the Federal Protective Service. You heard Ms. Cotten's testimony and you understand the position she articulated, that the new fees are not going to be welcomed in any case, but if there are to be new fees that there needs to be a clear benefit articulated which will justify them.

And I just would appreciate your confirmation that the suggestions that Ms. Cotten raised about the kinds of benefits that would be valued, streamlined travel for students, improved databases and student access to SEVIS records, liaison officers who are responsive to both educators and students, coordinated federal reviews with other departments, those kinds of benefits that could potentially come. And maybe we are talking here about some improvements in departmental policy and practice but also some things that would cost money and that could conceivably benefit from the fee increases you are talking about.

I wonder if you could commit to taking a very close look at those kinds of recommendations and to include them in the fee rule, I mean, not just a vague promise, a future promise, but to the extent you can possibly make it quite explicit in the rule itself where the money is going to go and what the benefits are going to be.

Ms. MYERS. Certainly, Chairman, I did think that Ms. Cotten's testimony was very useful and very enlightening in terms of the needs of the academic institutions. We are trying to work as close as we possibly can to make sure we take into consideration their needs—the stakeholder needs—in terms of upgrading our IT infrastructure, making sure the liaisons will be as helpful to those schools as possible, and really providing as much value as we can. I will commit that we will work as closely as possible not only with Duke but with all the other academic institutions.

There are a few things that Ms. Cotten wanted to do that may be a bit out of our control in terms of controlling data streams from the Social Security Administration or other things, but we are absolutely going to do whatever we can do to upgrade SEVIS, making it more useful on the school side.

Mr. PRICE. I think that is important, because some of these changes are needed regardless of any connection with fee increases. And also to the extent there must be fee adjustments, the negative signal they send would be mitigated I believe by some concrete demonstration of the payoff.

Ms. MYERS. Well, we will try to make sure it can be as concrete as possible to provide that help. The fees have not been raised since 2003, and of course, we are mandated to do SEVIS as a fee-funded operation. You know, tuition at many schools, including many private institutions, has gone up considerably more over that time. We are mindful of any implication that any fee raise might have, and we want to make sure we roll it out in the most responsible manner.

Mr. PRICE. Well, and of course, this does not cancel any need for a justification of those increases, but I think the demonstration of benefit is important.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The Federal Protective Service is supposed to protect federally occupied buildings, but a recent GAO report highlighted how changes in the agency have left it unable to complete its mission. As I said earlier, the report's authors determined that the capabilities of FPS have deteriorated so substantially that the federal facilities that it is charged to protect face a "greater risk of crime or terrorist attack."

Now we dealt with this in the 2008 bill. The Appropriations bill for the current year requires you to staff FPS with at least 900 police officers and 1,200 total employees and mandates that security fees charged to agencies for FPS programs be increased to fund this growth. However, this is not reflected in your 2009 budget request. It reflects only 950 personnel at the agency for 2009. Now I understand that you now are planning to increase these and hire additional personnel at FPS in 2008, as required by law.

I want to confirm that that is correct and ask you when the increased fees will be put into effect. When the new officers will be hired. When we will also then get a budget amendment that shows a more realistic estimate of how this program will be funded in 2009.

Ms. MYERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Based on the language in the Appropriations bill, we are indeed raising the rates both for Fiscal Year 2008 and Fiscal Year 2009. I anticipate that the letter informing the customers of the raise in rates for 2008 will be going out in the next week or so. We are currently moving that through final clearance here, and then we will begin the process of hiring. If we do not have an announcement out, I believe we are going to have an announcement out in the next week or so, and we are going to move very aggressively to try to get these individuals on board to have the 950 law enforcement personnel. Many of them are going to be inspectors with police authority, so they will not necessarily be police officers only.

But I do think that the committee's review of FPS has been very helpful. The move from GSA and the lack of that funding which they had really relied on for so many years has been very, very difficult, and so I think that the committee's support here has been very helpful, and I look forward to a stronger FPS.

Mr. PRICE. I think maybe you misspoke or maybe I did not hear you correctly. You are committing to the 900 police officers?

Ms. MYERS. It is 900 law enforcement personnel, so they will be inspectors who have police training. They will not be hired as police officers only, so they will be able to do both duties. I believe under the language, it was 900 law enforcement personnel, which these inspectors would qualify as.

Mr. PRICE. Right. And then we would anticipate 1,200 total employees as opposed to the 950 that is included in the budget we have now.

Ms. MYERS. That is right. That is right.

Mr. PRICE. All right. Thank you. Mr. Rogers.

287[G] PROGRAM

Mr. ROGERS. Let me quickly and briefly talk about 287[g].

Ms. MYERS. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS. I am a strong believer in that. The federal personnel that you have, although the second largest in the federal government, is still a drop in the bucket, frankly, compared to the number of illegals in the country estimated from 12 to 15 million. So the only way we are ever going to be able to have a chance to stop that flow and cut off the magnet that are the jobs that are in this country for people seeking work is to enlist the aid of local police, state and local police, and 287[g] provides the training to allow them to assist you in that work. What do you think about 287[g], and is there enough money in your budget request to engage more local officials in the work?

Ms. MYERS. Ranking Member Rogers, I think 287[g] has been a terrific force multiplier. We currently have 38 entities which have signed memorandums of agreement with ICE. That is up from only two before I started at ICE. So I think using it strategically, we can really make a difference. Of course, whenever we partner, we have to make sure that we have the necessary detention facilities. If individuals are apprehended, we have to make sure we have the ICE resources on the back end of the removal process to support that. But I do think it is a critical program.

One other thing that we developed is the ICE ACCESS program, which looks at the broader services that ICE can offer. Sometimes we are finding that particular communities had narcotics or foreign-born gang problems, and they said they wanted 287[g] when they really wanted someone to help them with their foreign-born gang problems. So we are looking, under ICE ACCESS, to do that.

I do think that the \$12 million proposed for 2009 will allow us to strengthen the 287[g] program in particular, targeted places. We are making sure we roll this out very deliberately, that we are doing audits of the program, so that we can make sure that these authorities are being used in a responsible manner.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, congratulations on the improvement in 287[g]. As you say, you have signed 38 agreements, 10 more pending; 78 more localities that have requested info seeking agreements. You have trained, so far, 630 state and local law enforcement officers in that program, ranging in states from California to Arizona to North Carolina.

So thank you for the work that you have done so far with 287[g], and I wish you Godspeed in that program as well as all of the others. I think you are doing a great job down there.

Ms. MYERS. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Rodriguez.

HUTTO FAMILY DETENTION FACILITY

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Thank you very much. Let me go back to the same question that Lucille had asked that I wanted to follow up on. I know that I have been, and you have been also, at the Hutto facility of the families. That was last year, so can you let me know, in terms of what has been happening there? Have we established any different types of strategies, or has the number increased? I

know we have several facilities there that are family related, where the entire families are there.

Ms. MYERS. In terms of the Hutto facility, we are actually now using part of the facility for noncriminal females. The estimates that the Border Patrol initially provided about families that would be coming in that would need to be housed in Hutto—it did not appear that the numbers kind of matched those initial estimates, so—

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. So they have dropped.

Ms. MYERS. It has dropped, and, of course, that is consistent with the overall drop in apprehensions kind of across the southern border.

In terms of the Hutto facility specifically, we have developed 37 residential family standards, and these standards will apply not only to Hutto but to Berks. They were developed working with the ACLU in the context of the lawsuits against Hutto and working with other NGOs who also had an ability to provide input into what those standards need to be.

Long term, I think we are looking at whether or not Hutto is structurally the kind of facility that would make the most sense for this particular population noncriminal families.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. We had another facility that was similar in another part of the country. What is the situation there? Have those numbers dropped there, too?

Ms. MYERS. No. The Berkes facility can house about 87 people or so; it has always been a very small facility, and that facility has remained full.

CYBER SECURITY

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Let me ask you also, in regarding the issue of cyber security, I know we have been working on that. From a department perspective, I noticed you asked the wrong person in terms of the \$5.7 million. That is, at least, I see a very small number there in terms of protecting the computers from money laundering and that kind of international fraud that occurs.

Do you see a need for us to beef up on that? What is the situation when it comes from cyber security?

Ms. MYERS. Well, certainly, ICE's cyber security request is only part of the Department's cyber security request. ICE focuses on cyber crime, crimes that are committed over the Internet, including child predators as well as counterfeit pharmaceuticals.

This year, the president's proposed budget for 2009 provides funding for the first time since ICE has been created for some of the key, core Customs authorities that we have. So, certainly, I would welcome very much the Committee's support for that. We are seeing more and more crimes being committed over the Internet and computers being used to facilitate all kinds of crimes. So it is important that our forensic agents and our cyber crimes center remain up to date with the latest changes in technology.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. One of the biggest problems we had with 9/11 is one agency not dialoguing with the other. How, working with the FBI and others, as it deals, for example, on cyber security? Do we have some kind of structure set up?

Ms. MYERS. We work very closely, not only with the FBI but with the Secret Service, which also has a related role in cyber security. They have their Electronic Crimes Task Forces, and we work with other law enforcement agencies as well.

In terms of the FBI, one of the best ways, I think, that we engage with them is through our participation on the JTTFs, or the Joint Terrorist Task Forces, where ICE is the largest participant, other than the FBI. The more sensitive terrorism or sensitive immigration cases are often worked through the JTTFs.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. I just want to emphasize the importance of having the exercises because there is nothing worse than, and I will not mention the community that they talk about what a great facility they have, what great things they are doing, and then when something happens, it falls apart, and, you know, we had a similar situation occur, unless some exercises take place where you go out there and go through that training. So I just wanted to emphasize the importance of that. Okay? Thank you.

Ms. MYERS. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Culberson.

287[G] PROGRAM

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As a follow-up to Secretary Myers on the 287[g] program, in particular, with respect to the Houston Police Department, Houston is the fourth-largest city in the United States. I want to confirm what you said earlier. It is your understanding that the City of Houston has prevented ICE from putting an agent in the Houston City Jail.

Ms. MYERS. It is my understanding, and I would like the opportunity to follow up with you in writing on this—

Mr. CULBERSON. Okay.

Ms. MYERS [continuing]. We do not currently have an agent in the jail. Whether or not we have been prevented, I think, is something I want to make sure I clarify.

Mr. CULBERSON. My office checked, and I checked, and Houston will not let your folks in. So that is a problem they face. In a lot of these jails, ICE is prevented from coming to the Houston Jail. I know that is a problem, and I would be happy to try to help you with that.

Your memorandums of agreement that you have with 38 state and local agencies; you have got 78 agencies that have requested to participate in the 287[g] program. That is an immediate force multiplier that would—a dramatic difference in helping you deal with the problem that you face with the large number of criminal aliens out there, yet you all have only asked for \$2.67 million for the program.

I know that, for example, the Houston Police Department has also refused to participate in the 287[g] program, which is really dangerous. The Fort Dix terrorists—I think two or three of the Fort Dix terrorists—where is my note on that? Three of the Fort Dix terrorists had received up to 19 traffic tickets, but because they got the tickets in sanctuary cities where the city either will not participate in 287[g], they will not ask the question. You never knew about it.

How can this Committee help you expand the ICE program? You all are only asking for \$2.67 million. There is obviously a tremendous demand among local agencies to try to help you with it, and that is an immediate way to be a force multiplier.

Then, as a final note, my office has found 4,000—we checked with local—my friends in the state legislature where Ciro and I came out of and Henry—my friends in the state legislature in Texas and then also in Louisiana. We checked the board, and we found 4,000 vacant beds available in private facilities today that you could contract for, that the Marshals could contract for.

So two questions. One, what do we need to do to help you expand the 287[g] program, in particular, to make sure you have got that full-force multiplier available for you?

Ms. MYERS. Congressman, I believe that the request for 2009 was \$12 million, but—

Mr. CULBERSON. Okay. You asked for \$12 million.

Ms. MYERS. I certainly think your point about making sure we have enough money to manage this program appropriately—one of the things that we want to do in 2009 is make sure that, as this grows significantly, and as 287[g] beds are actually taking up a little more than a quarter of our entire bed space, that we are really doing it kind of in targeted areas.

So I hired Jim Pendergraph, who is the former sheriff down in Mecklenburg County, to be the head of our Office of State and Local Coordination. He will make sure that we are doing this in a coordinated way and to also make sure—it is very important that we protect civil rights and civil liberties and that we do not engage in any racial profiling—we are doing the training and auditing for this program.

So based on that, this request was allowed to be kind of a reasonable request, knowing that our agency had made substantial progress over the past couple of years.

Mr. CULBERSON. I was just going to ask, how many new officers, new agencies, will the \$12 million allow you to bring in?

Ms. MYERS. Each request actually can cost more than \$12 million, so the \$12 million is dedicated towards training and IT items because running just one 287[g] program averages about 17 and a half million dollars a year. It primarily includes beds, ICE oversight, and other things. We want to make sure that we expand 287[g] in places that are primarily jail institutions or places where the task forces kind of would make most sense.

The \$12 million is also designed to help us with the new training facility that we are working to get up and going. One of the issues we have had is making sure we get training in the right places. It requires state and locals to be training from four to six weeks, depending on the program.

Mr. CULBERSON. I do not follow you. How could one 287[g] program cost you \$17 million? They are different from area to area.

Ms. MYERS. That is the average. That is the average of what it costs in terms of—

Mr. CULBERSON. In Houston, I can see that, but in, for example, Marfa, Texas, out in the West Texas sector, you are not going to have the same.

Ms. MYERS. We will continue to look at the averages as the numbers grow, but that is what has been the average. When you think about the fact that a quarter of our bed space is 287[g] bed space, and then you want to make sure, are these aliens the highest-priority criminal aliens, or determine if their aliens are from jails that might be higher-priority criminal aliens that we could use with the beds that Congress has given us—So we are just trying to manage this in an appropriate manner. I appreciate very much the Committee's support, and I want to assure you that we will use every bed that has been allocated to us by Congress. We will spend every dollar towards that.

Mr. CULBERSON. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. We found 4,000 beds for you that are vacant, and I would be happy to show them to you.

Ms. MYERS. That would be great, but the issue for us, of course, is the money and not actually having a vacant bed in a particular location. It is having to be able to fund that number of beds throughout the year. If they will give them to us for a discount, we might have a deal. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Serrano.

LUIS POSADA CORILLES

Mr. SERRANO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Secretary Myers, I am going to ask a question that I asked last year, but there are new developments since then.

Luis Posada Corrilles is a known terrorist in the Western Hemisphere. He boasts, and he has been accused, of blowing up a Cuban airplane carrying the whole Cuban Olympic fencing team of teenagers. He was accused, and he has given interviews taking credit for blowing off, exploding bombs in two Cuban hotels to fend off tourists.

He came into this country a couple of years ago undocumented, and, notice, I use that phrase for even people I do not like—undocumented. He was held not on terrorist charges, which was an outrage, but on immigration charges. He eventually was released.

Is his release final? Is he a free man, walking in Miami, as he is now, or does he still have pending business before immigration authorities in this country?

Ms. MYERS. Well, Congressman Serrano, first of all, let me just say, I share your frustration. We were very frustrated by the result of the district court case and the inability to proceed on the kind of criminal charges that we were interested in bringing. We also fought the release of Mr. Posada and lost that, and so that was the release.

I will have to follow up with you on the current status of the immigration proceeding there. I just do not have that with me on the top of my tongue. I certainly share your frustration. Unfortunately, that case is not the only one of those kinds of cases where we have a situation where there is a very bad person in this country, and then we are not able to prosecute him or her for the crimes they have committed. We are not able to then send them home, for one reason or another. That is a growing problem for us, and it is a source of frustration when people see these individuals out in the community. So I certainly share your concern.

Mr. SERRANO. But this is encouraging, believe it or not. So you are saying that your agency made an attempt before the court perhaps to say this person should not be released, should be held.

Ms. MYERS. There was a district court proceeding, which we lost early on, and I believe, and we will respond to you in writing, but I believe that when the immigration judge ordered this person released, that we had opposed that. Our lawyers in the Immigration Court had opposed that, but I will have to get that back to you in writing to make sure I am precisely accurate.

[The information follows:]

Question:

Did ICE oppose the release of Posada? Is he a free man now? Did ICE raise concerns because he was here as an undocumented illegal or because of other criminal accusations? (Serrano)

Response:

On or about September 26, 2005, an immigration judge ordered Posada removed, but granted him deferral of removal from Cuba and Venezuela under the United Nations Convention Against Torture. Following the immigration judge's decision, Posada remained detained in ICE custody at the El Paso Processing Center (EPPC) in El Paso, Texas. Posada sought release from ICE custody on April 6, 2006, by filing a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (habeas) and Complaint for Declaratory Relief and Motion for Ruling to Show Cause in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, El Paso Division. Through the Department of Justice's Office of Immigration Litigation, ICE contested Posada's habeas. On November 2, 2006, the District Court judge presiding over Posada's habeas proceeding gave DHS until February 1, 2007, to show cause as to why Posada should not be released from custody; however, prior to that deadline, on January 11, 2007, a grand jury in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, El Paso Division, returned an indictment against Posada for naturalization fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1425(a)) and making false statements in a naturalization proceeding (18 U.S.C. § 1015). Because of this indictment, Posada was transferred from ICE custody to the custody of the U.S. Marshals Service and on February 21, 2007, the District Court granted DHS's motion to dismiss Posada's habeas petition as moot and vacate the show cause order because Posada was no longer in ICE custody. The habeas petition was dismissed without prejudice, and all pending motions were denied as moot.

In his criminal case, Posada initially waived a detention hearing, but on February 27, 2007, he moved to reopen his pretrial detention hearing and requested expedited consideration. On March 2, 2007, the magistrate judge denied that motion. Posada filed an appeal of that decision and on April 6, 2007, the District Court granted the appeal and ordered Posada's release pending trial, subject to conditions. The Department of Justice (DOJ) attorneys prosecuting the case moved for a one week stay to contemplate an appeal and requested reconsideration of the decision. Those motions were denied on April 9 and 10, 2007, respectively. On April 12, 2007, DOJ appealed the District Court's order of pretrial release by filing a notice of appeal and motion for an emergency stay with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. That same day, the Circuit Court granted the emergency stay motion "pending receipt of a response by [Posada] and subsequent ruling on the motion. The response is to be filed no later than Tuesday, April 17, 2007." On April 17, 2007, the motion was denied.

On April 19, 2007, Posada met the conditions set forth in the April 6, 2007, District Court order for his pretrial release from detention by the U.S. Marshals Service. After consultation with Government agencies and concluding there were no applicable authorities for continuing detention, upon Posada's release from U.S. Marshals custody, ICE withdrew its detainer and served him with a Notification of Order of Supervision and an Order of Supervision. The notice and supervision order listed conditions that Posada must abide by; including compliance with the District Court order; telephonic reporting every two weeks; continuous good faith efforts to obtain a travel document from any government in the world; and immediate in-person reporting to ICE upon the conclusion of the criminal proceedings against him. On May 8, 2007, United States District Court Judge Kathleen Cardone granted Posada's motion to suppress evidence and exclude transcripts and tapes of the naturalization interview and dismissed the seven count indictment against Posada for violations of 18 USC § 1425(a) and 18 USC § 1015(a). As a result of the District Court judge's ruling, Posada's conditions of release from U.S. Marshals custody were lifted. He subsequently reported to ICE as required by the ICE Order of Supervision. A revised ICE Order of Supervision was served on Posada on May 16, 2007, and he was placed in the Intensive Supervision and Assistance Program with "Active GPS" monitoring.

Mr. SERRANO. Okay. And I would like you, in that letter, if you can, to tell me if your concern, or what you presented, was that he was here undocumented, illegally, or the other accusations made against him, escaping from a Venezuelan jail after he was being held on charges there, and so on. In other words, I would like to know if you are saying, Do not release him because he has broken the immigration law or because you were concerned that he, in fact, was what he all claim he is: a known terrorist. We will call him a criminal for your purposes.

Ms. MYERS. I will absolutely get you all of the details. I remember, as a prosecutor myself, whenever you were trying to push for detention, you obviously throw in whatever you can, so I am sure it was a pretty aggressive case, but we will get that to you in writing.

Mr. SERRANO. So, for the record, you folks were not in favor of having this man released.

Ms. MYERS. That is my recollection, but I did not review that in preparation for today's testimony, so I want to make sure I am absolutely correct, but that is my recollection, that we opposed that.

Mr. SERRANO. Thank you so much.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Farr.

CRIMINAL ALIEN PROGRAM

Mr. FARR. I want to first thank you for the response to Mr. Serrano's question. I think that is the kind of priorities that we are talking about and really being up front about being consistent with prosecuting those criminals.

In this report, you identify the prisons, jails, and correctional institutions in which every criminal alien could be held. Do you know how many institutions there are?

Ms. MYERS. Our count is slightly different than the Justice Department's count because I think for some institutions that are connected, we might consider as one versus they considering it as two. Our count is 4,492.

Mr. FARR. It is 4,492. Let me ask you how you are going to approach this. It says, in the report and in the language of your bill, that no funds were made available to improve or modernize efforts to identify and remove aliens who may be deportable.

Here is where my issue has been. Our local law enforcement, even in the section of the city that I represent, has never not supported removing undocumented people who are in jail. I have never heard any kind of protection. Where the protection usually comes, and it is not recognized by the Federal Government anyway, is in the raids. People get very upset about that. They get upset about the raids, not the inspections.

So I wondered if this language on who may be deportable means that people who may be in local jails could be removed because they do not have documentation. They are there. I know you prioritize it to violent crimes and to those kinds of issues, but would we clearly expect that once we identify these 4,492 institutions that could possibly have deportable persons, that we might be able to follow through on that? That is the question.

Local law enforcement; they do not want to be ICE. They want to be local law enforcement. They will collaborate with you, and,

as you mentioned in your testimony, as you have with the Gang Task Force in Salinas, trying to prevent crime, removing those undesirables in the community. We can use ICE for that, and I would really appreciate it. I have never heard anybody complain about that. In fact, they applaud that, and I applaud that kind of activity.

What I am wondering is, in identifying these 4,492 institutions, whether you are going to have the personnel to be able to go in and do those checks.

Ms. MYERS. Well, Congressman Farr, on your first point, I will say that, as surprising as it is, sometimes when we do identify criminal aliens in jails, there is community concern about that. I would point you to some issues that happened in Irving, Texas, where people were concerned that individuals that were arrested for very minor crimes were turned over to ICE, and there was a lot of community concern. So, actually, even when you are talking about the jails, sometimes there is particular community concern.

What we have done with the almost 5,000, 4,500 jails is look at where the gap exists. We have covered many of them with full screening right now. We have all of the federal institutions covered with full screening, all of the state institutions, and then a large number of county institutions that have a lot of turnover.

So we are looking for the gaps by identifying the places we are not, then trying to figure out how can we use technology, and where we need to have a full-time presence based on the number of criminal aliens that would be there. It makes sense to try to use technology because, in some states, they may only have a couple of hundred criminal aliens coming through parts of their jails in a particular year, and it would not make sense to dedicate a full FTE.

So you have another alternative. The other alternative we are looking at is using this interoperability technology, which would allow the local jails, where we do not have a presence, to share biometrics and other information with us and to do this electronically so that we can then prioritize. I still think we would be prioritizing based on the most serious criminals first.

That is our goal, and that is where I think the plan is heading. It is due about a month from now, so it still has some work to do, but I do think it is transformational in the way we are thinking about it. I am very sorry to hear that we do not have a great relationship with the state and local law enforcement in your area, and I hope that this kind of thing can help build a better bridge.

Mr. FARR. It is because the raids have removed people. Parents, for example. I have had one situation in my district where two parents of young children got removed, and what local law enforcement were talking about was, one, they did not know you were coming in; two, the fallout, the cop cars with the lights going and people entering buildings; if they called the local law enforcement and said, "What are you doing? Why are you taking José Serrano away?"

Mr. SERRANO. I was born a citizen. Okay?

Mr. FARR. And some people are. Then ICE does the checks and finds out because, in America, we do not walk around with a citizenship card in this country. Nobody in this room has an ID on

them that can tell that they are an American citizen, unless they are carrying a passport or a birth certificate.

So it is that fallout. I think if, indeed, you want to be a compassionate agency, and I hope so because I think we want to respect law enforcement, then that fallout also has to be considered. What happens to those children? There is an impact on their school that their parents are gone, and they are panicked.

I get the calls about what happens in the aftermath, and that is where, I think, the follow-through has to be, part of interoperability with social services at the local level. Who is going to go to the schools if we have a disaster, and a child is hurt or injured or killed? They do counseling in the schools. What about when a kid's parents are removed? What if the kids are American citizens, and the parents decide they want to keep the children here because the schools are better here?

So that is the kind of holistic intervention that I hope is intended here. It sounds like it from your remarks of wanting to be a compassionate agency, but the fallout has not led to people thinking of you as that way.

Ms. MYERS. I would say that one thing that is difficult for us, too, is the fallout we have seen from the other side, and the fallout from a lack of immigration enforcement over a long, extended period of years. So there were people who were here illegally and who were ordered removed but just decided to flout the immigration judge's orders and decided they were not going to go. I do not have to worry about it, and then, when ICE did come, you know, the outrage—"How dare you come, even though I have already been through the immigration system, and I have already been removed?"

I believe we take extraordinary steps, in terms of sole caregivers, to make sure that sole caregivers can be with their children where appropriate, particularly in the context of oversight enforcement, but it is a difficult thing.

Just last week in Minnesota, on Tuesday in Minnesota, a school bus was hit by an illegal alien, an illegal alien who had worked in a meat-packing company and then a cabinet company, and she hit the school bus. Four kids died, a nine-year-old and, I think, two 13-year-olds and another young child. That individual was someone we might have encountered if we had done an oversight enforcement action. First, she told us she was from Puerto Rico. Then she told us she was from Mexico. Then we discovered actually she was from Guatemala.

So these issues are very, very difficult. We are very hopeful for comprehensive immigration reform, if not in this Congress, in the next one, and we will seek to do the job to the best of our ability.

Mr. FARR. I will close on this, just a statement. I represent the most successful agriculture in the United States, not a drop of subsidies, \$3 billion in—it is harvested by the largest farm worker force in the United States. Three-quarters, maybe 80 percent, are undocumented. If you remove those people, you shut down agriculture.

So this is the fear that is going on, and they are not people that are just migrant. They are there all of the time, they are being paid better wages than a Wal-Mart employee, better benefits than a

Wal-Mart employee. They are paying their taxes. They are binded by law. Yes, they are undocumented, but they happen to be harvesting the food that people are praying over.

So there is a sense of how you do this without trying to destroy the whole economic workforce that is essential to America as well. I think that is Congress's responsibility, to do comprehensive immigration reform, but, at the same time, I think it is your responsibility, as the lead enforcement agency, to not just do raids and indiscriminate removing of people.

That is why I am very interested in concentrating on where they are already locked up, as in our prisons and jails, and even those that may be perpetual in those jails, coming in all of the time, you may not get convicted, but they certainly have that criminal streak. So I appreciate it, and I will work with you on it, and I look forward to your report.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Ms. Myers, for your testimony this morning. We look forward to working with you as we put the 2009 budget together.

Ms. MYERS. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. With that, the Subcommittee is adjourned.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE

Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Fiscal Year 2009 Budget RequestManagement

QUESTION: Please list all ICE political employees who received bonuses in 2007. Include the position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: No bonuses were awarded to ICE political employees in 2007.

QUESTION: Please list all ICE SES bonuses provided in 2007 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT		
SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE FY 2007 BONUS		
Position Title	Program Office	2007 Bonus (\$)
Deputy Asst Director, Smuggling & Public Safety	Office of Investigations (OI)	\$7,722
Chief, Law Enforcement Support Center	OI	\$7,947
Special Agent in Charge (Chicago)	OI	\$12,772
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations	Office of Investigations	\$19,716
Director, Office of Policy	Office of Policy	\$6,475
Deputy Assistant Director, International Affairs	Office of International Affairs	\$7,104
Director, Office of Investigations	Office of Investigations	\$24,577
Executive Director, Border Security Initiatives	Secure Border Initiatives	\$13,230
Special Agent in Charge (New Orleans)	Office of Investigations	\$9,586
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer	\$16,072
Deputy Ass't Director, National Security Investigations	Office of Investigations	\$23,190
Director, Intelligence	Office of Intelligence	\$10,811
Director, Professional Responsibility	Office of Professional Responsibility	\$7,522
Director, Office of Acquisition Management	Office of Acquisition Management	\$6,967
Chief Information Officer	Chief Information Officer	\$23,688
Special Agent in Charge (El Paso)	Office of Investigations	\$7,989
Special Agent in Charge (San Juan)	Office of Investigations	\$7,522
Assistant Director, Office of Investigations	Office of Investigations	\$8,752
Special Agent in Charge (Phoenix)	Office of Investigations	\$14,346
Special Agent in Charge (Washington, DC)	Office of Investigations	\$12,091
Special Agent in Charge (San Antonio)	Office of Investigations	\$10,687
Special Agent in Charge (Houston)	Office of Investigations	\$12,314
Director, Federal Protective Service	Federal Protective Service	\$13,914
Special Agent in Charge (Los Angeles)	Office of Investigations	\$12,771
Executive Director, National Incident Response Unit	National Incident Response Unit	\$8,122
Special Agent in Charge (Atlanta)	Office of Investigations	\$11,791
Special Agent in Charge (New York)	Office of Investigations	\$7,708
Director, Detention & Removal Operations	Detention & Removal Operations	\$24,525
Special Agent in Charge (San Diego)	Office of Investigations	\$14,127
Special Agent in Charge (Tampa)	Office of Investigations	\$14,439
Special Agent in Charge (Seattle)	Office of Investigations	\$13,590
Director, Field Legal Operations (ICE)	Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	\$15,000
Deputy Principal Legal Advisor (ICE)	Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	\$19,000

QUESTION: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2007, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

ICE 2007 QSI, BONUS COUNTS & TOTAL PAYOUT					
PROGRAM OFFICE	GRADE	Total Onboard by Grade	Total Receiving Bonuses	Total Receiving QSI	BONUS Total
DRO	2	1	1	0	\$ 500
	3	10	1	0	\$ 1,000
	4	34	5	1	\$ 6,600
	5	517	34	3	\$ 35,695
	6	107	30	1	\$ 32,929
	7	1296	293	15	\$ 344,297
	8	10	0	0	\$ -
	9	1795	559	43	\$ 686,798
	10	1	0	0	\$ -
	11	534	253	7	\$ 360,997
	12	1007	367	23	\$ 578,236
	13	459	259	5	\$ 530,940
	14	253	181	9	\$ 550,658
	15	53	48	0	\$ 190,501
DRO Total		6077	2031	107	\$ 3,319,151
FPS	5	4	1	0	\$ 200
	6	4	2	0	\$ 1,500
	7	21	11	0	\$ 15,000
	8	107	68	0	\$ 72,500
	9	112	77	0	\$ 110,875
	10	27	14	0	\$ 16,250
	11	91	61	0	\$ 91,625
	12	430	321	0	\$ 548,810
	13	156	133	0	\$ 361,274
	14	79	74	0	\$ 322,650
	15	29	26	0	\$ 116,996
FPS Total		1060	788	0	\$ 1,657,680
INTEL					
	2	1	0	0	\$ -
	4	1	0	0	\$ -
	6	1	0	0	\$ -
	7	2	0	0	\$ -
	8	3	0	0	\$ -
	9	7	0	0	\$ -
	11	9	2	0	\$ 740
	12	25	2	0	\$ 2,400
	13	126	16	0	\$ 10,996
	14	64	3	2	\$ 7,230
	15	13	5	0	\$ 21,000
INTEL Total		252	28	2	\$ 42,366

OAQ	5	2	0	0	\$ -
	7	13	2	0	\$ 9,000
	9	7	0	0	\$ -
	11	6	0	0	\$ -
	12	9	0	0	\$ -
	13	13	1	0	\$ 5,300
	14	19	2	0	\$ 13,669
	15	16	3	4	\$ 27,700
OAQ Total		85	8	4	\$ 55,669
OAS	4	4	0	0	\$ -
	5	5	5	0	\$ 4,650
	6	1	1	0	\$ 1,000
	7	5	2	0	\$ 3,500
	8	5	4	0	\$ 2,930
	9	10	9	2	\$ 13,700
	11	15	8	0	\$ 12,800
	12	25	20	0	\$ 31,733
	13	48	48	2	\$ 86,750
	14	51	51	4	\$ 133,100
	15	32	32	2	\$ 173,500
OAS Total		201	180	10	\$ 463,663
OCFO	4	13	3	0	\$ 3,250
	5	6	2	1	\$ 2,000
	6	13	0	0	\$ -
	7	71	40	4	\$ 37,105
	8	18	10	0	\$ 10,090
	9	12	10	0	\$ 10,950
	11	30	22	1	\$ 26,545
	12	28	18	1	\$ 33,592
	13	43	30	2	\$ 58,544
	14	38	26	4	\$ 76,430
	15	21	17	5	\$ 80,225
OCFO Total		293	178	18	\$ 338,731
OCIO	5	4	0	0	\$ -
	7	5	1	0	\$ 1,750
	9	3	0	0	\$ -
	11	10	3	0	\$ 6,000
	12	33	17	1	\$ 29,750
	13	62	29	3	\$ 63,100
	14	76	35	3	\$ 114,500
	15	39	30	7	\$ 105,500
OCIO Total		232	115	14	\$ 320,600
OI	3	2	2	0	\$ 800
	4	23	7	0	\$ 4,460
	5	211	17	0	\$ 16,854
	6	58	26	0	\$ 18,291
	7	690	207	0	\$ 209,014
	8	146	139	0	\$ 61,800

	9	518	220	0	\$ 267,862
	10	19	19	0	\$ 10,450
	11	389	200	0	\$ 300,611
	12	403	333	1	\$ 565,549
	13	3477	2284	2	\$ 4,463,338
	14	942	828	3	\$ 2,007,335
	15	212	212	1	\$ 828,662
OI Total		7090	4494	7	\$ 8,755,026
OIA	3	1	1	0	\$ 500
	7	3	3	0	\$ 3,000
	9	12	2	0	\$ 3,000
	11	17	17	0	\$ 22,250
	12	12	8	0	\$ 12,000
	13	100	83	0	\$ 148,049
	14	99	99	0	\$ 230,354
	15	34	34	0	\$ 96,040
OIA Total		278	247	0	\$ 515,193
OPLA	2	4	1	0	\$ 1,000
	3	7	0	0	\$ -
	4	37	11	0	\$ 12,000
	5	30	5	0	\$ 7,500
	6	20	4	0	\$ 5,500
	7	120	35	0	\$ 54,900
	8	1	1	0	\$ 500
	9	28	20	0	\$ 39,000
	11	25	15	0	\$ 29,000
	12	30	6	0	\$ 12,500
	13	98	21	0	\$ 40,500
	14	454	120	2	\$ 240,500
	15	237	199	15	\$ 674,500
OPLA Total		1091	438	17	\$ 1,117,400
OPR	3	1	1	0	\$ 500
	5	1	0	0	\$ -
	7	17	2	0	\$ 1,750
	9	15	4	0	\$ 3,400
	11	21	6	0	\$ 5,950
	12	34	14	0	\$ 15,950
	13	59	29	1	\$ 44,250
	14	192	49	1	\$ 89,005
	15	41	28	0	\$ 95,000
OPR Total		381	133	2	\$ 255,805
SEVIS	7	3	0	0	\$ -
	9	5	3	0	\$ 3,000
	11	9	2	0	\$ 2,300
	12	2	2	0	\$ 5,500
	13	11	6	0	\$ 12,000
	14	12	11	0	\$ 35,500
	15	1	1	0	\$ 3,000

SEVIS Total		43	25	0	\$ 61,300
Grand Total		17,083	8,665	181	\$ 16,902,583

QUESTION: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the 2009 budget for bonuses for ICE political employees, ICE SES employees, and ICE non-SES employees.

ANSWER: Under current policy, it is not anticipated that bonuses will be awarded to ICE political employees. For ICE SES and non-SES employees, no specific funding is requested for bonuses, but based upon historical information, it is likely that the following sums will be awarded as a bonus for 2009:

Sum of Awards 2009	
PP	Total
SES	\$ 442,914
GS	\$16,597,875
Grand Total	\$17,040,788

* SES Awards calculated at 5% of gross annual salary

* GS Awards calculated at 1.25% of gross annual salary

QUESTION: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by ICE political employees for travel in 2007. Include name of individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, and total cost.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Name	Purpose	Location	Cost
Andrew Acker	Visit ICE Field Office	Austin & Harlingen, TX	\$1,352.43
	Visit ICE Field Offices	San Francisco & Los Angeles, CA & Las Vegas, NV & Albuquerque, NM	\$1,985.19
Corry Robb	Speaking engagements, repatriation ceremony and site visit at ICE Field Offices	New York, NY; San Juan, PR; Miami & Orlando, FL; Atlanta, GA	\$2,448.17
	ICE Executive Leadership Conf.	Lansdowne, VA	\$298.95
Jamie Zuieback	Training/speech at ICE Public Affairs Conference	Kansas City, MO	\$673.23
Julie Myers	Mtg w/ Phoenix Chief of Police; Speech to National Association of Foreign Trade Zones; Office visits - Investigations, Detention and Removal, Intelligence, Principal Legal Advisor, Professional Responsibility; Office of National Drug Control Policy/Southwest Border Conference and Press Event; Mtg w/ U.S. Atty; Fugitive Operations Press Conference (Travel occurred between Sept and Oct, therefore actual FY 07 expenditures were \$1039.63. The remainder is reflected in FY 08)	Phoenix, AZ; San Diego, CA; Los Angeles, CA	\$1,456.63
	Speech to the National Narcotic Officers' Association	Boston, MA	\$443.75
	Press conference regarding 287(g) w/ Sheriff Glanz and Rep. Sullivan; Mtg w/ U.S. Atty	Tulsa, OK	\$446.24
	Signing Ceremony for the Bilateral Strategic Plan between Aduanas, ICE and CBP; Mtg w/ Secretary Garcia; Mtg w/ Aduanas officials	Mexico City, Mexico	\$957.44

Mtg w/ U.S. Atty (San Diego); Speech to the Commercial Fraud Conference; Visit with Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce; Office Visits - Federal Protective Service, Investigations, Detention & Removal, Principal Legal Advisor; Mtg w/ U.S. Attorney (San Francisco); Mtg w/ U.S. Attorney (Las Vegas); Office Visits - Investigations, Detention & Removal; Fugitive Operation; Tour Florence Detention Facility, Mtg w/ SAC; Mtg w/ U.S. Attorney (Phoenix)	San Diego, CA; San Francisco, CA; Las Vegas, NV; Albuquerque, NM	\$1,819.96
Tour of T. Don Hutto Residential Facility; Mtg w/ Executives of CCA (Hutto Operator); Mtg and Hutto Tour w/ CODEL, including Chairman Price, Rep. Rodriguez and staff	Austin, TX	\$638.39
Tour and briefing regarding the Detention Enforcement and Processing Offenders by Remote Technology (DEPORT) Center	Chicago, IL	\$480.70
Mtg w/ Homeland Security Advisory Council; Office Visits and Service Award Presentations - Investigations, Detention & Removal, Principal Legal Advisor, Federal Protective Service, Professional Responsibility, Intelligence; Repatriation Ceremony with Peruvian Consul General, US Atty and Broward Sheriff; Mtg w/ U.S. Atty; Speech to American Immigration Lawyers Association	Manhattan, NY; San Juan, PR; Miami, FL; Orlando, FL; Atlanta, GA	\$1,979.03
Visit with ICE staff -- Detention and Removal, Federal Protective Service, Investigations; Speech to the National Security Law Conference	Boston, MA	\$443.75
Mtg w/ A/S Sauerbrey; Attend Regional Conference on Migration	New Orleans, LA	\$937.75
To attend bi-lateral meetings with the Deputy Secretary	Austin, TX	\$514.70
Mtg w/ OCDETF Atlanta Law Enforcement Partners, Wilhelm Strike Force Coordination Council; Dedication Ceremony for OCDETF Strike Force named in memory of fallen ICE agent David Wilhelm	Atlanta, GA	\$140.35
Mtg w/ ICE SAC Boston agents; Press conference with U.S. Atty and SSA OIG regarding large worksite enforcement operation	Boston, MA	\$503.75
To meet with Secretary Chertoff and Mexican Government officials	Mexico City, Mexico	\$1,017.19
Tour of the T. Don Hutto Residential Facility with Deputy Secretary; Mtg w/ SAC and RAC	Austin, TX	\$541.45
To meet with the SAC and FOD of the New Orleans ICE offices. To deliver a speech to the American Association of Exporters and Importers	New Orleans, LA	\$626.00
Visit with Office of Investigations/Case Briefings; Speech to Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee	Detroit, MI	\$548.60
Briefing and visit to Migrant Operation Center and JTF Guantanamo	Miami, FL; Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	\$711.80
Speech at Principal Legal Advisor Annual Conference	Miami, FL	\$891.46

	Press Conference w/ Rep. Myrick and local sheriff regarding 287(g) agreement; Visit to ICE offices	Charlotte, NC	\$1,137.50
	US/Canada Cross Border Crime Forum with Secretary	Asheville, NC	\$189.98
	To attend meeting with Secretary Chertoff and to deliver speech at the University of Chicago	Manhattan, NY Chicago, IL	\$268.05
	Contract fees for cancelled travel	N/A	\$98.90
Nicholas Smith	ICE Executive Leadership Conf.	Lansdowne, VA	\$469.56
	Visit Deport Center	Chicago, IL	\$346.75
	Visit ICE Field Office	Austin & Harlingen, TX	\$1,110.53
Sharon Wells	National Narcotics Officers Association	Boston, MA	\$453.75
	National Security Law Conference	Boston, MA	\$491.75
Stephen Cox	None	N/A	\$0.00
Wendy Burrell	ICE Public Affairs Conference	Kansas City, MO	\$545.00

QUESTION: Please list the number, by office and pay grade level, of all ICE employees hired non-competitively in fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007.

ANSWER: ICE uses several authorities where appropriate to hire employees non-competitively. These include such authorities as the Federal Career Intern Program (e.g., Criminal Investigators and Immigration Enforcement Agents), certain Schedule A appointments (which includes excepted service appointments used to hire attorneys, disabled employees, and temporary students), the Veterans Recruitment Authority (used for many occupations for those who are eligible), direct hire authorities as delegated by OPM to address shortages in critical occupations (e.g., those delegated to DHS for GS-2210 IT Specialists and GS-1102 Contracting Specialists), and Schedule C appointments/Non-Career Senior Executive positions (where required due to the confidential or policy-determining relationship between the incumbent and a key official). See attached chart for detail. Note that ICE is unable to provide figures for 2002 as they predate the creation of the Department of Homeland Security and are therefore do not correlate with ICE's current structure. (See ICE non-competitive Schedule A appointments FY 2004 – FY 2008 Chart below)

ICE NONCOMPETITIVE SCHEDULE A APPOINTMENTS*							
FY 2004 to FY 2008							
Office	Grade	Fiscal Year					SCH A Total
AIR & MARINE TRANSFER TO CBP	07	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	1
	09					7	7
	11					19	19
	12				1	8	9
AIR & MARINE TRANSFER TO CBP Total					1	35	36
ASST SECRETARY	05		1				1
	09					1	1
	11					1	1
	13			1			1
	14		4			4	8
	15				1	1	2
ASST SECRETARY Total			5	1	1	7	14
DETENTION AND REMOVAL	05		1	4	5	8	18
	07			1		16	17
	09				1	6	7
	11			2	1		3
	12		1			1	2
	14					1	1

	15		1				1
DETENTION AND REMOVAL Total			3	7	7	32	49
FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE	05				1		1
	06				2	1	3
	07			2	3	2	7
	08			1	5	1	7
	09					2	2
	15				1		1
FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE Total				3	12	6	21
INTELLIGENCE	11		5			1	6
INTELLIGENCE Total			5			1	6
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	09			2			2
	15					1	1
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS Total				2		1	3
INVESTIGATIONS	05		1	1		2	4
	07	1	1		1	18	21
	08				1		1
	09	2				7	9
	10					1	1
	11	5	1			5	11
	12					3	3
	13					4	4
	15				1		1
INVESTIGATIONS Total		8	3	1	3	40	55
MANAGEMENT	04		1				1
	06					1	1
	07		2				2
	09					1	1
	11					1	1
MANAGEMENT Total			3			3	6
PRINCIPAL LEGAL ADVISOR*	07		1			1	2
	09	1	1				2
	11	1	3	2		12	18
	12	9	37	25	2	11	84
	13	19	66	23	2	32	142
	14	24	72	47	13	90	246
	15	4	72	13	7	37	133
PRINCIPAL LEGAL ADVISOR Total		58	252	110	24	183	627
PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY	12		1				1
PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY Total			1				1
Grand Total		66	272	124	48	308	818

* Majority of appointments are OPLA Attorneys and Law Clerks.

ICE NONCOMPETITIVE SCHEDULE B APPOINTMENTS*							
FY 2004 to FY 2008							
Office	Grade	Fiscal Year					SCH B Total
AIR & MARINE TRANSFER TO CBP	02					1	1
	04					1	1
AIR & MARINE TRANSFER TO CBP Total						2	2
ASST SECRETARY	03					2	2
	04	3	2			3	8

ASST SECRETARY Total		3	2			5	10
DETENTION AND REMOVAL	01					1	1
	02	1	4			4	9
	03		7	1		7	15
	04	10	7	3	3	10	33
	05	96	642	462	75		1275
	06	1					1
	07	77	473	68			618
	09	4	33	3			40
	12	1					1
DETENTION AND REMOVAL Total		190	1166	537	78	22	1993
FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE	01					1	1
	03			1			1
	05				1		1
	07				1	2	3
	09				3	2	5
	11				7	2	9
FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE Total				1	12	7	20
INTELLIGENCE	02	1				1	2
	03					1	1
	04		1			2	3
INTELLIGENCE Total		1	1			4	6
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	03		1		1		2
	04					1	1
	05				1		1
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS Total			1		2	1	4
INVESTIGATIONS	02				1	5	6
	03		2	2	1	17	22
	04	4	10	4	2	28	48
	05	51	130	61	18	54	314
	07	81	295	163	99	382	1020
	09			3	2	405	410
	11	3			2	315	320
	12				2	93	95
	13	1				8	9
INVESTIGATIONS Total		140	437	233	127	1307	2244
MANAGEMENT	02		1			1	2
	03		3			1	4
	04	3	4	1		23	31
	05	1				1	2
MANAGEMENT Total		4	8	1		26	39
PRINCIPAL LEGAL ADVISOR	02	1	2	5	1	7	16
	03	2	2	3		10	17
	04	8	18	22	1	25	74
	05	1	1			4	6
	07					2	2
PRINCIPAL LEGAL ADVISOR Total		12	23	30	2	48	115
PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY	03					1	1
	04					3	3
	05		1				1
PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY Total			1			4	5
STUDENT EXCHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM	01					1	1
STUDENT EXCHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM Total						1	1

Grand Total		350	1639	802	221	1427	4439
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* Majority of appointments are Detention & Removal Immigration Enforcement Agents and Investigations Criminal Investigators.

ICE NONCOMPETITIVE SCHEDULE C APPOINTMENTS FY 2004 to FY 2008						
Office	Grade	Fiscal Year				SCH C Total
		2007	2006	2005	2004	
ASST SECRETARY	07			1	1	2
	09	1	1			2
	12	2				2
	14	1			1	2
	15	1	2	1	1	5
ASST SECRETARY Total		5	3	2	3	13
Grand Total		5	3	2	3	13

Contracts

QUESTION: Please provide for the record a list of sole source contracts executed by ICE in 2007. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

ANSWER: This table is attached below.

QUESTION: Please provide for the record a list of all contracts over \$1 million in total value executed by ICE in 2007. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and contract type (e.g., firm fixed price, etc.).

ANSWER: This table is attached below.

QUESTION: Please provide for the record a list of all ICE contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER: This table is attached below.

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

RFD	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation Options Value	All Extent Competed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEG07F00074	01/01/2007	03/31/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS INC	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$1,145.88	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F00130	01/01/2007		THE SOURCE CORPORATION	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES	JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR AQUADILLA SFC	JANITORIAL SERVICES	\$6,033.13	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	DIRECTED TO ICC	
HSCEG07F00234	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	SIMPLEXGORNELL LP	FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES	FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES	SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$37,807.80	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
CALL0012	01/05/2007	07/04/2005	NORTHROP GRUMMAN INFORMATION T	ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	TEAMS: BRIDGE EXTENSION (TECHNICAL ENTERPRISE AUTOMATION MANAGEMENT SUPPORT)	SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS	\$3,821,450.13	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE BPA CALL
HSCEG07F00291	01/09/2007	01/31/2008	L R P PUBLICATIONS INC	ADP SOFTWARE	ADP AVAILABLE FOR PMS ON 01/09/07 (CLE)	DATA PROCESSING, HOSTING, AND RELATED SERVICES	\$11,558.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F00020	01/11/2007	03/31/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$0.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F00021	01/11/2007	03/31/2007	CDA, INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$0.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F00022	01/11/2007	03/31/2007	CDA, INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$0.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F00017	01/11/2007	03/31/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$0.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F00027	01/11/2007	02/22/2007	LSI COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (4475)	COMMUNICATIONS XRAY EG SUPPLIES MED, DENTAL & V		NO - NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$3,665.74	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F00003	01/11/2007	01/26/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705) 1443765	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	SYSTEMS FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE (EXCEPT WOOD) MANUFACTURING	\$56,468.00	NOT COMPETED UNDER SAT	COMPETED UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F00007	01/12/2007	01/26/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705) 1443765	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	SYSTEMS FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE (EXCEPT WOOD) MANUFACTURING	\$17,226.80	NOT COMPETED UNDER SAT	COMPETED UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
CALL0012	01/16/2007	07/04/2005	NORTHROP GRUMMAN INFORMATION T	ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	TEAMS: BRIDGE EXTENSION (TECHNICAL ENTERPRISE AUTOMATION MANAGEMENT SUPPORT)	SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS	\$9,488,443.72	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE BPA CALL
HSCEG06PF00010	01/16/2007	08/30/2006	NEXTEL OPERATING CORPORATION	COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	CELL SERVICES	PHONE NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$1,158.19	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement	of NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	Extent Competed	Reason Completed	Net Award Type
HSCEG07F00067	01/17/2007	03/31/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	ADDITIONAL GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY PATROL SERVICES	AND \$1,376.98	\$1,376.98	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCE0707C00006	01/17/2007		THE CORPORATE SOURCE INCORPORATED	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES	JANITORIAL SERVICE FOR AGUADILLA SPC. PUERTO RICO.	JANITORIAL SERVICES	\$80,511.60	\$244,686.36	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	DIRECTED TO IDC	IDC
HSCEBW06CF00001	01/19/2007		SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES	SECURITY PATROL SERVICES	AND \$43,050.10	\$43,050.10	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	IDC
HSCEEY06PF00053	01/19/2007	02/28/2007	MERIDIAN SECURITY SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	MISC. SIGNAL SYSTEMS	ALARM INSTALLATION SEC PROJECT FOR QUINCY, FL	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE0707F000614	01/19/2007	02/28/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705) 1443884	OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$3,210.48	\$3,210.48	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSRONTCOW4P0350	01/19/2007	12/31/2007	INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGER INCORPORATED THE	ADP DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$6,229.00	\$6,229.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE0707F000617	01/19/2007	02/28/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705) 1443884	OFFICE FURNITURE	FURNITURE	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$12,715.00	\$12,715.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG0707P00031	01/22/2007	08/30/2007	TOWERSTREAM CORPORATION	ADP SVCS/TELECOMM & TRANSMISSION	INTERNET SERVICE AND PROVIDERS	INTERNET SERVICE	\$14,400.00	\$28,800.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE0707P000621	01/23/2007	12/31/2007	AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIME LABORATORY DIRECTOR'S LABORATORY ACCREDITA	LAB TESTING SERVICES		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$4,620.00	\$4,620.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F00029	01/24/2007	03/31/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	BUDGET TECHNICIAN	BUILDING SERVICES	INSPECTION	\$6,207.52	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCE0707P000602	01/25/2007	01/25/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705)	OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$4,759.14	\$4,759.14	NOT COMPETED	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE0707P000635	01/25/2007	02/28/2007	U S BUSINESS INTERIORS INCORPORATED	OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$6,486.08	\$6,486.08	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG0707P00017	01/25/2007	02/28/2007	DEFENDER SECURITY AND COMMUNICATION COMPANY	MISC. SIGNAL SYSTEMS	ALARM SECURITY SYSTEMS FOR KEY WEST, FL	SECURITY SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOOKSMITHS)	\$99,000.00	\$99,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCE007P00077	01/26/2007	09/30/2007	CENTRAL CORPORATION (9510)	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	RECURRING FY07 CENTRAL PARKING SYSTEM FOR SAN FRANCISCO OCO PARKING 100106 THRU 03/30/07 - PREVIOUS PO HSCE006P01288 POC: CENTRAL PARKING, PH 415, 277-0400	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$1,140.00	\$1,140.00	NOT COMPLETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG007P0026	01/26/2007	03/31/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	PROGRAM SPECIALIST	BUILDING SERVICES	\$5,588.00	\$5,588.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG007P0026	01/26/2007	03/31/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	PROGRAM SPECIALIST	BUILDING SERVICES	\$5,537.92	\$5,537.92	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG007P0026	01/26/2007	03/30/2007	AUBURN UNIVERSITY	OTHER ED & TRNG SVCS	TRAINING OF CANINE UNITS	COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS	\$18,300.00	\$18,300.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY ONE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE007P00315	01/29/2007	07/25/2007	S4 INCORPORATED	PROGRAMMING SERVICES	WORKBENCH SERVICE	CUSTOM PROGRAMMING SERVICES	\$55,386.88	\$55,386.88	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG007P0001	01/30/2007	12/31/2006	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD STARS	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$2,128.80	\$2,128.80	NOT COMPLETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE007P00652	01/30/2007	01/30/2007	FREE REPORTING INCORPORATED	COURT REPORTING SERVICES	COURT REPORTING	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	URGENT	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG007P0002	01/30/2007	12/31/2006	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$21,288.00	\$21,288.00	NOT COMPLETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG007P00370032	01/30/2007	01/31/2007	ALDTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICE FOR CUSTOMERS LOCATED IN VA & MD (BUILDINGS VA0282, VA0635, VA0649 & MD0725)	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$163,394.39	\$163,394.39	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEG007P00000	01/31/2007	02/28/2007	KINGDOM SECURITY INCORPORATED	SECURITY SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$153,345.78	\$0.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCE007P00332	01/31/2007	01/31/2008	OCE NORTH AMERICA INC	LEASE-RENT OF OFFICE MACHINES	COPIER LEASE	ANALYTICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING	\$3,245.08	\$3,245.08	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07P00655	01/31/2007	01/31/2007	DONOGHUE JOHN W	COURT REPORTING SERVICES	COURT REPORTING SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEGI07P00070	01/31/2007	02/18/2007	COASTAL SECURITY INTERNATIONAL	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$9,577.20	\$9,577.20	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEGI07P00028	01/31/2007	03/31/2007	AMERICAN SECURITY RESOURCES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	PROGRAM SUPPORT SPECIALIST	BUILDING INSPECTION SERVICES	\$21,149.92	\$21,149.92	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEEY05CF00006	01/31/2007		ALTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$159,660.00	\$159,660.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY IDC	
HSCEOP07P00668	02/02/2007	06/02/2007	FNH USA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	AMMUNITION, OVER 30 MM UP TO 75 MM	AMMUNITION QUALIFICATION TRAINING	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS DURABLE GOODS MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	\$32,418.90	\$32,418.90	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00671	02/03/2007	02/28/2007	LABORATORY CORPORATION OF AMERICA (7370)	LABORATORY TESTING SERVICES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00675	02/03/2007	03/03/2007	THE COUNCIL FOR TUTION/REG MEMB EXCELLENCE IN GOVERNMENT	FOR TUTION/REG MEMB IN FEES	TRAINING TUITION	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$10,800.00	\$10,800.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07C00002	02/05/2007		WILLIAMS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	RADIO TV EQUIPMENT EXCEPT AIRBORNE	RADIO TECHNICIAN	CONSUMER ELECTRONICS REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	\$211,692.00	\$211,692.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	
HSCEOP07P00624	02/06/2007	08/08/2007	FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5795) 1443884	OFFICE FURNITURE	UNAUTHORIZED COMMITMENT FOR THE OFFICE FURNITURE.	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$3,079.00	\$3,079.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEFC07P00016	02/06/2007	02/28/2007	ADT HOLDINGS INCORPORATED (0693)	GUARD SERVICES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$6,783.12	\$6,783.12	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEGI07P00040	02/06/2007	09/30/2007	S S ENTERPRISES	OTHER ED & TRNG SVCS	CANINE TRAINING	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$13,000.00	\$13,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00687	02/07/2007	09/30/2007	IMAGEXPERT INCORPORATED	MAINT-REF OF MISC EQ	MAINTENANCE OF IMAGE/EXPERT SYSTEM	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$5,600.00	\$5,600.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00693	02/08/2007	09/30/2007	COPY GRAPHICS INCORPORATED	MAINT-REF OF OFFICE MACHINES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$2,016.00	\$2,016.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEY06FF00178	02/13/2007	03/31/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$7,063.80	\$7,063.80	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement	of MICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07P00568	02/13/2007	03/20/2007	COLT DEFENSE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	RESCUE EQUIPMENT	AND THE NFTU HAS DETERMINED THAT THE RESCUE EQUIPMENT IS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN AN ADEQUATE IN HOUSE SUPPLY OF 144 PARTS TO USE FOR REPAIRS. FUNDS NEEDED FOR PARTS AVAILABLE IN FFMS 12/7/06 PKW.	SMALL MANUFACTURING	ARMS \$75.00	\$75.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00005	02/14/2007	02/14/2007	MOTOROLA INCORPORATED	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT	DIGITAL CONSOLE	ELECTRONIC MANUFACTURING	COMPUTER \$3,234.61	\$3,234.61	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	
HSCEOP07P0017	02/16/2007	02/23/2007	PHIAX CORPORATION	INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT	PEPPER SPRAY	POLICE PROTECTION	\$3,030.00	\$3,030.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00010	02/20/2007	09/30/2007	HERRON DAVID	MISC TEST INSPECT SVC	4X RAY CALIBRATION	ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00016	02/21/2007	09/30/2007	ADT HOLDINGS INCORPORATED (9893)	GUARD SERVICES		SECURITY SERVICES DESCRIBED	\$1,240.40	\$1,240.40	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00012	02/21/2007	02/23/2007	ALUTIO MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	TAS SERVICE FOR FL010	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$4,825.28	\$4,825.28	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	
HSCEOP07P00074	02/22/2007	08/31/2010	AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	AUDITING SERVICES	ACA AUDIT	OTHER GOVERNMENT SUPPORT	\$4,950.00	\$4,950.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00002	02/22/2007	09/30/2007	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$5,322.00	\$5,322.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	
HSCEOP07P00007	02/22/2007	08/30/2007	CELECO PARTNERSHIP TELEPHONE AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS SER	LEASE-RENT OF VEHICLES-TRAILERS-EQUIPMENT	R6 VERIZON WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS FOR FY2007	OTHER COMPUTER RELATED SERVICES	\$260,000.00	\$260,000.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENT	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP07P00073	02/23/2007	02/23/2007	RYDER TRUCK RENTAL INCORPORATED (7095)	LEASE-RENT OF VEHICLES-TRAILERS-EQUIPMENT	OF LEASE	GENERAL RENTAL CENTERS	\$4,283.25	\$4,283.25	NOT COMPLETED	URGENT	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00006	02/23/2007	04/15/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$4,590.00	\$4,590.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00071	02/23/2007	09/30/2007	ARAMARK UNIFORM AND MEDICAL CAREER APPAREL & OUTFITS INCORPORATED	SETS KITS MEDICAL SUPPLIES	HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	MEDICAL DENTAL AND WHOLESALE	\$5,511.09	\$5,511.09	NOT COMPLETED	URGENT	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00036	02/23/2007	02/23/2007	NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION INCORPORATED	LEASE-RENT OF VEHICLES-TRAILERS-EQUIPMENT	OF LEASE	GENERAL RENTAL CENTERS	\$7,872.40	\$7,872.40	NOT COMPLETED	URGENT	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00034	02/23/2007	03/08/2007	JEFFS CATERING AND BAKE SHOP INCORPORATED	FOOD SERVICES	CATERING SERVICES	FOOD CONTRACTORS	\$21,150.00	\$21,150.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

FIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement Description	of NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCCE0705CF00006	02/26/2007	02/26/2007	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$59,393.52	-\$59,393.52	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE0707F00143	02/26/2007	03/26/2007	WILSONS GUN SHOP INCORPORATED	SAFETY EQUIPMENT	AND F707 FUNDING AVAILABLE IN SPECIFIED RANGES ON 02/23/07	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$18,413.00	\$18,413.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE0707F00157	02/26/2007	03/26/2007	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE UNITED STATES	PRINTING DUPLICATES	FUNDING AVAILABLE IN SPECIFIED RANGES ON 02/27/07	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$70.00	\$70.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE0707F00152	02/28/2007	09/30/2008	MIDLETOWN TOWNSHIP OF	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	(CLE)	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSGS11P04MPC0037	02/28/2007	02/29/2008	KINGDOM SECURITY SERVICE INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$421,849.27	\$421,849.27	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	DEFINITE CONTRACT
HSCCE0707F00160	03/01/2007	06/30/2008	METROPLEX SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	OFFICE MACHINES	RENEW SERVICE AGREEMENT FOR PRECISION TECHNOLOGICAL RANGES, CONTINUATION OF PO HSCCE0606F01689	OTHER "ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	\$2,887.50	\$2,887.50	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE0707F0024	03/01/2007	10/31/2008	TARHEEL SPECIALTIES INC	GUARD SERVICES	ADDITIONAL GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$82,391.28	\$82,391.28	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE070700003	03/01/2007		SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	MAINT-REP OF ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	ALARM INTEGRATION SOFTWARE PACKAGE	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$1,947,500.00	\$1,947,500.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE IDC
HSCCE070700002	03/01/2007		MOTOROLA INCORPORATED	MAINT-REP OF SIGNAL MAINTENANCE SYSTEM	OF NATIONAL MAINTENANCE AND TECHNICAL SYSTEM SUPPORT	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$2,750,000.00	\$2,750,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE IDC
HSCCE0606F00046	03/02/2007	03/02/2007	YUMA CITY OF (0273)	GUARD SERVICES		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$2,700.00	\$2,700.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE0606F01008	03/02/2007	03/02/2007	FLATHEAD COUNTY OF	GUARD SERVICES		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$2,475.00	\$2,475.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE ORDER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE0606F00157	03/02/2007	03/02/2007	MASON COUNTY OF	HOUSING (OPERATIONAL)		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$2,475.00	\$2,475.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE ORDER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE0707F00420	03/02/2007	04/16/2007	SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMEN	VIDEO RECORDING EQUIPMENT	DIGITAL VIDEO RECORDING EQUIPMENT	OTHER COMMUNICATIONS	\$26,160.90	\$26,160.90	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE070700085	03/03/2007	04/21/2007	PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$15.76	\$15.76	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE0606F00088	03/05/2007	03/05/2007	CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA	GUARD SERVICES		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE ORDER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07070054	03/05/2007	09/30/2007	JOHNSON SECURITY BUREAU INC.	GUARD SERVICES		SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$1,428.00	\$1,428.00	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement Description	of NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCCE07P00772	03/06/2007	03/09/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5706) 144894	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	PURCHASE FURNITURE	WOOD OFFICE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING	\$12,845.33	\$12,845.33	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	UNION	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00776	03/08/2007	03/16/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5706) 144894	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$17,694.00	\$17,694.00	NOT COMPETED	UNION	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00792	03/09/2007	03/14/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5706) 144894	PRISON PERSONAL TOILETRY ARTICLES	SANITARY PAPER PRODUCTS FOR DETAINEE	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$1,897.50	\$1,897.50	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	UNION	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00790	03/09/2007	09/30/2007	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY NATIONAL INDUSTRIES FOR THE BLIND	OFFICE DEVICES AND ACCESSORIES	PAPER TOWEL PRODUCTS	OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES, FOIL, AND COATED PAPER BAG MANUFACTURING	\$6,359.76	\$6,359.76	NOT COMPETED	STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00788	03/09/2007	04/30/2007	NATIONAL INDUSTRIES FOR THE BLIND	TOILETRY PRODUCTS	PAPER TOWEL	PLASTICS, FOIL, AND COATED PAPER BAG MANUFACTURING	\$9,484.94	\$9,484.94	NOT COMPETED	JWOD	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCEA07P00020	03/12/2007	06/30/2007	ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	TELEPHONE AND/OR COMMUNICATIONS	WIRELESS SERVICE ALASKA	CELLULAR AND OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$360.00	\$360.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00248	03/13/2007	06/30/2005	YOUTHTRACK INCORPORATED	HOUSING (BASIC)	EMERGENCY JUVENILE HOUSING	CHILD AND YOUTH SERVICES	\$5,520.00	\$5,520.00	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00801	03/13/2007	03/13/2007	SAV ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	PACKING/CRATING SERVICES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$850.00	\$850.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00034	03/14/2007	03/14/2007	ROUTT COUNTY OF	GUARD SERVICES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$1,700.00	\$1,700.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00000	03/14/2007	03/14/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$1,008.72	\$1,008.72	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	IDC
HSCCE07P00178	03/14/2007	04/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS INC	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$278,854.46	\$278,854.46	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE07P00147	03/15/2007	03/15/2007	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ADDITIONAL GUARD	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$20.02	\$20.02	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P0045	03/15/2007	03/31/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$955.16	\$955.16	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	STATUTE	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE07P00805	03/15/2007	06/01/2007	STANLEY SECURITY SOLUTIONS INCORPORATED	MISC SERVICE	MINOUT READERS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$4,059.14	\$4,059.14	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00803	03/15/2007	04/05/2007	ALPHA PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	OTHER APPAREL ACCESSORIES AND OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$87,500.00	\$87,500.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE07P00802	03/15/2007	04/03/2007	ALPHA PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	OTHER APPAREL ACCESSORIES AND OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$82,500.00	\$82,500.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description Requirement	of NACS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEEY06PF00113	03/16/2007	03/16/2007	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ADDITIONAL GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$5.39	\$5.39	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEY06PF00142	03/16/2007	03/16/2007	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ADDITIONAL GUARD	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$2.70	\$2.70	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEGI07F00084	03/16/2007	03/16/2007	GDA INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$2,619.28	\$2,619.28	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEXP06CF00064	03/16/2007	09/30/2007	MOTOROLA INCORPORATED	TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN NETWORK MGMT	MAINTENANCE OF RADIO EQUIPMENT	RADIO NETWORKS	\$4,464.00	\$4,464.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEOP07F00024	03/19/2007	05/14/2007	AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION	AUDITING SERVICES	ACA AUDIT	OTHER GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT	\$45.00	\$45.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEY06PF00134	03/19/2007	03/19/2007	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ADDITIONAL GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$5.39	\$5.39	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEY06PF00149	03/19/2007	03/19/2007	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ADDITIONAL GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$8.08	\$8.08	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEY06PF00082	03/19/2007	04/04/2006	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ADDITIONAL GUARD	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$11.55	\$11.55	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEY06PF00090	03/19/2007	04/20/2006	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$44.27	\$44.27	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE ORDER	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEEY06PF00086	03/19/2007	03/19/2007	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ADDITIONAL GUARD	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$65.06	\$65.06	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEGI07F00029	03/19/2007	09/30/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	BUDGET TECHNICIAN	BUILDING INSPECTION SERVICES	\$75,407.36	\$75,407.36	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEGI07F00085	03/19/2007	04/03/2007	PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$88,956.51	\$88,956.51	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEGI07F00028	03/19/2007	03/31/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	PROGRAM SPECIALIST	BUILDING INSPECTION SERVICES	\$130,468.00	\$130,468.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEGI07F00094	03/21/2007	09/30/2007	JOHNSON SECURITY BUREAU, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$265,104.72	\$265,104.72	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP07F00828	03/22/2007	03/29/2007	ARAMARK UNIFORM AND APPAREL CAREER INCORPORATED	INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT	RESTRAINT DEVICES	ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED METAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F00827	03/22/2007	03/29/2007	ARMARK UNIFORM AND APPAREL CAREER INCORPORATED	INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT	RESTRAINT DEVICES	MANUFACTURING	\$8,380.00	\$8,380.00	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEGI07F00097	03/23/2007	02/22/2007	L 3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (4475)	X-RAY EQUIPMENT SUPPLIES MED, DENTAL & V		NO NACS DESCRIPTION	\$1,704.70	\$1,704.70	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
CALL0012	03/23/2007	07/04/2005	NORTHROP GRUMMAN INFORMATION T	ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	EXTENSION TECHNICAL SUPPORT	SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS	\$2,735,372.67	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE BPA CALL

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07P00804	03/23/2007	04/26/2007	DATA DYNAMICS LIMITED	ADP SOFTWARE	ACTIVE REPORTS FOR PROFESSIONAL EDITION 3.0 CD.	SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS	\$3,010.50	\$3,010.50	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00839	03/23/2007	04/02/2007	HAI WW LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	FACILITIES OPERATIONS SUPPORT SVCS		BUILDING SERVICES	\$8,012.42	\$8,012.42	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00832	03/23/2007	04/23/2007	DEXTERA INCORPORATED	ADP SOFTWARE	DEXTERA PLATFORM AND APPLICATION LICENSES	SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS	\$309,268.00	\$348,568.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07C00003	03/27/2007		OPPORTUNITY VILLAGE ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT CLERK PAYROLL TECHNICIAN FOR THE FRS BORDER DISTRICT OFFICE LAS VEGAS, NV.	ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES	\$50,826.60	\$50,826.60	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	DIRECTED TO IDC	NONPROFIT AGENCY
HS5S11P0AMP00037	03/28/2007	02/29/2008	KINGDOM SERVICE INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$81,300.84	-\$103,676.59	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEOP07P00858	03/28/2007	03/31/2008	DALLAS COUNTY OF (0905)	INFORMATION RETRIEVAL	DATABASE ACCESS	OTHER GOVERNMENT SUPPORT	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00854	03/28/2007	04/30/2007	HECKLER AND KOCH INCORPORATED	SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT	AMMUNITION AVAILABLE IN FFMS ON 03/27/07 (CLE)	SMALL MANUFACTURING	\$24,165.00	\$24,165.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00039	03/29/2007	05/15/2007	JUDGE JAMESON FEDERAL BUILDING	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	ADDITIONS TO SECURITY SYSTEM	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00862	03/29/2007	03/29/2007	GENERAL DYNAMICS ORDNANCE AND TACTICAL SIMULATION	TRAINING AIDS	SIMUNITIONS TRAINING	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	\$4,400.00	\$4,400.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP06J00183	03/30/2007	12/31/2006	QUALITY COAST INCORPORATED	SPECIAL FOOD & SPECIAL PREP	MEALS	FOOD CONTRACTORS	\$22,030.87	\$22,030.87	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP07J00438	03/30/2007	12/11/2007	PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CONSULT	MGT SVCS/CONTRACT & PROCUREMENT SUP	ACQUISITION & SUPPORT PERSONNEL FY07 AVAILABLE IN FFMS ON 3/27/07 (CLE)	ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES	\$170,730.16	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY BPA CALL	STATUTE

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement	of NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP0700044	03/30/2007	03/30/2007	CHOICEPOINT INC	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	12 MONTHS DESCRIPTION FOR SET WITH 100 USERS/NAMED PASSWORD FOR ICE INVESTIGATIONS TO A CUSTOMIZED CHAS SITE. ALERT SERVICES PROMONITOR: DAILY UPDATE ON BATCH OF UP TO 25,000 SUBJECTS	CREDIT BUREAUS	\$498,299.00	\$498,299.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEGI0700074	04/01/2007	06/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$1,591.50	\$1,591.50	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEE08F000036	04/01/2007	06/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS INC	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$184,999.36	\$184,999.36	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP0700076	04/02/2007	09/30/2007	EQUINOX INCORPORATED	OTHER BUILDINGS		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$500.00	\$500.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0700077	04/02/2007	09/30/2007	OTSECO COUNTY (0484)	OTHER BUILDINGS		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$500.00	\$500.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0700082	04/03/2007	04/02/2008	SOUNDVIEW EXECUTIVE BOOK SUMMARIES	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS	ONLINE PUBLICATION SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$10,400.00	\$10,400.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0700089	04/04/2007	09/28/2007	SITE INSTITUTE	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	CONSULTATION SERVICES PER HOUR INCLUDING FORTY (40) HOURS FOR THE CONTRACT TO REVIEW MATERIALS AND TO CONSULT WITH ICE OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL. PREPARE TESTIMONY. AND EIGHT (8) HOURS OF TESTIMONY.	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES	AND \$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

FILE	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCECA07F00846	04/05/2007	04/05/2007	12 INCORPORATED	TRAINING/CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F0026	04/05/2007	07/31/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES	BUILDING INSPECTION SERVICES	\$68,864.48	\$68,864.48	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCECA07F00901	04/06/2007	04/16/2007	LABORATORY CORPORATION OF AMERICA (7370)	OF TESTING SERVICES FOR CRIMINAL PARENTAGE - PCR DNA ANALYSIS	DNA TESTING FOR MEDICAL LABORATORIES FOR INDIVIDUALS	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07F00898	04/09/2007	05/14/2007	COLT DEFENSE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUNS, THROUGH 30 MM	FUNDING HARDWARE MANUFACTURING AVAILABLE IN 03/22/07 (CIE)	\$3,355.00	\$3,355.00	NOT COMPETED	PATENT/RIGHTS	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07F00724	04/09/2007	05/14/2007	AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION	AUDITING SERVICES	ACA AUDIT	\$4,905.00	\$4,905.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07F00042	04/09/2007	05/20/2007	SMITHS DETECTION INCORPORATED (2823)	MISC SIGNAL SYSTEMS	ALARM NEW SECURITY X-SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$35,710.00	\$35,710.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSPEER08FF00151	04/10/2007	09/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES SECURITY GUARDS AND NORTH-PATROL SERVICES	\$1,956.37	\$1,956.37	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCECA07F00905	04/10/2007	04/15/2007	TEXAS JAC MAINTENANCE INCORPORATED	VEHICLE TRAILERS	VEHICLE REPAIR	\$1,190.00	\$1,190.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07F00043	04/10/2007	05/20/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	IDS SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$5,390.00	\$5,390.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07F00045	04/11/2007	05/30/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	IDS SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$3,090.00	\$3,090.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07F00044	04/11/2007	05/30/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	INSTALLATION OF SECURITY (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$7,790.00	\$7,790.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07F00046	04/11/2007	05/30/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	ALARM SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$10,560.00	\$10,560.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07F00069	04/11/2007	04/11/2007	UNICOR FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES (6795) 1449614	OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE (EXCEPT WOOD MANUFACTURING)	\$42,778.40	\$42,778.40	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07F00885	04/11/2007	06/10/2007	MAVAGI ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	CUSTODIAL SERVICES	JANITORIAL SERVICES	\$51,362.57	\$51,362.57	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07F00917	04/12/2007	04/17/2007	AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION	CONFERENCE	PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	\$3,240.00	\$3,240.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F00093	04/13/2007	04/13/2007	ALPHA PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	OTHER APPAREL ACCESSORIES AND OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$5,587.50	\$5,587.50	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by IOE in 2007

RFD	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	NAICS Description	Action Obligation Basis and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEG07F0008	04/16/2007	04/16/2007	ALPHA PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	\$202.08	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F0006	04/16/2007	04/21/2007	PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	\$86,026.46	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F00016	04/17/2007	09/30/2007	ADT HOLDINGS INCORPORATED (0985)	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	\$5,946.80	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEE06F00151	04/17/2007	09/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES IN NORTH CAROLINA	\$7,983.04	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F00628	04/17/2007	05/17/2007	SRB TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	NON-ELECTRICAL LIGHTING FIXTURES	TEXT SIGNS	\$11,810.00	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSFPH050807	04/18/2007	04/18/2007	CENTRAL PARKING CORPORATION (2916)	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	NO NACS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$600.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSFPH05F0009	04/19/2007	04/19/2007	AMCO SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	NO NACS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$56.05	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F00101	04/19/2007	04/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	\$109.54	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F00040	04/19/2007	09/30/2007	XEROX CORPORATION	MAINT-REP OF OFFICE MACHINES	COPIER REQUIREMENTS	\$7,566.24	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEEY05CF00006	04/19/2007		ALUTIQ, MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	\$155,402.40	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY IDC	
HSCEG07F00102	04/20/2007	04/20/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	\$56.19	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F00043	04/20/2007	05/04/2007	CRESTLINE HOTELS AND RESORTS INCORPORATED (4409)	LEASE-RENT OF CONF SPACE & FAC	LEASE OF ROOMS OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS (EXCEPT MINWARE-HOUSES)	\$8,121.75	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F00103	04/20/2007	09/30/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	ADMIN	\$11,452.80	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCECA07F00049	04/23/2007	05/15/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT	\$5,290.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07F00030	04/23/2007	05/15/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT	\$5,366.69	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F00095	04/23/2007	05/04/2007	HARVARD COLLEGE PRESIDENT FELLOWS OF (3980)	TRAINING/CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	LEADERSHIP PREPARATION AND PERFORMANCE PROGRAM BEGINNING APRIL 29, MAY 4, 2007.	\$11,400.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F00045	04/23/2007	07/31/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	\$16,106.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCE07F00082	04/23/2007	07/10/2007	ALPHA PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	OTHER ACCESSORIES AND OTHER APAREL MANUFACTURING	\$177,600.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCE07F00086	04/24/2007		ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$216,960.20	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	ICC
HSCE07F00088	04/24/2007	04/24/2007	THE COUNCIL FOR STUDY ORGANIZATI EXCELLENCE IN GOVERNMENT	NON-ADMIN PERSONNEL		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$3,800.00	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE07F00093	04/24/2007	04/24/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5795) 1315236	OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE; UNICOR	WOOD OFFICE FURNITURE	\$35,082.45	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE07F00078	04/25/2007	04/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$234.81	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCE07F00071	04/26/2007	08/15/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705)	OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$20,960.40	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE07F00078	04/26/2007	05/31/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$201,764.47	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCE07F00013	04/26/2007		ALON INCORPORATED	COMPUTER AIDED DESIGNING SVCS	INCLUDE SYSTEMS SERVICES ANALYSIS, DESIGN DEVELOPMENT TESTING.	TO OTHER COMPUTER RELATED SERVICES	\$1,703,980.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE ICC
HSCE07F00015	04/27/2007	04/27/2007	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$164.34	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE07F00022	04/30/2007	05/31/2007	GDA INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$1,428.87	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCE07J00020	04/30/2007	09/30/2007	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	TAS SERVICE FOR INS	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$1,792.80	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCE07F00017	04/30/2007	05/31/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$10,935.10	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCE07F00050	05/01/2007	06/15/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	INSTALL CCTV	SECURITY SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$105.88	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE ORDER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE07F00087	05/01/2007	09/30/2007	DELAWARE COUNTY OF (0453)	OTHER BUILDINGS		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$500.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE ORDER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE07F00089	05/01/2007	09/30/2007	FAMILY AND CHILDREN SERVICE OF NIAGARA INCORPORATED	OTHER BUILDINGS		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$500.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE ORDER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE07F00083	05/01/2007	09/30/2007	STUBEN COUNTY OF	GUARD SERVICES	DETENTION SERVICES	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	\$500.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE ORDER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE07F00049	05/01/2007	09/30/2007	TOMPKINS COUNTY OF	GUARD SERVICES	ALIEN DETENTION	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	\$860.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE ORDER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE07F00046	05/01/2007	09/30/2007	COMPASS HOUSE	FACILITIES OPERATIONS SUPPORT SVCS	DETENTION	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$3,879.62	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE ORDER	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

RFD	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCCE07P00850	05/01/2007	06/30/2007	WASHTENAW COUNTY OF	GUARD SERVICES	JUVENILE DETENTION SERVICES	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	\$15,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00964	05/01/2007	04/30/2008	SKYWAVE COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED (0000)	MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SVCS	TERMINAL ACTIVATION/TERM MESSAGING AND ENGINEERING SERVICES	SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$30,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00964	05/01/2007	06/30/2007	ALUTIO MELE UNITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ADDITIONAL GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$25,480.00	NOT COMPLETED	COMPETED AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01001	05/01/2007	04/30/2008	CHOICEPOINT INCORPORATED	ADP INPUT/OUTPUT/AUTOTRACK & STORAGE DEVICES/ACCESS	COMPUTER AND PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE	COMPUTER AND PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE	\$80,800.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P02066	05/02/2007	08/14/2007	ASIS INTERNATIONAL	TRAINING/CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	PPS INSTRUCTOR TRAINING	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$129,800.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P02097	05/03/2007	06/18/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705)	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION \$4,703.40	\$4,703.40	NOT COMPLETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P03096	05/03/2007	06/18/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705)	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION \$22,717.89	\$22,717.89	NOT COMPLETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P04100	05/03/2007	06/18/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705)	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE	US NAICS DESCRIPTION \$23,482.43	\$23,482.43	NOT COMPLETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P070054	05/03/2007	05/30/2007	JOHNSON SECURITY BUREAU INC.	GUARD SERVICES	CHEMICALS	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$57,588.12	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE07P02049	05/04/2007	03/23/2007	ARTHUR H. THOMAS COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	CHEMICALS	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$114.81	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01034	05/04/2007	05/10/2007	UNITED VAN LINES MOTOR FREIGHT LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR SHIPPING COSTS	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR SHIPPING COSTS	\$3,867.50	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P02088	05/07/2007	08/07/2007	STI COMPANY	MISCELLANEOUS VEHICULAR COMPONENTS	DISGUISE/COVER ANTENNAS FOR GOVERNMENT OWNED VEHICLES	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION \$10,755.00	\$10,755.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00114	05/08/2007	06/26/2007	AMERICAN AUTOMATION INCORPORATED (6033)	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	EQUIPMENT ACCESS CONTROL	SECURITY SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$58,322.33	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00053	05/09/2007	08/01/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	EQUIPMENT ACCESS CONTROL	SECURITY SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$21,000.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00022	05/10/2007	05/31/2007	COA, INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$134.20	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement	of NACS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Event Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEG07F00020	05/10/2007	05/31/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$1,140.45	\$1,140.45	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07J00021	05/10/2007	08/30/2007	ALTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	TAS SERVICE FOR IRS. GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$1,170.84	\$1,170.84	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F00021	05/10/2007	05/31/2007	CDA INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$1,576.25	\$1,576.25	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP06F02143	05/10/2007	05/10/2007	INTEGRATED SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS INCORPORATED	ADP SOFTWARE	SOFTWARE REQUIRED FOR START-UP OF INVOICE CONSOLIDATION PROJECT AT DMC APPROVED BY DODIG AS ATTACHED. SOLE SOURCE JUSTIFICATION ATTACHED.	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	RELATED \$2,520.00	\$2,520.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY ONE SOURCE	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F01022	05/10/2007	05/10/2007	FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	SUPPORT \$3,122.00	\$3,122.00	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEY08F00151	05/10/2007	07/31/2008	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES IN NORTH CAROLINA	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$3,505.95	\$3,505.95	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP07F00081	05/10/2007	05/30/2007	DATA COMM FOR ADP SERVICES INCORPORATED	ADP SERVICES	TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	TELECOMMUNICATIONS RESSELLING	\$32,641.12	\$32,641.12	NOT COMPETED	ONLY ONE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEC06FF00070	05/11/2007	03/31/2008	JOHNSON SECURITY BUREAU INC.	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$1,990.66	\$1,990.66	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP07F01024	05/11/2007	05/11/2007	KRAV MAGACERT WORLDWIDE ENTERPRISES LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	ACCREDITATIONS FOR EDUCATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT INSTRUCTOR PROGRAM FOR RECRUITED, CLOSE QUARTER AND DEFENSIVE TACTICS. THIS TRAINING IS REQUIRED TO ALLOW INSTRUCTORS TO PROVIDE CERTIFICATION TRAINING TO ICE EMPLOYEES.	VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY ONE SOURCE	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

WFO	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description Requirement	MAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and All Extant Completed Options Value	Not Extant Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEG07P00055	05/11/2007	12/01/2007	NINE ONE INCORPORATED	ONE TELEPHONE AND/OR COMMUNICATIONS SER	MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, AND REPAIR OF THE 911 TELEPHONE SYSTEM.	OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$20,792.00	\$20,792.00	NOT COMPLETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07P00048	05/11/2007		INNOVATIVE LANDSCAPES INCORPORATED (2384)	LANDSCAPING GROUP NOSKEEPING SERVICES	GROUND MAINTENANCE	LANDSCAPING SERVICES	\$50,162.40	\$50,162.40	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY IDC	
HSCEG07P00085	05/11/2007	06/10/2007	MAVAGI ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES	JANITORIAL SERVICES	JANITORIAL SERVICES	\$51,362.57	\$51,362.57	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07P00082	05/14/2007	07/10/2007	ALPHA PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	PROTECTIVE GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	OTHER ACCESSORIES AND OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$111,225.00	\$111,225.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	
HSCEG07P01036	05/14/2007	06/15/2007	STI COMPANIES INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED	COMPANY ANTENNAS WEAVIDES RELATED EQ	VEHICLE MOUNTED DISCUSE ANTENNAS FOR 16 GOVERNMENT FLEET VEHICLES.	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$4,160.00	\$4,160.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07P00056	05/14/2007	06/30/2007	SMITHS DETECTION INCORPORATED (2623)	X-RAY EQUIP SUPPLIES MED, DENTAL & V	REPAIR X-RAY EQUIPMENT	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$7,483.91	\$7,483.91	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07P01048	05/15/2007	09/30/2007	AUTORIDAD DE LOS PUERTOS	LEASE/RENT OFFER RENOVAL OF SIXTY PARKING FACILITIES	RENEWAL OF SIXTY (60) ACCESS CARDS FOR THE LUIS MUNOZ MARIN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT PARKING.	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$14,400.00	\$14,400.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07P00022	05/16/2007	06/30/2007	CDA INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$749.68	\$749.68	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	
HSCEG07P00076	05/16/2007	06/11/2007	EQUINOX INCORPORATED	OTHER BUILDINGS		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$1,622.34	\$1,622.34	NOT COMPLETED	AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE STATUTE	
HSCEG07F00017	05/16/2007	05/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$5,000.02	\$5,000.02	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	
HSCEG07P01005	05/16/2007	09/26/2007	DTC COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED	NSC ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	ANALOG MINIBOX AND RECEIVER FOR VIDEO MONITOR	RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	\$27,395.08	\$27,395.08	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F00083	05/16/2007	05/31/2007	ALPHA PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	ACCESSORIES AND OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$58,007.50	\$58,007.50	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	
HSCEG07P01085	05/16/2007	06/15/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5702)	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE	ACCESSORIES AND OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$76,691.16	\$76,691.16	NOT COMPLETED UNDER SAT	COMPETED UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Award Type
HSCEE06P00098	05/18/2007	05/18/2007	ALTIQ MELE	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$373.27	\$973.27	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE06FF00073	05/18/2007	09/30/2006	MM, INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$2,525.00	\$2,525.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEE06FF00178	05/21/2007	05/31/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$280,010.84	\$280,010.85	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP07P01076	05/22/2007	10/23/2007	AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0,090.00	\$0,090.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP06P01217	05/25/2007	09/30/2006	XEROX (820)	OFFICE SUPPLIES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$1,767.04	\$1,767.04	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07P00127	05/25/2007	05/25/2007	HENDERSON LONEL & OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE CO INC	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	SECRETARIAL SUPPORT	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$1,238.10	\$1,238.10	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP07P01092	05/29/2007	08/31/2007	ALLIANT TECHSYSTEMS INCORPORATED (7464)	AMMUNITION THROUGH 30 MM	AMMUNITION NEEDED FOR TRAINING, AND OPERATIONS, SEE ATTACHED DISTRIBUTION LIST.	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION FOR MANUFACTURING	\$7,495.20	\$7,495.20	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00564	05/30/2007	06/30/2007	ARC IMPERIAL VALLEY (5178)	LANDSCAPING/GROUNDSKEEPING SERVICES	LANDSCAPING SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$3,292.38	\$3,292.38	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01061	05/30/2007	12/31/2007	YUMA WORK CENTER CORPORATION THE	LANDSCAPING/GROUNDSKEEPING SERVICES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$3,292.38	\$3,292.38	NOT COMPETED	DIRECTED TO JWOD NONPROFIT AGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00013	05/30/2007	09/15/2007	STC COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED	COMM SECURITY EQ & COMPS	SECURITY EPA	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$20,334.35	\$20,334.35	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07C00006	05/30/2007	09/30/2007	PACIFIC COAST COMMUNITY SERVICES	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES)	OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$168,228.48	\$168,228.48	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	DIRECTED TO JWOD NONPROFIT AGENCY	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCECA07C00009	05/30/2007	09/30/2010	SIDE BAR AND ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	PHYSICAL SECURITY SPECIALIST	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$332,786.56	\$332,786.56	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEOP07P01099	05/31/2007	07/15/2007	FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (9705) 1531953	OPERATION TRAINING DEVICES	DOORS USED FOR TRAINING MEMBERS AT NETU	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$3,298.10	\$3,298.10	NOT COMPETED	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEE06FF00151	06/01/2007	07/31/2006	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES IN NORTH CAROLINA	SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$12.98	\$12.98	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07P00045	06/01/2007	06/28/2007	MAXIMIZED SECURITY SYSTEMS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	MISC. SECURITY SIGNAL SYSTEMS	FURNISH AND INSTALL A DIGITAL VIDEO RECORDER (MULTI CHANNEL MONITOR AND VIDEO CAMERA AT THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION FACILITY AT 7222 W. CERMAK RD. NORTH RIVERSIDE, IL.	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$2,300.00	\$2,300.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01103	08/01/2007	05/31/2008	CARVER COUNTY OF (5768)	GUARD SERVICES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01101	06/01/2007	07/21/2007	SPRINT SPECTRUM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	INTELLIGENCE SERVICES	ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE REGISTRATION	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$2,600.00	\$2,600.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00065	06/01/2007	06/15/2007	PROTECTION TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES		ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND OTHER WIRING INSTALLATION CONTRACTORS	\$2,945.00	\$2,945.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEFC07P00043	06/01/2007	06/22/2007	MAXIMIZED SECURITY SYSTEMS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	MISC. SECURITY SIGNAL SYSTEMS	FURNISH AND INSTALL PANNEUX SECURITY LOCKS FOR PERIMETER DOORS	LOCKSMITHS	\$5,300.00	\$5,300.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01105	06/01/2007	07/16/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705) 1456470	OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$6,673.68	\$6,673.68	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG05CF00004	06/04/2007	09/30/2007	BSAILB&B VENTURE	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$88,583.04	\$88,583.04	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEOP07C00018	06/04/2007		ALUTIQ INTERNATIONAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	LOGISTICS SUPPORT SERVICES	DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR SEVERAL NFTL FACILITIES.	ALL OTHER SERVICES	\$1,615,241.02	\$5,136,057.74	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY IDC	
HSCEOP07P01106	06/05/2007	09/30/2007	COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA	LEASE/RENT OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	CLEAN TERMINAL AND NECESSARY TO PROCESS DETAINEE	ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND OTHER WIRING INSTALLATION CONTRACTORS	\$1,750.02	\$1,750.02	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00590	06/06/2007	09/30/2007	ENSCO CARBIDE INCORPORATED	FUELS		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$2,769.25	\$2,769.25	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

RFD	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	HAQSS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extant Completed	Reason Completed	Ref Award Type
HSCCE07P01123	06/11/2007	09/30/2007	SHARP ELECTRONICS CORPORATION (8872)	LEASE-RENT OF OFFICE MACHINES	OFFICE MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING	AND \$5,397.84	\$70,093.92	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01119	06/11/2007	07/11/2007	INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL TECHNOLOGY INCORPORATED	ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	ENGINEERING SERVICES	\$194,259.70	\$194,259.70	NOT COMPLETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00013	06/12/2007	06/12/2007	STC COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED	COMMUNICATIONS & COMPS	SECURITY EPA	AND \$1,532.66	\$1,532.66	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01137	06/12/2007	06/12/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	AND \$84.27	\$84.27	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE07P00F0178	06/12/2007	05/31/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS INC	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	AND \$470.03	\$470.03	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE07P01138	06/12/2007	06/12/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD (TAS)	AND \$2,144.31	\$2,144.31	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE07P01132	06/12/2007	09/30/2007	AMERICAN SCHOOL INCORPORATED	TUITION/REG MEMB FEES	TUITION FEE FOR ONE DEPENDENT (1) STUDENT FOR SY 2007-2008.	\$3,847.00	\$3,847.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01104	06/12/2007	07/12/2007	COMMUNICATIONS SOURCE INCORPORATED	MISCELLANEOUS SALES VEHICULAR COMPONENTS	EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT, PARTS, SERVICE AND INSTALLATION	AND \$3,850.51	\$3,850.51	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01135	06/12/2007	09/30/2008	BONNEVILLE SCHOOL INCORPORATED	SCHOOL TUITION/REG MEMB FEES	TUITION FEE FOR ONE DEPENDENT (1) STUDENT FOR SY 2007-2008.	AND \$4,910.00	\$4,910.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01136	06/12/2007	09/30/2007	BALDWIN SCHOOL OF PUERTO RICO INCORPORATED THE	SCHOOL TUITION/REG MEMB FEES	TUITION FEE FOR ONE DEPENDENT (1) STUDENT FOR SY 2007-2008.	AND \$12,301.00	\$12,301.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01131	06/12/2007	08/16/2007	DALLAS CHILDRENS ADVOCACY INCORPORATED	TRAINING/CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	CONFERENCE TO PROVIDE PERSONAL TRAINING FOR ICE AGENTS AND INTELL EMPLOYEES.	AND \$40,810.00	\$40,810.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	NAICS Description	Actual Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Exempt Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP070113	06/12/2007	07/13/2007	DENTIX INCORPORATED (2496)	OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS	PURCHASE 130 OPTICAL INSTRUMENT AND MOBILE IDENTIFICATION SOFTWARE AND SERVICE.	\$221,572.00	\$221,572.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701137	06/13/2007	06/30/2008	SOUTHWEST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED	TUITION/REG/MEMB FEES	ELMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (1) SECONDARY SCHOOLS	\$5,600.00	\$5,600.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701143	06/13/2007	07/13/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED 1531983	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE	\$6,830.00	\$6,830.00	NOT COMPLETED	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0700005	06/13/2007	07/31/2007	AFFILIATED SERVICES INCORPORATED (5705) 1531983	MAINT-REP ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$48,422.53	\$48,422.53	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701140	06/13/2007	07/13/2007	ALAMO INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED	MISCELLANEOUS VEHICULAR COMPONENTS	EMERGENCY MOTORVEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES STORES	\$69,135.07	\$69,135.07	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701143	06/14/2007	07/14/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED 1531983	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE	\$1,162.83	\$1,162.83	NOT COMPLETED	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701127	06/14/2007	06/30/2007	FEDERAL SUPPLY NATIONAL FURNITURE CENTER	OFFICE FURNITURE	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$4,165.00	\$4,165.00	NOT COMPLETED	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0700025	06/14/2007	06/30/2007	ADT HOLDINGS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$8,763.56	\$8,763.56	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP0700041	06/14/2007	10/01/2007	ADT HOLDINGS INCORPORATED (0693)	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$27,951.28	\$27,951.28	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0700013	06/14/2007		ALON INCORPORATED	COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN/CMFG SVCS	INCLUDE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT TESTING.	\$151,912.00	\$151,912.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE IDC
HSCEOP0701157	06/15/2007	06/31/2008	COMPUSEARCH SOFTWARE INCORPORATED	ADP SOFTWARE	PRISM/FFMS INTERFACE MAINTENANCE	\$77,207.90	\$77,207.90	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701163	06/18/2007	07/13/2007	FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE	OTHER ED & TRNG SVCS	DEPARTMENT FOR TRAINING AND EXPANDED FROM 07/03/2007 TO 07/13/2007.	\$3,122.00	\$3,122.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701153	06/18/2007	10/19/2007	TETON COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED	MISCELLANEOUS VEHICULAR COMPONENTS	AUTO PARTS, AUTOMOTIVE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES STORES	\$5,462.00	\$5,462.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

FRID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extant Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEG07F00074	06/18/2007	06/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$8,229.44	\$8,229.44	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F00039	06/19/2007	06/19/2007	YUMA COUNTY OF	GUARD SERVICES		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$4,214.40	\$4,214.40	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F00142	06/19/2007	06/30/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	PROGRAM SUPPORT SPECIALIST (TRAVEL)	BUILDING SERVICES	\$962.00	\$962.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSGS11P02MO00092	06/19/2007	09/30/2007	DTM CORPORATION	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$32,126.00	\$32,126.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITE CONTRACT
HSCEFC07P00044	06/20/2007	06/28/2007	MAXIMIZED SECURITY SYSTEMS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	ALARM SYSTEMS	SECURITY AND VIDEO RECORDER, MULTIPLEXER, MONITOR AND FIXED COLOR CAMERA, INTEGRATE INTO THE EXISTING CCTV SYSTEM.	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$7,700.00	\$7,700.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F00173	06/20/2007	07/19/2007	LOGICUBE INCORPORATED	MSC ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	4 SOLE VENDOR: LOGICUBE CONTRACT MANAGER (RMR) 494-8832 X 134 SEE ATTACHED QUOTE AND SOLE SOURCE JUSTIFICATION.	MAGNETIC RECORDING AND OPTICAL MEDIA MANUFACTURING	\$24,232.25	\$24,232.25	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F00054	06/20/2007	09/30/2007	JOHNISON SECURITY BUREAU, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$40,618.80	\$40,618.80	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F00062	06/21/2007	12/31/2007	ARJIS (6997)	FACILITIES SERVICES	CRIMINAL DATA SERVICES	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$3,234.00	\$3,234.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F00178	06/21/2007	07/21/2007	AUTOMATED SIGNATURE TECHNOLOGY	MISCELLANEOUS OFFICE MACHINES		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$4,483.00	\$4,483.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07J00252	06/21/2007	10/31/2009	QUALITY INCORPORATED	COAST GUARD SERVICES	DETAINEE MEALS FOR SFR	FOOD CONTRACTORS	\$10,120.10	\$10,120.10	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07C00002	06/21/2007		QUALITY INCORPORATED	COAST GUARD SERVICES	DETAINEE MEALS	FOOD CONTRACTORS	\$80,360.30	\$80,360.30	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEBVG6F00006	06/22/2007		QUALITY INCORPORATED	COAST GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$87,209.84	\$87,209.84	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F00127	06/25/2007	11/06/2007	FEDERAL SERVICE NATIONAL FURNITURE CENTER (3FN CO)	SUPPLY OFFICE FURNITURE		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$4,165.00	\$4,165.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07F00151	06/25/2007	09/30/2007	BEST OFFICE SYSTEMS INSTALLATIONS INCORPORATED	LEASE-RENT OF OPEN STORAGE FAC		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$3,800.00	\$3,800.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F70045	06/25/2007	09/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES		GUARD PATROL SERVICES		\$12,884.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F00136	06/25/2007	06/30/2010	COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA (0639)	COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$3,559.20	\$14,198.88	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07F00029	06/25/2007	06/25/2008	UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES INCORPORATED	LABORATORY TESTING SERVICES		UL CERTIFICATION OF CENTRAL ALARM MONITORING SYSTEM	\$17,968.75	\$17,968.75	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F01189	06/25/2007	07/25/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (6706)	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$20,156.76	\$20,156.76	NOT COMPETED	UNCOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F01190	06/25/2007	06/25/2008	ESI ACQUISITION INCORPORATED	AUTO NEWS, DATA & OTHER SVCS		WEBEOC STARTER SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS KIT	\$47,249.00	\$47,249.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEV06F00178	06/25/2007	07/31/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES		ARMED GUARD SERVICES	\$263,846.23	\$263,846.23	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP0700002	06/25/2007	06/28/2007	ASSET PROTECTION & SECURITY SE	GUARD SERVICES		FOR PISC TO SECURITY PATROL SERVICES	\$578,028.24	\$578,028.24	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP07F01188	06/26/2007	08/10/2007	MOTOROLA INCORPORATED	COMM SECURITY EQ & COMPS		PURCHASE OF RADIO AND TELEVISION AND ASTRO MOBILE BROADCASTING AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	\$5,727.36	\$5,727.36	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07F00070	06/26/2007	07/26/2007	ARCHWAY DEVELOPMENT LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	COMM SECURITY EQ & COMPS		INSTALL NEW IDS SECURITY IN SSA OFFICE SERVICES (EXCEPT GREAT FALLS/LOCKSMITHS) MONTANA	\$19,228.00	\$19,228.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	NAICS Description Requirement	Actual Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Competed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCCE07P01103	06/27/2007	06/31/2008	CARVER COUNTY OF (5798)	GUARD SERVICES	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$5,004.00	\$5,004.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00981	06/27/2007	07/27/2007	DATA COMM BUSINESS INCORPORATED	FOR AOP SVC/TELECOMM & ION EQUIPMENTS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS RESELLERS	\$23,341.40	\$23,341.40	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00071	06/27/2007	08/27/2007	JOHN JAMESON CORP	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	SECURITY SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$28,696.00	\$28,696.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01199	06/27/2007	07/29/2007	TACTICAL AND SAFETY SURVIVAL SPECIALTIES INCORPORATED	AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT	SECURITY SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$81,710.20	\$81,710.20	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00054	06/27/2007	08/30/2007	JOHNSON SECURITY BUREAU INC.	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	\$295,167.03	\$295,167.03	NOT COMPETED	URGENT	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE06P01485	06/28/2007	07/30/2007	FMH USA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	AMMUNITION MAINT. CHECKOUT EQ	SECURITY SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$22,015.14	\$22,015.14	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01205	06/28/2007	08/29/2007	CORPORATE SOURCE INCORPORATED THE	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	\$111,633.87	\$446,535.48	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00006	06/29/2007	06/29/2007	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	\$78,338.84	\$78,338.84	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00001	06/29/2007	08/29/2007	ALPHA PROTECTIVE SERVICES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	\$108.32	\$108.32	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01224	06/29/2007	08/29/2007	THREED TRANSLATIONS INCORPORATED	TRANSCRIPTION SERVICES	TRANSCRIPTIONS	\$4,600.00	\$4,600.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01223	06/29/2007	08/03/2007	CALIFORNIA GANG INVESTIGATORS ASSN	TRAINING	PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	\$6,975.00	\$6,975.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01228	06/29/2007	08/15/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5795)	OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE	\$11,088.62	\$11,088.62	NOT COMPETED	UNCOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE06P00006	06/29/2007	09/30/2007	DTM CORPORATION	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARD SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$839,192.42	\$839,192.42	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCCE07P01241	07/01/2007	06/30/2008	GRAND FORKS COUNTY OF	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

FID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Service Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Exams Completed	Person Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP0700096	07/01/2007	09/30/2007	BISMARCK SECURITY INCORPORATED	MANDAN GUARD SERVICES	TEMPORARY GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$22,917.92	\$22,917.92	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701227	07/02/2007	07/31/2007	ARMARK UNIFORM AND CAREER APPAREL	AND BADGES INSIGNIA	AND TATTOO PANELS FOR ALL RAIDS JACKET FABRICATED METAL PRODUCT FOR UNIFORMITY	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	\$2,347.00	\$2,347.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0700213	07/03/2007	07/03/2007	ALPHA PROTECTIVE GUARD SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	ACCESSORIES AND OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$200.60	\$200.60	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP0701229	07/03/2007	06/30/2007	GEM COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED	MISCELLANEOUS RADIO COMMUNICATIONS COMPONENTS	AUTO PARTS AND ACCESSORIES INSTALLATION	ACCESSORIES AND OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$7,194.00	\$7,194.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701235	07/05/2007	06/30/2007	DHL HOLDINGS (U.S.A.) INCORPORATED	BOXES, CARTONS, CRATES	EVIDENCE SHIPPED FROM FOREIGN TRUCKLOAD	GENERAL FREIGHT TRUCKING, LESS THAN TRUCKLOAD	\$2,895.13	\$2,895.13	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701236	07/05/2007	06/30/2006	TASIS DORADO INCORPORATED	TUTORING FEES	TUTORING FEES FOR THREE DEPENDENT STUDENTS FOR SY 2007-2008	EDUCATION AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	\$33,659.00	\$33,659.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701238	07/05/2007	01/16/2008	BULLETIN NETWORK INCORPORATED	NEWS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SVCS	NEWS SVCS TO PROVIDE NEWS CLIPS CAPABILITY	NEWS SYNDICATES	\$84,540.00	\$169,060.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701244	07/06/2007	06/30/2007	CARVIN SCHOOL SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	ELEMENTARY SECONDARY SCHOOLS	\$3,766.00	\$3,766.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701157	07/09/2007	06/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$3,370.80	\$3,370.80	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP0700076	07/09/2007	06/01/2007	CEIA USA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	X-RAY EQUIPMENT MED, DENTAL & V	PMD2 CEIA MAGNETOMETER	OTHER MEASURING DEVICE	\$5,264.23	\$5,264.23	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701252	07/09/2007	06/30/2007	BOOTSIES CLEANING SVC INCORPORATED	CUSTODIAL SERVICES	OTHER ED & TRNG SVCS	NO SVCS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701248	07/09/2007	06/30/2007	BKFORENSICS	OTHER ED & TRNG SVCS	ESSENTIAL TRAINING AGENTS OF TECHNOLOGY	OTHER COMPUTER RELATED SERVICES	\$37,900.00	\$37,900.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701110	07/11/2007	06/30/2007	DIVERSIFIED REPORTING INCORPORATED	OTHER MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	CEO HEARING IN MIAMI SCHEDULED FOR MAY 16, 17, AND 18. THE CASE IS BRENDA HOWELL V. DHS.	NO SVCS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$1,366.50	\$1,366.50	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PRD	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extant Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOR07P00855	07/11/2007	07/27/2007	VINOY INVESTMENTS LIMITED PARTNERSHIP (0338)	LOGGING	HOTEL SPACE FOR AGENTS OPERATION	NO - SPECIFIED	\$010.00		NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00078	07/11/2007	07/19/2007	SATIS DETECTION COMPANY INCORPORATED (6853)	SECURITY EQUIPMENT	SECURITY EQUIPMENT	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$4,350.00	\$4,350.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00075	07/11/2007	08/23/2007	DAY MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	REPEATER INSTALLATION	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$5,324.03	\$5,324.03	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOR07P01262	07/11/2007	09/13/2007	ALLIANT TECH SYSTEMS INCORPORATED (7464)	MISCELLANEOUS AMMUNITION	AMMUNITION .38	NO - NAICS SPECIFIED	\$16,628.65	\$16,628.65	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEY05CF00096	07/11/2007		ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY - GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$129,856.80	\$129,856.80	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY IDC	
HSCEOR07P01181	07/12/2007	08/11/2007	BRUCE COMPANY INCORPORATED	FOUNDRY FABRICATED METALS		NO - NAICS SPECIFIED	\$3,786.00	\$3,786.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOR07P00865	07/12/2007	06/31/2010	TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION (4775)	DATA COLLECTION SERVICES		NO - NAICS SPECIFIED	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOR07P01260	07/13/2007	07/19/2007	ICE HISPANIC AGENTS ASSOCIATION	LECTURES TRAINING	FOR 2007 ICE HAA CONFERENCE FOR AGENTS FROM 7/16/2007 THROUGH 7/20/2007 IN LAS VEGAS, NV	PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOR07P00106	07/13/2007	09/30/2007	GONZALEZ LILIANA ADMIN (3953)	SVC/TRANSLATION-SIGN LANGUAGE		NO - NAICS SPECIFIED	\$7,700.00	\$7,700.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOR07P01267	07/13/2007	08/12/2007	SYMBOLARTS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	MISC FABRICATED NONMETAL MATERIALS	UNIFORMS WITH OTHER ARTICLES ETC.	NO - NAICS SPECIFIED	\$7,990.00	\$7,990.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOR07P01263	07/13/2007	08/12/2007	FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705)	PERSONAL TOILETRY ARTICLES	PERSONAL TOILETRY ARTICLES: SHAMPOO, SOAP, DEODORANT, SHAVING GEL, TOOTHPASTE.	DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS SUPPLIES WHOLESALE	\$49,983.02	\$49,983.02	NOT COMPLETED UNDER BAT	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOR07C00016	07/13/2007	07/12/2008	AITNA SERVICES INCORPORATED	TECHNICAL FOOD SERVICES	FOOD SERVICE AT SIX SPECIAL PROCESSING CENTERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.	FOOD CONTRACTORS	\$41,103,451.37	\$15,336,942.18	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEG07P00163	07/17/2007	07/31/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY - GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$3,597.65	\$3,597.65	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement Description	NAICS Description	Adm. Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extant Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP0701280	07/17/2007	08/06/2007	HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL INCORPORATED	OTHER SERVICES	MEDICAL SERVICES FOR ICE PRISONER	GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS	\$4,369.00	\$4,369.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA0700080	07/17/2007	07/25/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	MAINT. REPAIR & SIGNALING SYSTEM	OF REPAIRS TO SECURITY LOCKSMITHS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$7,008.50	\$7,008.50	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701281	07/17/2007	08/20/2007	BLACKWATER SYSTEMS	TARGET SAFETY AND AGITATOR	ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION	\$14,540.00	\$14,540.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEMF0700005	07/17/2007	08/17/2007	AFFILIATED COMPANY INCORPORATED	LIMITED RESCUE EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLY	OF SECURITY LOCKSMITHS	SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$19,537.60	\$19,537.60	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA0700066	07/18/2007	08/24/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	PRINTING DUPLICATION & BOOKING EQ	OF SECURITY LOCKSMITHS	SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$767.25	\$767.25	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701036	07/18/2007	08/30/2007	STI INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED	ANTENNAS WAVEGUIDES RELATED EQ	VEHICLE MOUNTED DISGUISE ANTENNAS FOR 16 COMMERCIAL FLEET VEHICLES	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$1,300.00	\$1,300.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA0700081	07/18/2007	07/19/2007	SMITHS DETECTION INCORPORATED	X-RAY ED SUPPLIES MED DENTAL & V	X-RAY REPAIR	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$5,870.00	\$5,870.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701294	07/18/2007	08/24/2007	HOST HOTELS AND RESORTS PARTNERSHIP	LEASE-RENT OF CONF SPACE & FAC	OF TRAINING FOR 48 OFFICERS DATES 20TH AUG. THROUGH AUG. 24	NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS (EXCEPT MINIWAREHOUSES)	\$7,148.10	\$7,148.10	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0700086	07/19/2007	07/10/2007	NAVAGI ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	CUSTOMER SERVICE	JANITORIAL SERVICES	JANITORIAL SERVICES	\$62,000.00	\$62,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701096	07/20/2007	07/20/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	TRAVEL PROGRAM SUPPORT SPECIALIST	FOR BUILDING INSPECTION SERVICES	\$960.00	\$960.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	STATUTE
HSCEGI0700165	07/20/2007	07/20/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	SECURITY PATROL SERVICES	\$1,163.68	\$1,163.68	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	STATUTE
HSCEOP0701307	07/23/2007	07/31/2008	CORDWILL INDUSTRIES OF SAN ANTONIO	COMPOSITE FOOD PACKAGES	FOOD PACKS ARE PERISHABLE PREPARED FOOD SUPPLY LUNCH ON DAILY BASIS TO DETAINEES AT SAN ANTONIO FIELD OFFICE	\$33,960.00	\$33,960.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE COMPETITION	DIRECTED TO PURCHASE NONPROFIT AGENCY	ONE PURCHASE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701296	07/24/2007	08/24/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED	OFFICE FURNITURE CHAIRS	DESKS AND CHAIRS	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$7,304.52	\$7,304.52	NOT COMPLETED	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEF06FF0336	07/24/2007	07/24/2007	ALUTINO MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$10,826.60	\$10,826.60	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	STATUTE

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PRD	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement Description	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07P0108	07/24/2007	07/24/2007	ALPHA SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	OTHER	APPAREL \$20,200.39	\$20,200.39	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP07P01308	07/24/2007	06/24/2008	GUIDANCE SOFTWARE INCORPORATED	ADP SOFTWARE	SOFTWARE LICENSE AND TRAINING	OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS	\$119,880.00	\$119,880.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01301	07/24/2007	10/25/2008	GUIDANCE SOFTWARE INCORPORATED	ADP SOFTWARE	DIGITAL FORENSICS PROGRAM SOFTWARE LICENSE	SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS	\$459,000.00	\$459,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P0172	07/25/2007	09/30/2007	ALUTIG MILE LIMITED	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$200.62	\$200.62	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP07P01319	07/25/2007	09/15/2007	UNICOR FEDERAL INDUSTRIES (5795)	FEDERAL OFFICE FURNITURE	IS NEEDED AT THE ROOM FURNITURE SALISBURY OFFICE SPACE UNICOR FEDERAL INDUSTRIES MADE AVAILABLE DRG FOC L PEARMAN 10-99203098 DELIVERY POC C 2185 DELIVER TO 411 W NAYLOR MILL RD, STE 11, SALISBURY MD 21801.	WOOD OFFICE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING	\$13,967.48	\$13,967.48	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01327	07/25/2007	09/30/2007	UNICOR FEDERAL INDUSTRIES (5795)	OFFICE FURNITURE	FURNITURE WILL BE USED TO FILL NEWLY ACQUIRED WORK SPACE FOR TWO FUG OP PEARMAN 10-99203098 DELIVERY POC C 2185 DELIVER TO 411 W NAYLOR MILL RD, STE 11, SALISBURY MD 21801.	WOOD OFFICE FURNITURE (EXCEPT WOOD) MANUFACTURING	\$52,446.57	\$52,446.57	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01317	07/25/2007	07/26/2007	GAS JUSTICE SERVICES	ELECTRONIC MODULES	FUNDING COVER RATIFICATION PERIOD START THROUGH MAY 10 2007	TO ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENT MANUFACTURING	\$329,667.02	\$329,667.02	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Product or Service Description Requirement	of NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extant Competed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCCE07P01330	07/26/2007	08/26/2007	1000 K LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	LEASE-RENT CONF SPACE & FAC	OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY IMAGE ROUND TABLE CEREMONY.	HOTELS (EXCEPT HOTELS) AND MOTELS	CASINO \$4,480.00	\$4,480.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01163	07/26/2007	09/30/2007	PRADO RECREATION INCORPORATED	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$7,950.00	\$7,950.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01329	07/26/2007	10/29/2007	ALLIANT TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED (7464)	MISCELLANEOUS AMMUNITION	AMMUNITION CAL	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$10,164.60	\$10,164.60	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01173	07/26/2007	07/26/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC.	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$23,946.84	\$23,946.84	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE07P01143	07/27/2007	08/01/2007	COUNTY OF VENTURA	GUINS, THROUGH 30 MM		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01036	07/27/2007	08/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC.	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$220.05	\$220.05	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE07P0085	07/27/2007	08/10/2007	WASHINGTON COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	GREATER REPAIR	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$9,245.00	\$9,245.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01174	07/28/2007	08/30/2007	ALPHA PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	PROTECTIVE GUARD SERVICES	GUARD (TAS) FOR SSA	OTHER ACCESSORIES AND APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$131.85	\$131.85	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE07P00004	07/30/2007	09/30/2007	ELITE PROTECTIVE SERVICES INCORPORATED	PROTECTIVE GUARD SERVICES	ARMED AND UNARMED GUARD SERVICES FOR VIRGINIA	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$27,417.72	\$27,417.72	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSGS11P4MPC0037	07/30/2007	02/29/2010	KINGDOM SECURITY SERVICE INCORPORATED	SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$636,345.36	\$636,345.36	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCCE07P00307	07/31/2007	09/30/2007	SKAGWAY CITY OF	GUARD SERVICES	DETENTION SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$27,116.40	\$27,116.40	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P0032	07/31/2007	09/30/2007	TREASURY FRANCHISE FUND US (3348) 1347657	LEASE-RENT OFFICE MACHINES	LEASE-RENT OFFICE EQUIPMENT COPIER LEASING (B44)	OFFICE MACHINERY AND RENTAL AND COPIER LEASING	\$4,347.71	\$4,347.71	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07J00031	08/01/2007	09/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD (TAS SSA)	SECURITY GUARDS	\$635.40	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY BIPA CALL	STATUTE
HSCCE07P00124	08/01/2007	09/30/2007	BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED	TELEPHONE AND/OR COMMUNICATIONS SER		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$13,614.37	\$13,614.37	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

R#	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of NAICS Description Requirement	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All/Exempt Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP0701354	08/01/2007	08/15/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705) 1531993	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	FURNITURE BEING ORDERED TO SECOND OUTFIT TEAM AT DALLAS FIELD OFFICE. SUPPLY IS INCLUDED IN LISTED PRICE PER QUOTE #0E17-2152	DESCRIPTION \$18,519.00	\$18,519.00	NOT COMPETED	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701353	08/01/2007	08/31/2007	P222AGALLI PROPERTIES INCORPORATED LIABILITY ELCT EQ COMPANY	INSTALL OF ELECT AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR HQ MANDATED CALL CENTER	ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND OTHER WIRING INSTALLATION CONTRACTORS	\$40,784.50	\$40,784.50	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP06P00434	08/01/2007	04/15/2008	DATA INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED	MINING ADP SOFTWARE	CONSULTANTS	\$913,186.17	\$913,186.17	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEEV06F00151	08/02/2007	08/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES IN NORTH CAROLINA	\$4,570.72	\$4,570.72	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCECA07C00015	08/03/2007	09/05/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	INSTALL OF ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	IDS SECURITY SYSTEM INSTALLATION (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$23,658.84	\$23,658.84	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEOP0701371	08/06/2007	08/30/2007	AMERICAN ACADEMY INCORPORATED	TUTORING MEMBERS FEES	TUTORING FEE	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP06P02127	08/06/2007	01/31/2008	SPRINT COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	ADP INPUT/OUTPUT & STORAGE DEVICES		\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEEV06CF00006	08/06/2007	08/06/2007	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	\$13,229,056.06	\$13,229,056.06	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	AUTHORIZED BY IDC
HSCEEG0700182	08/07/2007	06/30/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMIN SUPPORT SERVICES	\$1,287.00	\$1,287.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCECA07C00009	08/07/2007	08/30/2007	SIDE BAR AND OTHER ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED	PHYSICAL SECURITY SERVICES	PHYSICAL SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$1,494.60	\$1,494.60	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEOP0700044	08/07/2007	05/19/2008	PRIMAVERA SYSTEMS INC	ADP SOFTWARE	COMPUTER PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT RENEWAL 1 YEAR COMMITMENT WITH TOLL FREE OPTION	\$23,200.00	\$23,200.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP0701063	08/08/2007	12/07/2007	SNC TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	MAM16 (5.56MM FX) SIMUNITION WEAPON ADAPTOR KIT	\$21,389.60	\$21,389.60	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirements	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	Extent Competed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07P01384	08/09/2007	11/12/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5709) 1565784	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	CHAIRS NEED FOR THE NON-DETAINED DOCKETS. POC L PEARMAN 410-982-3098. DELIVERY 31 PLAZA, HOPKINS 6TH FLOOR, BALTIMORE MD 21201.	NEW EMPLOYEES SPECIFIED	\$3,563.00		NOT COMPETED	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01384	08/09/2007	08/16/2007	INDEPENDENCE CENTER REALTY PARTNERSHIP II	INSTALL OF ELECT LIMITED ELECT EQ	RWA TO GSA FOR ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ADDITIONAL ELECTRICAL SERVICE	ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND OTHER WIRING INSTALLATION CONTRACTORS	\$4,125.00		NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01391	08/09/2007	10/09/2007	COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING	MISC COMMUNICATION EQ	PT 200 SENDUM SEARCH, DEVICES WITH ACO NAVIGATION, CHARGERS ARE AERONAUTICAL, SOLE-SOURCE INSTRUMENT AND THE SEARCHING INSTRUMENT 220 W DEVICES ARE OPEN MARKET. OK TO SOLICIT BUT MUST CONTAIN ACC LISTED ON ATTACHED VENDOR QUOTE MAX FUNDING AVAILABLE INCLUDING S & H.	DETECTION, GUIDANCE, AERONAUTICAL SYSTEM AND INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING	\$4,642.72		NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01389	08/09/2007	08/09/2008	LTU TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	ADP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	ONGOING SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE FOR LTU IMAGE SEEKER COMPONENT OF NCV IS A TC3	COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN AND SERVICES	\$96,000.00		NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07J00438	08/10/2007	12/11/2007	PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CONSULT	MGT SVCS/CONTRACT & SUPPORT PROCUREMENT SUP	ACQUISITION PERSONNEL FUNDING AVAILABLE IN PHIS ON 32707 (OLE)	ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES	\$14,707.84	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY BPA CALL STATUTE	

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

RFD	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	CHNCS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Competed	Reason Competed	Mod Award Type
HSCJOP0701400	08/10/2007	08/09/2008	NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN INCORPORATED	SOCIAL AWARD PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORITY CONFERRED IN PUBLIC LAW FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007 THIS AWARD GOES TO THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN (NCEC) 699 PRINCE ST., ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314	CHILD AND YOUTH SERVICES	\$102,000.00	\$102,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCJAD07P00153	08/13/2007	08/30/2007	ROCKY MOUNTAIN COMPLIANCE INCORPORATED	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$816.60	\$816.60	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCJOP0701380	08/13/2007	08/13/2007	WORCESTER COUNTY OF (1084) 1404967	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	RANGE IS USED NO NAICS DESCRIPTION TO HOLD SPECIFIED QUARTERLY QUALIFICATIONS. LOCKSMITHS 410-862-3088	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCJAD07C00015	08/13/2007	08/05/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	INSTALL OF ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	DS SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$1,961.50	\$1,961.50	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCJAD07P00147	08/13/2007	08/30/2007	ROCKY MOUNTAIN COMPLIANCE INCORPORATED	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$5,860.00	\$5,860.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCJOP0701404	08/13/2007	08/14/2008	EMC CORPORATION (0008)	TELECOMMUNICATIONS SVCS	OTHER COMPUTER RELATED SERVICES	\$188,272.40	\$342,544.80	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCJOP0701123	08/14/2007	08/30/2007	SHARP ELECTRONICS CORPORATION (8872)	LEASE-RENT OF OFFICE MACHINES	OFFICE "MACHINERY" AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING	\$5,391.84	\$5,391.84	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCJAD07P0007	08/14/2007	08/30/2007	PORTLAND CITY OF	ADP SVCS/TELECOMM & TRANSMISSION	RADIO SYSTEMS IN RADIO NETWORKS	\$1,084.50	\$1,084.50	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCJOP0701434	08/15/2007	10/01/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5709) 1585784	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	CHAIRS ARE NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$3,222.00	\$3,222.00	NOT COMPETED	UNCOR	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description Requirement	of NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Elected Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCEOR07P01425	08/15/2007	09/15/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (9705) 1531953	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	EXECUTIVE FURNITURE FOR SPECIFIED OIC AT HUTO DETENTION CENTER	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$6,195.15	\$6,195.15	NOT COMPETED	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOR07P01423	08/15/2007	11/15/2007	HECKLER AND KOCH DEFENSE INCORPORATED	SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT	WEAPONS REPAIR PARTS	SMALL MANUFACTURING	ARMS \$189,000.00	\$189,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE048P00003	08/16/2007	05/30/2008	CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY	TELEPHONE AND COMMUNICATIONS SER	TELEPHONE MAINTENANCE SERVICES FOR FT LAUDERDALE ASAC AND KEY LARGO RAC	OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEFC07P00041	08/16/2007	09/30/2007	ADT HOLDINGS INCORPORATED (0693)	GUARD SERVICES	CCTV SYSTEM	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$4,057.64	\$4,057.64	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOR07P01414	08/17/2007	08/22/2007	TRANSCOM INCORPORATED	PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES	REQUEST FROM ICE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: AUG 22, 2007 BEGINNING 6:30 PM. THE REQUEST GOES OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE CONTRACT. CONTRACT HOURS END AT 8:00 PM. THIS CONTRACT LINE CONTAINS NO OVERTIME.	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$1,441.80	\$1,441.80	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00039	08/20/2007	09/30/2007	JUDGE JAMESON FEDERAL BUILDING	COMM SECURITY EQUIP & COMPS	ADDITIONS TO SECURITY SYSTEM	TO SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	SYSTEMS \$844.00	\$844.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOR07P01291	08/20/2007	08/24/2007	HOST HOTELS AND RESORTS PARTNERSHIP (2660)	LEASE-RENT OF CONF SPACE & FAC	TRAINING FOR 48 OFFICERS DATES AUG. 20TH THROUGH AUG. 24TH	LESSORS NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS (EXCEPT MINWAREHOUSES)	OF \$3,233.58	\$3,233.58	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Exempt Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCEOF07P01454	08/20/2007	07/31/2008	ANOKA COUNTY (5752)	GUARD SERVICES	CREATES COVER TO REPLICATION OF EAST CENTRAL JUVENILE CENTER INVOICE DATED 4/24/07 AND 4/4/07. SAME TIN AS ANOKA COUNTY.	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$4,236.00	\$4,236.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOF07P01453	08/20/2007	08/20/2007	NEXTIRAOE LIMITED COMPANY	FEDERAL TELEPHONE AND/OR LIABILITY COMMUNICATIONS SER	PHONES REQUIRED FOR HQ-SPECIFIED MANDATED CALL CENTER	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$4,666.50	\$4,666.50	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOF07P01455	08/20/2007	09/20/2007	UNICOR PRISON INDUSTRIES (5705)	OFFICE FURNITURE	TO PURCHASE FURNITURE FOR THE OIGS OFFICE	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$11,917.62	\$11,917.62	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOF07P01107	08/20/2007	08/31/2007	HERMAN MILLER, INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	COST TO RECEIVE, OFFICE FURNITURE (EXCEPT DELIVER AND WOOD) MANUFACTURING PLACE 35 CHAIRS FOR HQ MANDATED CALL CENTER AND COST OF 35 AERON CHAIRS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$18,498.40	\$18,498.40	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOF07P00885	08/20/2007	09/10/2007	MAVAGI ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES	JANITORIAL SERVICES	JANITORIAL SERVICES	\$104,000.00	\$104,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOF07P00034	08/21/2007	09/30/2007	BUSINESS DELIVERY SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	COURIER MESSENGER SERVICES	AND CONTINUATION POINT MAIL COURIER SERVICE IS REQUIRED TO DELIVERY MAIL DUNS 783596729	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$134.00	\$134.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOF07P00876	08/21/2007	03/01/2008	EQUINOX INCORPORATED	OTHER BUILDINGS	SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY OF FY07 FUNDING (CLE)	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$2,253.12	\$2,253.12	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

RID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of MICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All-Event Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCE068F00002	08/21/2007	08/30/2008	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY OF (0531)	LEASE-RENT COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	ACCESS TO STATE/ALL INFORMATION SYSTEM FROM THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN, CA.	\$0.00	\$2,872.84	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE068F00004	08/21/2007	08/30/2008	JUVENILE SERVICES-RENT MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	LEASE-RENT COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	MONTHLY ACCESS TO STATE/ALL INFORMATION SYSTEM FROM THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN, CA.	\$0.00	\$3,675.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE067F01441	08/21/2007	08/21/2007	HELY HEALTHCARE/PSYCHIATRY SERVICES INCORPORATED	RECORDING EQUIPMENT	PRISONER MEDICAL CARE AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE CENTERS	\$0.00	\$9,100.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE067F01458	08/21/2007	08/30/2007	SAUL MINEROFF VIDEO RECORDING EQUIPMENT INCORPORATED	RECORDING EQUIPMENT	CAMCORDER, MICROPHONE MODIFICATIONS	\$24,322.00	\$24,322.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE067F01461	08/21/2007	08/30/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORP. SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	SECURITY EQUIPMENT	SECURITY SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$27,256.25	\$27,256.25	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATE	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE067F01461	08/21/2007	08/24/2007	AMERICAN IMMIGRATION LAWYERS ASSOCIATION (INC)	COURT REPORTING SERVICES	PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	\$33,327.95	\$33,327.95	NOT COMPLETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE067F01415	08/21/2007	08/19/2008	CASHSCAN CORPORATION	ACCOUNTING AND CALCULATING MACHINES	ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	\$195,000.00	\$195,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE068F00002	08/21/2007	08/21/2007	SMITHS DETECTION GUARD SERVICES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	OTHER MEASURING DEVICE	\$571,669.16	\$571,669.16	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCE067F01471	08/22/2007	08/30/2007	THE PALMAS ACADEMY TUITION/REGISTRATION FEES	TUITION/REGISTRATION FEES	MODIFY FOR NO MICS SPECIFIED	\$20,720.00	\$20,720.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE067C00017	08/22/2007		VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORP. SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	SECURITY EQUIPMENT	SECURITY SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$32,885.69	\$32,885.69	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATE	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE067F01489	08/22/2007	10/31/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705)	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	FURNITURE FOR PRISON NEW MISSION WHOLESALE SUPPORT STAFF OFFICES	\$50,491.35	\$50,491.35	NOT COMPLETED UNDER SAT	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement Description	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCE007J00034	08/23/2007	09/30/2008	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY HOUSTON CITY (1164)	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD (TAS) FBI	SECURITY GUARDS	\$141.92	\$141.92	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCE008P00021	08/23/2007	09/30/2008		CUSTOMER SERVICES	JANITORIAL SERVICES REQUIRED AT AIRPORT ICE/OFFICE. THIS G-514 FUNDS FOR SERVICES FOR PERSONNEL ON HSCE007P00025.	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$3,420.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE008P00007	08/23/2007	09/30/2008	COMMONWEALTH PENNSYLVANIA	LEASE RENT OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	ACCESS TO CLEAN DATA CIRCUIT PROVIDED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE.	ALL OTHER INFORMATION SERVICES	\$0.00	\$3,500.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE007P00067	08/23/2007	08/31/2007	R J BECK PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	ENGINEERING AND REPAIR TECHNICAL SERVICES	IDS SYSTEM FOR JUVENILE FACILITY	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$3,965.00	\$3,965.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE007P01482	08/23/2007	07/31/2008	ANKA COUNTY (5152)	GUARD SERVICES	FUNDING FOR JUVENILE FACILITY FOR DETAINEEES AT CENTRAL JUVENILE CENTER	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE007P01487	08/23/2007	07/31/2008	ANKA COUNTY (5152)	GUARD SERVICES	JUVENILE FACILITY NO FUNDING FOR PERIOD 8/1/2007 TO 7/31/2008	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE007P01484	08/23/2007	09/28/2008	PROTECTIVE SECURITY INCORPORATED (2947)	MAINT-REP ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	OF SECURITY SERVICE MONITORING	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$1,260.00	\$7,800.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE007P01486	08/23/2007	08/30/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5709) 1531953	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	ERGONOMIC CHAIRS FOR ALL EMPLOYEES PUBLIC AFFAIRS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$9,835.00	\$9,835.00	NOT COMPETED UNDER SAT	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE007P01488	08/23/2007	09/30/2008	NETOGS INCORPORATED	ADP SOFTWARE	SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE	SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS	\$10,554.05	\$10,554.05	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE007P00868	08/23/2007	09/30/2008	COPY GRAPHICS INCORPORATED	MAINT-REP OF OFFICE MACHINES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$10,941.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

OMB	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product & Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extant Completed	Reason Completed	Net Award Type
HSCEOP07P00119	08/23/2007	09/30/2008	KONICA BUSINESS SOLUTIONS USA INCORPORATED	MINI/MULTI-REPAIR OFFICE MACHINES	OF	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$11,487.84	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P011407	08/23/2007	11/26/2007	NEWS/SPORTS MICROWAVE INCORPORATED	RENTAL EQUIPMENT	VISIBLE RECORD	UTILITY HARDWARE, APPLIANCE, SHIPPING CASE AND GROUND SERVICES.	\$12,390.00	\$12,390.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE0408L00001	08/23/2007	11/24/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS INC	GROUP	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$12,884.00	\$12,884.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEV08P00019	08/23/2007	09/30/2008	FRONT STREET DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES LLC	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	OF	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$16,800.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEV08P00020	08/23/2007	09/30/2008	RALPHS GROCERY COMPANY	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	OF	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$33,672.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00118	08/24/2007	08/24/2007	HOUSEHOLD DRIVERS REPORT INCORPORATED	ADP SOFTWARE		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$3,800.00	\$3,800.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEV08P00023	08/24/2007	05/17/2008	YOUNG CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATION OF NASHVILLE AND MIDDLE TENNESSEE	RECREATIONAL SERVICES		OFFICE MOVED TO NO SPACE AGENTS NO LONGER HAVE ACCESS TO GYM FACILITY NEEDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ICE POLICY.	\$0.00	\$2,784.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE08P00008	08/24/2007	09/30/2012	PUBLIC SAFETY TX DEPT OF (0130)	LEASE-RENT OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	ACCESS TO T1 ALL DAY LINE LINK TO T1	ALL OTHER INFORMATION SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$18,064.44	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEG07P00054	08/24/2007	09/30/2007	JOHNSON SECURITY BUREAU INC.	SECURITY SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$70,295.05	\$70,295.05	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP07P01505	08/26/2007	09/23/2008	WARD ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	LEASE-RENT OF CONTAINERS	OF	LESSORS MINISTRIES AND SELF STORAGE UNITS	\$5,940.00	\$59,700.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01140	08/27/2007	01/31/2008	ALAMO INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENTS	RENTAL EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATION OF WINDOW TINT	RENTAL EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES STORES	\$78.00	\$78.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00153	08/27/2007	09/30/2008	CANON INCORPORATED	LEASE-RENT OF OFFICE MACHINES	OF	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$12,844.32	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement Description	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07J0009	08/27/2007	09/30/2008	GE CONSUMER FINANCE BUSINESS SERVICES	MISCELLANEOUS CREDIT OFFICE MACHINES	RECURRING COPIER SERVICES, PHOTO COPYING EQUIPMENT, SERIAL SLIP, OLP, MAINTENANCE.	PHOTOGRAPHIC AND MANUFACTURING	\$0.00	\$12,844.32	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	
HSCEOP07F01483	08/27/2007	12/31/2007	COASTAL CONTROLS, INCORPORATED	AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT	GRAPHIC CONDITION CONTROL PROGRAM	AIR CONTRACTORS	\$24,999.00	\$24,999.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F01512	08/28/2007	08/28/2007	SHELLY ELECTRIC COMPANY, INCORPORATED	ELECTRIC MAINT-REP	SERVICES NEEDED AND WIRING FOR ELECTRICAL OUTLET AND RUN NEW LINE.	ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	\$920.91	\$920.91	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F00186	08/28/2007	08/31/2007	ALPHA PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	TAS GUARD SERVICE	OTHER APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	\$1,092.43	\$1,092.43	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCECA07C00018	08/28/2007	10/15/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	COMM SECURITY & COMPS	INSTALL CCTV AND INTRUSION SYSTEM	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$13,779.75	\$13,779.75	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEEC07P00073	08/28/2007	12/31/2007	MAXIMIZED SECURITY SYSTEMS, LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	MAINT-REP LIMITED ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	OF INTRUSION DETECTION, CCTV AND ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEMS	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$92,760.00	\$92,760.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEMS08P00018	08/29/2007	08/30/2008	MONARCH CLEANERS INCORPORATED	CARPET OTHER HOUSEKEEPING SERVICES	RENTAL OF WALK OFF MATS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$2,503.02	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F01522	08/29/2007	08/29/2007	DIAMOND NETS, INC.	COURIER MESSENGER SERVICES	COURT REPORTER AND SERVICES RE PARTS MANUFACTURING SHIFTS.	ALL OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES RE PARTS MANUFACTURING	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCECA07P00102	08/29/2007	10/15/2007	PACIFIC MICROFILM, INCORPORATED	X-RAY EQ SUPPLIES MED DENTAL & V	X-RAY INSPECTIONS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$6,692.52	\$6,692.52	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F01524	08/29/2007	10/19/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705)	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	FURNITURE NEEDED FOR NEW GEO STAFF.	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$9,121.00	\$9,121.00	NOT COMPETED UNDER 9AT	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F01532	08/30/2007	08/06/2007	SODEXHO FEDERAL SERVICES INCORPORATED	FOOD SERVICES	RECEPTION FOR AS AWARDS CEREMONY.	CATERERS	\$3,398.00	\$3,398.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00104	08/30/2007	11/30/2007	SMITHS DETECTION INCORPORATED (2625)	X-RAY EQ SUPPLIES MED DENTAL & V	LABORATORY SECURITY HELMETS	SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$36,142.00	\$36,142.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F01499	08/30/2007	08/30/2007	C FORBES INCORPORATED	BADGES AND AWARD INSIGNIA	AND AWARD DEVICES FOR AS AWARDS.	GRAPHIC DESIGN SERVICES	\$43,711.65	\$43,711.65	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement Description	of NACS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07P01528	08/30/2007	10/15/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705) 1565784	MISC FURNITURE & FIXTURES	OFFICE FURNITURE AND MATERIALS INSTALLATION SERVICE FOR ICE/OIG 801 I STREET 7TH & 8TH FLOOR	FURNITURE WHOLESALERS	\$97,807.00	\$97,807.00	NOT UNDER SAT	COMPETED UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01375	08/31/2007	09/05/2007	SUFIAN INCORPORATED	OFFICE SUPPLIES	ELECTRONIC WHITE BOARD FOR PABLO CAMPOS AT THE DOCC UNIT	OFFICE SUPPLIES AND STATIONERY STORES	\$3,372.00	\$3,372.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01536	08/31/2007	09/08/2007	DONOGHUE JOHN M	COURT REPORTING SERVICES	WITH NINSC 2005 AGREEMENT, POC SIDNEY CHAPMAN (202) 415-2530 UNION DUES DEDUCTION ARBITRATION.	ALL OTHER SERVICES	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01529	08/31/2007	08/31/2008	NEUSTAR INCORPORATED	ADP SVCS/TELECOMM TRANSMISSION	SERVICE & SUBSCRIPTION, AND SET-UP, TESTING, AND ANNUAL MAINTENANCE	ALL OTHER INFORMATION SERVICES	\$4,700.00	\$19,500.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEE106FF00036	08/31/2007	08/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$21,222.90	\$21,222.90	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP07P00315	08/31/2007	12/31/2007	S4 INCORPORATED	PROGRAMMING SERVICES	WORKBENCH MAINTENANCE SERVICE 8/A	CUSTOM PROGRAMMING SERVICES	\$25,216.80	\$25,216.80	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of NACS Requirement	NACS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All-Event Competed	Reason Competed	Award Type
HSCEOP0700002	08/01/2007	09/28/2007	ASSET PROTECTION & GUARD SERVICES SECURITY SE	GUARD SERVICES	FOR PISC TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL UNARMED GUARD SERVICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH TERMS OF CONTRACT FOR THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 1, 2006 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2007. DUNS 4009741828	TO SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$629,405.85 AND \$629,405.85	\$629,405.85	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP0700108	08/01/2007	09/16/2007	RIS CHESTNUT MASTER LEASE-RENT OF LIMITED PARKING FACILITIES	LEASE-RENT OF LIMITED PARKING FACILITIES	SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY OF FY07 FUNDING (CLE)	NO NACS SPECIFIED	\$400.00	\$400.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701540	08/04/2007	11/01/2007	UNICOR FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES (5705)	PERSONAL TOILETRY ARTICLES	TOILETRIES ISSUED TO DETAINEE UPON ARRIVAL AND WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES, NEED TO KEEP A SUPPLY ON HAND OF LINENS/MATTRESS ES ON HAND TO REPLACE WORKDAMAGED ITEMS. NEED TO PURCHASE MATTRESSES FOR ADDITL BEDS CURRENTLY BEING INSTALLED	DRUGS AND TOILETRIES TO SUNDRIES AND MERCHANDISE	\$23,993.84	\$23,993.84	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701552	09/05/2007	09/30/2007	GREENE COUNTY (INC)	GUARD SERVICES	ALIEN DETENTION	NO NACS SPECIFIED	\$500.00	\$500.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP0701555	09/05/2007	10/15/2007	FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES (5705)	OFFICE FURNITURE	EXECUTIVE FURNITURE FOR NEEDED PORT ISABEL DETENTION CENTER.	NO NACS SPECIFIED	\$3,925.35	\$3,925.35	NOT COMPETED	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extant Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07P01518	09/05/2007	10/05/2007	SAN Lighthouse for the Blind	ANTONIO COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE SERVICES	OFFICE SUPPLIES FOR SMUGGLING INITIATIVE	PEN AND MECHANICAL PENCIL	\$8,259.90	\$8,259.90	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	DIRECTED TO PURCHASE ORDER	NONPROFIT AGENCY
HSCEOP07P01591	09/05/2007	10/09/2007	ELECTROPHYSICS CORPORATION	PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT & ACCESSORIES	SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	OPTICAL INSTRUMENT AND LENS MANUFACTURING	\$8,381.98	\$8,381.98	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	
HSCEOP07P01548	09/05/2007	09/30/2007	SIMPLEX GRIMMELL LIMITED PARTNERSHIP (8881)	FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES	INSPECTION REQUIRED FOR FIRE CLEARANCE FROM THE LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT	SAFETY ISSUES	\$10,213.14	\$10,213.14	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01542	09/06/2007	10/05/2007	HSM PROTECTION SERVICES INCORPORATED	ELECTRONIC INSTALL OF ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	INSTALLATION OF SECURITY SYSTEM AND OTHER WIRING AT THE CENTINELLA HOTEL IN A HOTEL/LEASED COMMERCIAL BUILDING. SECURITY SYSTEM IS REQUIRED FOR ALL CONTROLLED AND SEIZED PROPERTY ROOMS.	ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	\$3,374.00	\$3,374.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01564	09/06/2007	09/22/2007	SYLVAX SCIENTIFIC INCORPORATED (386)	LABORATORY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	EQUIPMENT FOR NO SPECIFIED DOCUMENTS; POC JEFF JORALEMAN 973-267-5789	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$3,709.00	\$3,709.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01563	09/06/2007	10/05/2007	HELIIX HEALTHCARE SERVICES INCORPORATED	PSYCHIATRY SERVICES	INVOICE FOR OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH PRISONER QU006 029	GUARDS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE	\$3,900.00	\$3,900.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEY05CF00006	09/06/2007		ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$65,992.80	\$65,992.80	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	BY DC
HSCEG07J00025	09/07/2007	09/30/2007	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$2,485.60	\$2,485.60	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP07P00178	09/07/2007	09/30/2007	PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE OF LUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF	INFORMATION SYSTEM EQUIPMENT	ACCESS TO NO NAICS SPECIFIED FOR INVESTIGATIONS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00196	09/07/2007	09/30/2007	GONZALEZ LILIANA ADMIN (3943)	SVCS/TRANSLATION-SIGN LANGUAG		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	of NACS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Event Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCEE04FF00024	09/07/2007	09/07/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES SOUTH CAROLINA PATROL SERVICES	GUARDS	\$5,970.66	\$5,970.66	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCECA07P00107	09/07/2007	10/23/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	COMM SECURITY EQ & COMPS		SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$10,242.19	\$10,242.19	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01567	09/07/2007	09/29/2008	ASSOCIATION FOR RETIRED VETERANS COUNTY INCORPORATED	FOR CUSTODIAL SERVICES	JANITORIAL GROU US SERVICE FOR DETENTION CENTER CAMARILLO, CA (NISH)	JANITORIAL SERVICES	\$12,561.96	\$12,561.96	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	DIRECTED TO PURCHASE BY NON-PROFIT AGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEMP07P00022	09/07/2007	12/31/2007	NICE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	UPGRADE OF DICTAPHONE SYSTEM AT THE SUTLAND MEGACENTER	NO NACS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$17,673.00	\$17,673.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01580	09/07/2007	11/10/2007	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION GREATER SOUTHWEST FINANCE CENTER (76C) (8234)	LEASE-RENT VEHICLES-TRAILERS-CYC	SUPPLEMENTAL TRANSPORTATION FOR FUGITIVE DRO FLEET LOCATED IN OKC. VEHICLES PERIOD UNTIL PERMANENT FLEET VEHICLES ARRIVE USING GSA FLEET STR PROGRAM	PASSENGER CAR LEASING	\$29,660.00	\$29,660.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01304	09/07/2007	12/12/2007	MOTOROLA INCORPORATED	ADP COMPONENTS	DIGITAL RADIOS	ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES, AND RELATED EQUIPMENT MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	\$44,478.99	\$44,478.99	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01306	09/07/2007	12/30/2007	MOTOROLA INCORPORATED	ADP COMPONENTS	DIGITAL RADIOS	ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND OTHER WIRING INSTALLATION CONTRACTORS	\$117,239.18	\$117,239.18	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEE06FF00159	09/07/2007	09/30/2008	EXPLOSIVE COUNTERMEASURES INTE	GUARD SERVICES	EXPLOSIVE DETENTION DOG TEAM SERVICE	ENGINEERING SERVICES	\$0.00	\$340,800.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PRD	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	of NAICS Description Requirement	Action Obligation	Base and All Other Options Value	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP0701596	08/11/2007	10/01/2008	PRECISE COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED	WIRE AND CABLE ELECTRICAL	ADDITIONAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR FORENSIC CABLING, QUOTE 34196 SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS ARE ATTACHED	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$20,972.68	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P0011	08/11/2007	10/31/2007	STC COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED	COMM SECURITY EQ	IDS UPGRADE	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$38,503.32	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEC08P00005	08/11/2007	08/30/2010	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	LEASE-RENT OF COMMUNICATION EQ	ACCESS FOR THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO INVESTIGATION PURPOSES.	TO ALL OTHER SERVICES	\$108,000.00	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSST11P02MCO02	08/11/2007	02/29/2008	DTM CORPORATION	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$505,789.12	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEG07F00157	08/12/2007	08/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$2,821.36	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEG07F00198	08/12/2007	08/30/2007	ALPHA PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD (TAS)	OTHER ACCESSORIES AND OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$602.72	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEV08P000031	08/12/2007	08/30/2008	REPUBLIC WASTE TRASH/GARBAGE SERVICES OF TEXAS COLLECTION LIMITED	WASTE TRASH/GARBAGE COLLECTION	RECURRING FY 08 EXPENSE FOR WASTE DISPOSAL AT THE ASAC OFFICE IN SAN ANGELO, TEXAS. PRIOR YEAR PO # WAS HSCEOP-07-P-00191. THE PO WAS FUNDED FOR \$888.00 FOR FY 07	OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING NONHAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL	\$888.00	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07C00021	08/12/2007	10/15/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	MAINT-REP ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	OF INSTALL	IDS SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$6,267.02	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEOP07P01804	08/12/2007	08/31/2008	AMERICAN IMMIGRATION TRAINING/CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT (INC)	TRAINING/CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$11,225.00	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01603	08/12/2007	10/13/2007	INTEGRAL DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	DESIGN AND MISC DEVELOPMENT	SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$14,376.00	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Event Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEN06P00028	09/12/2007	09/30/2008	PACIFIC RIM BUSINESS CENTRE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	LEASE RENT LIMITED/PARKING FACILITIES	OS/ACSY OVERFLOW PARKING RENEWAL OF CONTRACT # HSCEN07P00168 FOR 00168 RENTAL 15 SPACES @ \$40 PER UNIT, PERIOD TOTAL = \$600; \$7,200 YRLY	\$0.00	\$14,400.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEN07P01385	09/12/2007	12/30/2007	C INCORPORATED	FORBES ADVERTISING SERVICES	TRINKETS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE TRANSPARENCY ACT TRAINING SEMINAR (SEPT. 24 - SEPT. 28)	\$14,852.50	\$14,852.50	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEN07P01600	09/12/2007	01/12/2008	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5709) 1585784	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$21,440.00	\$21,440.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEN06P00030	09/12/2007	09/30/2008	PRADO RECREATION INCORPORATED	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	REQUESTED VENDOR: PRADO OLYMPIC SHOOTING RANGE AT 17501 POMONA AVE. CHICO, CA 95110; PRADO CHRISTIAN KYN 909 597 4794	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEN07P01607	09/12/2007	10/30/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5709) 1585784	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	FURNITURE MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	\$53,767.00	\$53,767.00	NOT COMPLETED UNDER SAT	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEN07P01616	09/13/2007	09/13/2007	THOMAS COMPUTER SOLUTIONS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	ADMIN SVCS/TRANSLATION SIGN LANGUAG	VENDOR CONTACT: CHARLES M. ROYALL (703) 899-1870; (703) 899-1870; VENDOR PROVIDED SERVICE BETWEEN 11/28/06 12/2/06	\$32,391.04	\$32,391.04	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEN06P00434	09/13/2007	04/15/2008	DATA MINING INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED	ADP SOFTWARE	CONSULTANTS	\$189,600.00	\$189,600.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

FPID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Committed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCECA07P01613	09/14/2007	10/14/2007	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE UNITED STATES	BOOKS PAMPHLETS	PURCHASE OF CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PAMPHLETS IN THE SAC SAN JUAN OFFICE	\$28,895.00	\$28,895.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07C0002	09/15/2007		WILLIAMS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	RADIO TV EXCEPT AIRBORNE	TECHNICIAN		\$9,842.23	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY	STATUTE	IDC
HSCECA07C0002	09/15/2007	11/16/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	MAINT-REPAIR & SIGNAL ALARM SYSTEM	REPAIR AND SECURITY (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$71,892.43	\$71,892.43	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY	STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCECA07C0008	09/17/2007	09/30/2007	PACIFIC COAST COMMUNITY SERVICES	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (EXCEPT FRANCHISE & LOS ANGELES)	\$992.25	\$992.25	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCECA07P00350	09/17/2007	09/20/2008	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (0619)	DATA COLLECTION SERVICES	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$4,500.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00014	09/17/2007	09/30/2008	LAW AND SAFETY NEW JERSEY DEPT OF (7370)	LEASE RENT OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	ACCESS TO ALL OTHER INFORMATION	\$0.00	\$12,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P01644	09/17/2007	10/17/2007	UNICOR INDUSTRIES (5709)	FEDERAL OFFICE FURNITURE	FURNITURE (EXCEPT FOTROT BUILDING)	\$27,077.00	\$27,077.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P01643	09/17/2007	10/17/2007	UNICOR INDUSTRIES (5709)	FEDERAL OFFICE FURNITURE	EXPANSION OF THE REMOVAL UNIT AND NEWLY DEPORTATION STAFF	\$53,812.38	\$53,812.38	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P01642	09/17/2007	10/16/2007	UNICOR INDUSTRIES (5709)	FEDERAL OFFICE FURNITURE	FURNITURE (EXCEPT FOTROT BUILDING)	\$66,872.00	\$66,872.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00119	09/18/2007	10/19/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	MAINT-REPAIR & SIGNAL ALARM SYSTEM	WIRELESS DURESS BUTTON INSTALL	\$2,696.40	\$2,696.40	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY	STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00116	09/18/2007	09/21/2007	TWILIGHT SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS INCORPORATED	SECURITY INVESTIGATION SIGNAL SYSTEMS	SYSTEM REPAIR	\$4,127.90	\$4,127.90	NOT COMPLETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P01627	09/18/2007	10/16/2007	SIMPLEX GRINNELL CORPORATION	MISC SIGNAL SYSTEMS	REPAIR SERVICES TO THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM LOS ANGELES	\$6,702.14	\$6,702.14	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of NAICS Requirement	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCECA07P00115	09/19/2007	12/09/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	COMM SECURITY EQ & COMPS	SECURITY SERVICES LOCKSMITHS	SYSTEMS \$23,942.50 (EXCEPT	\$23,942.50	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEC08D00001	09/19/2007		DTM CORPORATION	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARD SERVICES AT PATROL SERVICES 11212 WAPLES MILL ROAD FAIRFAX, VA AND 1401 WILSON BLVD., ARLINGTON, VA	AND \$0.00	\$481,632.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07C00029	09/19/2007	09/17/2008	STANDARD CORPORATION	PARKING SPACE VEHICLES	PROCURE 227 PARKING SPACES FOR A 7 MONTH PERIOD WITH FIVE (5) ONE MONTH OPTION PERIODS.	\$560,010.00	\$554,310.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEC08P00016	09/19/2007	09/30/2008	DELEWARE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS	LEASE-RENT OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	TO ACCESS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM (DELJIS).	\$0.00	\$360.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEC08P00015	09/19/2007	09/30/2008	DELEWARE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS	LEASE-RENT OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	TO ACCESS CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO CHECK ALIEN RECORDS.	\$0.00	\$1,710.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEV08P00032	09/19/2007	09/30/2008	COUNTY OF VENTURA	GUNS, THROUGH MM	REQUESTED VENDOR: SHOOTING RANGE VENTURA COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT 800 S. VICTORIA VENTURA, CA 93008 POC: BUSINE SS OFFICE 805 664 2230	\$0.00	\$2,100.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description Requirement	of NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07P01659	09/19/2007	09/19/2007	FIRST MARINER BANK	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	OPERATIONAL NEED - DUE TO A LARGE SEIZURE OF CASH WE WILL BE REQUIRED TO TURN OVER TO A BANK AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE FOR POST COUNT AND DETECTION OF COUNTERFEIT MONIES.	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$6,043.00	\$6,043.00	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01661	09/19/2007	09/26/2007	UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE CORPORATION	ADMIN SVCS/TRANSLATION- SIGN LANGUAGE	FY 04 NO RATIFICATION FOR SPECIFIED UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE (WILLIAM ZANOTTI); OLD PO WAS ACL-4J-0337 WITH METROPOLITAN WORK WAS DONE WITH UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE - OCT. 4, 2004 INVOICE	04 NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$6,900.00	\$6,900.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P01120	09/19/2007	12/26/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	MAINT-REP ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	OF REPAIR, REPLACE SECURITY THE CLOSED LOCKSMITHS) CIRCUIT TELEVISION SYSTEM.	SECURITY SYSTEMS (EXCEPT	\$53,397.50	\$53,397.50	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY COMPETITION	STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01660	09/19/2007	10/26/2007	FOSTER AND FREEMAN USA INCORPORATED	VIDEO RECORDING AND REPRODUCING ECU	EQUIPMENT TO AND SUPPORT THE EXPANSION OF THE VSU MISSION IN JORDAN, AMMAN, CASSABLANCA, MOROCCO AND HEADQUARTERS CAPABILITIES.	LABORATORY APPARATUS TO AND FURNITURE	\$84,485.00	\$84,485.00	NOT COMPLETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PRID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCE007P00572	08/20/2007	10/20/2007	CDW GOVERNMENT INC	ADP INPUT/OUTPUT & STORAGE DEVICES	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO RELOCATE THE JMWOD INTER SUPPORT CENTER TO THE DSAC LAREDO OFFICE BUILDING.	COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE STORES	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY BPA CALL STATUTE	
HSCE007P00620	08/20/2007	08/30/2008	ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS HOLDINGS INCORPORATED	TELEPHONE AND/OR WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS	WIRELESS SERVICE ALASKA	CELLULAR AND OTHER WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$399.00	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE ORDER	
HSCE007P00631	08/20/2007	09/30/2007	PUBLIC SAFETY ARIZONA	LEASE-RENT OF COMMUNICATION EQ		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$399.15	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE007P00688	09/20/2007	09/30/2007	FAMILY AND CHILDREN SERVICE OF NIAGARA INCORPORATED	OTHER BUILDINGS		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$2,875.60	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE ORDER	
HSCE007P00151	09/20/2007	09/30/2007	BEST OFFICE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	LEASE-RENT OF OPEN STORAGE FAC		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$3,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE007P01665	08/20/2007	10/19/2007	SAN ANTONIO LIGHTHOUSE FOR THE BLIND	OFFICE SUPPLIES FOR THE SAC EL PASO, TX OFFICE SUPPLIES FOR THE SAC EL PASO, TX		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$4,166.83	NOT COMPETED	DIRECTED TO PURCHASE JMWOD NONPROFIT AGENCY	
HSCE007P00848	08/20/2007	09/30/2007	COMPASS HOUSE	FACILITIES OPERATIONS SUPPORT SVCS	DETENTION	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$6,020.10	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE ORDER	
HSCE007P00122	08/20/2007	06/01/2008	DAY MANAGEMENT CORPORATION (2522)	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	BELLINGHAM REPEATER	COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	\$7,964.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE008P00004	08/20/2007	01/31/2008	ALPHA PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	OTHER APPAREL ACCESSORIES AND OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$18,835.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY DELIVERY ORDER	
HSCE008P00008	08/20/2007	06/30/2008	SMITHS DETECTION DANBURY	GUARD SERVICES		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$22,116.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCE007P01660	08/20/2007	08/20/2007	SYSTEMA INCORPORATED	(PR)LEASE-RENT OF OPEN STORAGE FAC	STORAGE OF FURNITURE	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$23,750.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HS0311P0MPC0037	09/20/2007	02/28/2010	KINGDOM SECURITY INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES	SECURITY SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$42,375.75	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE ORDER	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCE008P00005	09/20/2007	03/31/2008	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA ONLY ADDITIONAL GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$120,048.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

RFD	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of NACS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All or Part Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCEEY06FF00151	08/22/2007	03/31/2008	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES SECURITY GUARDS IN NORTH PATROL SERVICES	AND \$0.00	\$1,812,832.84	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEE408F00008	08/21/2007	03/31/2008	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES PATROL SERVICES	AND \$0.00	\$1,050.40	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEEY050F00009	08/21/2007		ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES GUARDS AND \$2,298.96		\$2,298.96	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY IDC	
HSCEEY06FF00151	08/21/2007	03/31/2008	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES SECURITY GUARDS IN NORTH PATROL SERVICES	AND \$0.00	\$8,613.28	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCECA07C00028	08/21/2007	01/12/2008	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORP	COMSECURITY & COMPS	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$12,947.46	\$12,947.46	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEEY06FF00151	08/21/2007	09/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES SECURITY GUARDS IN NORTH PATROL SERVICES	AND \$19,084.46	\$19,084.46	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP07P00077	08/21/2007	09/30/2008	COMBATANT COMMAND INTEROPERABILITY PROGRAM OFFICE	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$40,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEE408F00006	08/21/2007	01/31/2008	ALPHA PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	OTHER ACCESSORIES AND APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$0.00	\$175,295.60	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCECA07C00024	08/21/2007		VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	CONTRACTUAL NON-BLDG OTHER	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$211,438.79	\$211,438.79	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	IDC
HS6511P04MFC0028	08/21/2007	04/30/2009	BRADLEY TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$0.00	\$538,223.36	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEEY06FF00159	08/22/2007	09/30/2007	EXPLOSIVE COUNTERMEASURES	GUARD SERVICES	EXPLOSIVE DETECTION DOG TEAM SERVICE	\$3,504.00	\$3,504.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEOP07P00357	08/22/2007	09/30/2008	TRUJON LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (5689)	GUARD SERVICES	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$1,200.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEED08P00020	08/22/2007	09/30/2008	MUSSELSHELL COUNTY OF	GUARD SERVICES	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$1,800.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEED08P00038	08/22/2007	09/30/2008	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO 1470275	OF DATA COLLECTION SERVICES (0928)	OBTAIN RECORDS FROM CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (CLETS)	\$0.00	\$3,672.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEED08P00023	08/22/2007	09/30/2008	LAKE COUNTY OF (1381)	GUARD SERVICES	DEFENTION SERVICES	\$0.00	\$4,531.80	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00378	08/22/2007	09/30/2007	SAN ANTONIO CITY	OF TRAINING AIDS	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$5,475.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCECA07C00029	08/22/2007	11/30/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	MAINT-REP ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	OF ALARM	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	SYSTEMS \$81,134.64	\$81,134.64	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCECA07C00027	08/22/2007	11/30/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	MAINT-REP ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	OF REPAIR/REPLACE IDS SSA PROVIDE UTAH	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	SYSTEMS \$10,216.65	\$10,216.65	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCECA07F00118	08/22/2007	11/09/2007	STC COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED	RADIO TV EXCEPT ARBORNE	ED CCTV REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, AND UPGRADE IN LOCKSMITHS) COLORADO, COLORADO,	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	SYSTEMS \$14,708.46	\$14,708.46	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07C00025	08/22/2007	11/05/2007	STC COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED	MAINT-REP ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	OF CYCICAL UPGRADE CCTV	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	SYSTEMS \$28,446.78	\$28,446.78	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCECA07C00030	08/22/2007		VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	STUDY/SECURITY (PHYSICAL & NETWORK PERSONAL	WIRELESS & NETWORK SYSTEMS	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	SYSTEMS \$249,397.31	\$249,397.31	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	IDC
HSCECA07C00031	08/23/2007	11/30/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	MAINT-REP ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	OF INSTALL IDS	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	SYSTEMS \$14,398.91	\$14,398.91	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCECA07C00043	08/24/2007	08/30/2008	YUMA COUNTY OF (0816)	GUARD SERVICES	TO FURNISH DETENTION AND MAINTENANCE OF APPLICABLE PERIODS FOR THE PERIOD 10/01/07-09/30/08; YUMA COUNTY, WYOMING, WY	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$0.00	\$2,700.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07F00115	08/24/2007	04/30/2008	YOLANDA GONZALEZ	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$0.00	\$3,300.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07F01673	09/24/2007	11/24/2007	ANNAM'S CORPORATION	SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING SERVICES	SUNFLOWER ADVANCED QUERIES REPORTING, SELF-PACED ON-DEMAND COURSE CD, GUIDED RECORDING TRAINING PROGRAM AND USER MANUAL	SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS	\$2,650.00	\$2,650.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07F00041	09/24/2007	09/30/2008	GOVERNMENT OF GUAM DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION	GUARD SERVICES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$0.00	\$9,771.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description Requirement	of NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Exempt Competed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07P01678	09/24/2007	09/25/2007	LI & L PRODUCTS INCORPORATED	MISC SIGNAL SYSTEMS	THIS EQUIPMENT IS REQUIRED FOR SURVEILLANCE IN AREAS WHERE OUR PERSONNEL CAN NOT BE AT ALL TIMES. THIS SYSTEM WILL HELP DIRECTLY IN HUMAN AND SMUGGLING CASES.	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$15,313.00		NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07C00019	09/24/2007	12/26/2010	AHTNA SERVICES INCORPORATED	OPERATION OF PENAL FACILITIES	THIS PROCUREMENT IS FOR OPERATION OF A DETENTION FACILITY.	FACILITIES SERVICES	\$60,954.87	\$68,799.95	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEOP07C00026	09/24/2007		NAXAMOTO GROUP INCORPORATED	PROGRAM EVALUATION SERVICES	FUNDS FOR SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR SME/CONSULTANTS FOR STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING/JFRM U SUPPORT PLAN.	OTHER CONSULTING SERVICES	\$1,599,769.90	\$3,199,756.11	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	BY IDC
HSCEG05CF00004	09/24/2007	09/30/2008	BSA/B&B VENTURE	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$0.00	\$6,295,355.22	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEOP07C00019	09/24/2007	12/26/2010	AHTNA SERVICES INCORPORATED	OPERATION OF PENAL FACILITIES	THIS PROCUREMENT IS FOR OPERATION OF A DETENTION FACILITY.	FACILITIES SERVICES	\$13,687,499.84	\$79,161,451.52	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEOP07P00167	09/25/2007	09/30/2008	SACRAMENTO CONTROL SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	MAINT-REP OF ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$4,032.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PRID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Exempt Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCEOF07R183	09/25/2007	09/25/2008	B C S SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	MAINT-REP OFFICE SUPPLIES	REQUIRED TO ENSURE ESSENTIAL SCANNERS, COPIERS, AND OTHER EQUIPMENT IS MAINTAINED & OPERATIONAL. QUOTE ATTACHED. SOFTWARE PURCHASED WITH PERMANENT LICENSE. P2730 SOFTWARE PURCHASE WAS SOLE SOURCE. MAINTENANCE PROVIDED ONLY BY REPLACES BCS. (DMC2017)	TO ALL OTHER SERVICES	\$2,270.00	\$2,270.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA06FF0163	09/25/2007	10/31/2007	ROCKY COMPLIANCE INCORPORATED	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$0.00	\$4,090.24	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA06FF0147	09/25/2007	10/31/2007	ROCKY COMPLIANCE INCORPORATED	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$0.00	\$4,674.56	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEDM06P00061	09/25/2007	09/30/2008	SARPY SHERIFF COUNTY OFFICE	GUARD SERVICES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$4,903.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEDM06P00060	09/25/2007	09/30/2008	CORRECTIONS CALIFORNIA DEPT OF	GUARD SERVICES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$9,956.70	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEE406J000025	09/25/2007	09/30/2008	ALUTIO MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	TAS GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$0.00	\$10,844.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEE406P00069	09/25/2007	11/30/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	PROGRAM SUPPORT SPECIALIST	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$0.00	\$24,541.44	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEFC07P00078	09/25/2007	10/12/2007	MAXIMIZED SECURITY MAINT-REP OF SYSTEMS LIMITED/ALARM & SIGNAL LIABILITY COMPANY	SECURITY MAINT-REP SYSTEM	OF ALARM SYSTEM	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$27,000.00	\$27,000.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEE406P00010	09/25/2007	11/30/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMIN	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$0.00	\$34,923.52	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEE406P00011	09/25/2007	11/30/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	PROJECT MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ADMIN)	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$0.00	\$46,425.60	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEDM06C00006	09/25/2007		ARTIVA TECHNICAL SERVICES INCORPORATED	MAINT-REP ALTPENAL FACILITIES	FY 08 KROME MAINTENANCE	JANITORIAL SERVICES	\$0.00	\$1,983,626.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	BY IDC
HSCEEY05CF00006	09/25/2007		ALUTIO MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$0.00	\$101,047.04	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	BY IDC

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCEE408F00015	09/26/2007	09/30/2007	ALPHA SERVICES INC	PROTECTIVE GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	OTHER ACCESSORIES AND OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$2,260.20	\$2,260.20	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEE408F00014	09/26/2007	09/30/2007	ALPHA SERVICES INC	PROTECTIVE GUARD SERVICES	GUARD (TAS) SAVANNAH	OTHER ACCESSORIES AND OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$2,862.92	\$2,862.92	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEED08F00069	09/26/2007	09/30/2008	COUNTY OF CLARK LEASE-RENT OF ALL NON-BELONGING FACS	LEASE-RENT OF ALL NON-BELONGING FACS		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$3,600.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEAS08F00038	09/26/2007	04/30/2008	COLONIAL PARKING SPACE VEHICLES INCORPORATED (6818)	PARKING SPACE VEHICLES	FOR PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$4,285.69	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEWA08F00002	09/26/2007	09/30/2008	WASHINGTON STATE PATROL	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	FOIA BEGINNING 1 OCT-07 - 30 APRIL-08	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$5,160.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00405	09/26/2007	09/30/2007	COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS (0318)	GUARD SERVICES	USER FEE	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$6,600.00	\$6,600.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01252	09/26/2007	09/30/2007	FOOTIES CLEANING SVC INCORPORATED	CLEANING SERVICES		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$7,200.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01680	09/26/2007	09/22/2008	CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED	OTHER PHOTOGRAPHY, MAPPING, PRINTING, TRACKING SVC	ONLINE TRACKING SYSTEM TO TRACK ICE/DHS REGISTRATION IN HOOPER	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$8,782.00	\$8,782.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00144	09/26/2007	09/30/2008	COUNTY OF VENTURA	TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK MGMT SVC		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$11,661.60	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00165	09/26/2007	09/30/2008	TOWIN OF MEDLEY (2404)	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$15,360.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEC08F00008	09/26/2007	12/31/2007	NATIONAL ASSOCIATES INC	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$0.00	\$15,760.24	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEP006CF00004	09/26/2007	09/30/2008	MOTOROLA INCORPORATED	TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK MGMT SVCS	MAINTENANCE OF RADIO EQUIPMENT	RADIO NETWORKS	\$0.00	\$30,072.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEE408J000007	09/26/2007	09/30/2008	ALUTHIO MILE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	SECURITY GUARDS AND	\$0.00	\$127,728.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEE208F00005	09/26/2007	10/31/2007	ARMED AND DANGEROUS BUREAU INC.	GUARD SERVICES	LONG ISLAND SECURITY GUARDS	SECURITY GUARDS AND	\$0.00	\$166,348.69	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCECA05CF00151	09/27/2007	10/31/2007	RMC CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	BUDGET TECH	OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$4,820.64	\$0.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEOP07P00175	09/27/2007	09/30/2008	CHOICE PHONE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	TELEPHONE AND EQUIPMENT		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$1,195.80	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement	of NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Event Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCCE0707P00109	09/27/2007	09/27/2007	TRIBOROUGH AND AUTHORITY	BRIDGE MISCELLANEOUS TUNNEL ITEMS	RENEWAL E-Z TOLL CHARGES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE0707P00118	09/27/2007	10/26/2007	HOUSEHOLD INCORPORATED	DRIVERS/APP SOFTWARE		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE0707P00073	09/27/2007	09/30/2008	CORRECTIONS INCORPORATED CALIFORNIA DEPT OF (7469)	GUARD SERVICES	ESCORT SERVICES FOR ICE/DRO SAN DIEGO, CA	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$7,199.50	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE0707P00130	09/27/2007	09/30/2008	SATELLITES DE FUERTO RICO LIMITED	PHOTOGRAPHY/VIDEO & TV-HOME TYPE		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$6,636.08	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE0707P00064	09/27/2007	09/30/2007	JOHNSON SECURITY SERVICES BUREAU INC.	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$11,903.57	\$11,903.57	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE0707P01089	09/27/2007	08/28/2007	ESQUIRE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	COURT REPORTING SERVICES	COURT SERVICES WERE RENDERED 2/21/07 TO 2/23/07.	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$12,649.33	\$12,649.33	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCEA07C00006	09/27/2007	10/31/2007	PACIFIC COAST COMMUNITY SERVICES	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES)	OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$0.00	\$4,059.64	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	FOR DIRECTED JMWOC NONPROFIT AGENCY	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCCE0606P00031	09/27/2007	04/30/2008	ALTMAN CORPORATION THE	SPACE VEHICLES	PARKING SPACES FOR CAB 10 RESERVED AND 50 UNRESERVED 1 OCT 07 THROUGH 30 APRIL 08	PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES	\$0.00	\$135,420.00	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCEW0606P00002	09/27/2007	09/30/2012	WINDSOR INCORPORATED	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	LEASED PARKING SPACES	PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES	\$0.00	\$507,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE0606P00001	09/27/2007	09/30/2008	INTERPARK HOLDINGS INCORPORATED	SPACE VEHICLES	FOR 79 PARKING SPACES AT TECH WORLD BUILDING BEGINNING 1 OCT 07 - 30 SEP 08	PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES	\$0.00	\$251,451.00	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCCE0707C00030	09/27/2007	09/26/2008	MINORITY ADVANCEMENT CORPORATIONS INCORPORATED	SERVICES (IN MANAGEMENT/ SUPPORT ORT)	CONTRACT CLOSEOUT SERVICES FOR	ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL CONSULTING SERVICES	\$309,000.00	\$2,776,632.28	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCCE0707C00008	09/27/2007		MAXIMO ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES	JANITORIAL SERVICES PDC	JANITORIAL SERVICES	\$662,135.24	\$4,268,161.36	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	FOR DIRECTED JMWOC NONPROFIT AGENCY	TO IDC
HSCCEY0607C00006	09/28/2007		ALUTIO MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$0.00	\$652,122.40	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	FOR AUTHORIZED BY IDC	STATUTE

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Data Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement	NACS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extant Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEGI07C0002	09/28/2007		MOTOROLA INCORPORATED	MAINT-REP ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	OF NATIONAL MAINTENANCE AND TECHNICAL SYSTEM SUPPORT	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$1,145,831.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE IDC
HSCEW08P0004	09/28/2007	09/30/2008	LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING FOUNDATION	LEASE-RENT OF RECREA STRUC	OF FIRMS RANGE MEMBERSHIP FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING	FITNESS AND RECREATIONAL SPORTS CENTERS	\$0.00	\$4,371.00	NOT COMPLETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEW08P0007	09/28/2007	09/30/2008	STATE PATROL	ADP SOFTWARE	ACCESS TO WACIC	RADIO NETWORKS	\$0.00	\$4,800.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEW08P0008	09/28/2007	09/30/2008	QWEST CORPORATION (8800)	TELEPHONE AND-OR COMMUNICATIONS SER	FOR RADIO COMMUNICATION	OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$0.00	\$5,117.04	NOT COMPLETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEW07P0012	09/28/2007	09/30/2007	MIDLETOWN TOWNSHIP OF	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS		NO NACS DESCRIPTION	\$0.00	\$5,500.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEW08P0009	09/28/2007	09/30/2008	CITY OF TACOMA (1283) 1502188	LEASE-RENT OF RECREA NON-BLDG	OF GUN RANGE FOR OFFICER QUALIFICATIONS	FITNESS AND RECREATIONAL SPORTS CENTERS	\$0.00	\$5,600.00	NOT COMPLETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEW08P0010	09/28/2007	10/31/2007	KELLY SERVICES INCORPORATED	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$0.00	\$5,734.08	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEW08P0009	09/28/2007	12/31/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	PROGRAM SUPPORT SPECIALIST	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$0.00	\$11,155.20	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEW08P0010	09/28/2007	12/31/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMIN	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$0.00	\$16,049.40	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEW08P0003	09/28/2007	09/27/2008	MOTOROLA INCORPORATED	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT & COMPS	EQUIPMENT MOVE AND INSTALLATION	ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS OTHER WIRING CONTRACTORS	\$16,395.89	\$16,395.89	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEW08P0011	09/28/2007	12/31/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	PROJECT MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ADMIN	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$0.00	\$20,648.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEW07P01818	09/28/2007	09/16/2008	STEPHEN P TEALE DATA CENTER (8994)	ADP COMPONENTS	DATABASE ACCESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS RESELLERS	\$38,467.27	\$38,467.27	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEW08P0005	09/28/2007	09/30/2008	QWEST CORPORATION (8800)	TELEPHONE AND-OR COMMUNICATIONS SER	CIRCUIT LINES FOR THE DENVER MEGA CENTER	OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$0.00	\$40,820.00	NOT COMPLETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEW07P01688	09/28/2007	03/30/2008	TRUHART INTERNATIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	SYSTEMS FACILITIES SUPPORT SVCS	FOR THE DENVER MEGA CENTER	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$119,000.00	\$119,000.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEW08P0001	09/28/2007	10/31/2007	HWA INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	MANHATTAN GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$0.00	\$1,259,201.89	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

FRID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement	of MACS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP7C00025	09/28/2007		V TECH SOLUTIONS INCORPORATED	COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	CALL CENTER SUPPORT SERVICES REQUIRED FOR INVESTIGATIONS LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT CENTER (LESC) CALL-IN CENTER PROJECT	TELEPHONE SERVICES	ANSWERING \$3,499,999.60	\$3,499,999.60	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY DC STATUTE	BY DC
HSCEOP7C00033	09/28/2007		FLYTECOM INCORPORATED	ADP SOFTWARE	SITUATIONAL AWARENESS VEHICLE TRACKING DETENTION CENTER	SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS	\$1,988,799.00	\$5,988,799.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE DC
HSCEV11P04MF0008	09/28/2007	09/30/2008	WILLIAMS GONZALES COMMUNICATIONS JOINT VENTURE III	COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	SUTLAND MEDACENTER CONTRACT CENTER/IN-OF OTHER EQUIPMENT	FACILITIES SERVICES	SUPPORT \$11,055,135.47	\$11,055,135.47	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEV48P00014	09/28/2007	09/30/2008	KING COUNTY OF	MAINT-REP COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT SERVICES	OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$0.00	\$3,073.68	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEV48P00012	09/28/2007	10/31/2007	KELLY SERVICES INCORPORATED	OTHER SUPPORT SVCS	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT SERVICES	OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$0.00	\$4,922.16	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEV48P00011	09/28/2007	10/31/2007	KELLY SERVICES INCORPORATED	OTHER SUPPORT SVCS	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT SERVICES	OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$0.00	\$5,734.08	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEV48P00013	09/28/2007	09/30/2008	PORTLAND CITY OF	TELEPHONE AND-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS SER	COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS	ALL TELECOMMUNICATIONS	OTHER \$0.00	\$7,815.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP7C00028	09/28/2007		NEW TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	LIGHT OTHER SVCSBOOKS-MAPS-PUBS	OTHER SVCS NEEDED TO SUPPORT ICES AND MAPPING SERVICES	GEOSPATIAL SURVEYING	\$100,000.00	\$899,280.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY DC STATUTE	BY DC
HSCEV58P000036	10/01/2007	04/30/2008	COLONIAL INCORPORATED (5816)	PARKING SPACE VEHICLES	PARKING FOR BEGINNING OF OCT-07 - 30 APRIL-08	PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES	\$1,576.87	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEV48P000114	10/01/2007	09/30/2008	QUALITY COAST INCORPORATED	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES	JANITORIAL SERVICES	JANITORIAL SERVICES	\$5,613.60	\$0.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY DC STATUTE	BY DC

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	Extent Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCG07P00031	10/01/2007	09/30/2008	TOWERS PRAIRIE CORPORATION	ADP SVCS/TELECOMM TRANSMISSION	INTERNET SERVICE AND PROVIDERS	INTERNET SERVICE	\$14,400.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE - ORDER
HSCM08C00001	10/01/2007	09/30/2008	INTERPARK HOLDINGS SPACE VEHICLES INCORPORATED	SPACE VEHICLES	FY08 FUNDING FOR 79 PARKING SPACES AT TECH WORLD BUILDING BEGINNING 1 OCT 07 - 30 SEP 08	PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES	\$32,186.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCM08C00001	10/01/2007	09/30/2008	INTERPARK HOLDINGS SPACE VEHICLES INCORPORATED	SPACE VEHICLES	FY08 FUNDING FOR 79 PARKING SPACES AT TECH WORLD BUILDING BEGINNING 1 OCT 07 - 30 SEP 08	PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES	\$36,676.25	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSGS1P04MPC00 37	10/01/2007	02/29/2008	KINGDOM SECURITY SERVICE INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$172,422.52	\$0.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE COMPETITION	STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCCA05CF00151	10/01/2007	10/31/2007	RMC CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	BUDGET TECH	OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$54.78	\$54.78	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE COMPETITION	STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCETE08P00002	10/01/2007	09/30/2008	AMERICAN MESSAGING SERVICES LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	TELEPHONE AND COMMUNICATIONS	ACCOUNT COVERS RADIO AND PAGER FOR SACBROADCASTING AND SAN DIEGO WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS MANAGERS, SUPERVISORS, SPECIALISTS AND DESIGNATED ADMIN PERSONNEL VERIZON WIRELESS MESSAGING SERVICES. ATTN: LAURA SIEMERS AT 4739 CLAREMONT SQ #402 SAN DIEGO CA 92117 PHONE 858-480-0368.	RADIO AND TELEVISION	\$1,437.00	\$1,437.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE - ORDER
HSCEDM08P00003	10/01/2007	09/30/2008	COUNTY OF COLFAX GUARD SERVICES (6208) 1222748	GUARD SERVICES	PROVIDE HOUSING FOR DETAINEEES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT EDITIONS OF ICE NATIONAL DETENTION REQUIREMENTS.	NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$0.00	\$2,484.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE - ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PRD	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	At/Evaluated Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEEA08P00002	10/01/2007	09/30/2008	AMERICAN MESSAGING SERVICES LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	TELEPHONE AND COMMUNICATIONS SER	ACCOUNT COVERING RADIO AND TELEVISION PAGERS FOR SAGBROADCASTING AND DIEGO WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS MANAGERS, SUPERVISORS, SRT, AGENTS AND DESIGNATED ADMIN PERSONNEL, VERIZON WIRELESS MESSAGING SERVICES, ATTN: LAURA SIEMERS AT 4738 COLLEEMONT BLVD, SAN DIEGO, CA 92117 PHONE 858-490-0388.	RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	\$0.00	\$86,175.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEWA08C00002	10/02/2007	12/15/2008	BOZEMAN SSA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	COMM SECURITY EQUIP & COMPS	INSTALL IDS	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$4,400.00	\$4,400.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEEA07C00020	10/03/2007	10/30/2007	VELEZ MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	MAINT-REP & SIGNAL SYSTEM	OF REPAIR, REPLACE SECURITY SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$1,185.00	\$1,185.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEWA08P00016	10/03/2007	09/30/2008	SPOKANE COUNTY OF	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	VPN CONNECTIONS TO SPECIFIED WACIC FOR SPOKANE	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$0.00	\$1,200.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEA08P00005	10/12/2007	10/31/2007	JOHNSON SECURITY BUREAU INC.	GUARD SERVICES	LONG ISLAND SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$0.00	\$667.41	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEWA08P00012	10/15/2007	10/31/2007	KELLY INCORPORATED	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$4,682.16	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEA08P00005	10/16/2007	10/31/2007	JOHNSON SECURITY BUREAU INC.	GUARD SERVICES	LONG ISLAND SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$0.00	\$7,891.38	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEEA08J00001	10/15/2007	10/31/2007	HWA INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	MANHATTAN SECURITY GUARDS	GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$0.00	\$59,846.34	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEWA08P00014	10/16/2007	09/30/2008	KING COUNTY OF	MAINT-REP COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	OF MAINTENANCE OF OTHER VEHICLE RADIO TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$3,073.68	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	UNIQUE SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEWA08P00007	10/16/2007	09/30/2008	STATE PATROL WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF	ADP SOFTWARE	ACCESS TO WACIC RADIO NETWORKS	RADIO NETWORKS	\$4,800.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEWA08P00011	10/16/2007	10/31/2007	KELLY INCORPORATED	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT SERVICES	OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$5,734.08	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEWA08P00013	10/16/2007	09/30/2008	PORTLAND CITY OF	TELEPHONE AND COMMUNICATIONS SER	TELEPHONE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	ALL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	\$87,815.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	UNIQUE SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEA08P00009	10/16/2007	12/31/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	PROGRAM SUPPORT SPECIALIST	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$35,696.64	\$0.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by iOE in 2007

PID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Option Value	Extent Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCEE408F00010	10/18/2007	12/31/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMIN	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$60,573.12	\$0.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEE408F00011	10/18/2007	12/31/2007	AMERICAN NUCLEAR RESOURCES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	PROJECT MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ADMIN)	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$66,073.60	\$0.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEFX08F00004	10/17/2007	09/30/2008	MOTOROLA INCORPORATED	TELECOMMUNICATIONS SVCS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS MAINTENANCE OF N NETWORK MGMT RADIO EQUIPMENT	RADIO NETWORKS	\$777,628.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY ONE DEFINITIVE SOURCE - CONTRACT	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEB07F00157	10/17/2007	09/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$470.51	\$470.51	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEDM08.00063	10/18/2007	01/19/2012	MMI INCORPORATED	FACILITIES OPERATIONS SUPPORT SVCS	EMERGENCY FACILITY MAINTENANCE	FACILITIES SERVICES	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	NOT COMPETED UNDER SAT	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSGS11P04MPC00.26	10/18/2007	04/30/2009	BRADLEY TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$13,884.75	\$13,884.75	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEE408F00004	10/19/2007	01/31/2008	ALPHA PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	OTHER APPAREL ACCESSORIES AND OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$18,835.00	\$0.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEE408F00006	10/19/2007	01/31/2008	ALPHA PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	OTHER APPAREL ACCESSORIES AND OTHER APPAREL MANUFACTURING	\$176,295.60	\$0.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEWA08P00010	10/19/2007	10/31/2007	KELLY INCORPORATED	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$6,745.63	\$1,011.55	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEE208F00005	10/22/2007	10/31/2007	JOHNSON SECURITY BUREAU, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	LONG ISLAND GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	AND \$173,907.48	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEWA08P00010	10/23/2007	09/30/2008	SPOKANE COUNTY OF	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	VPN CONNECTIONS TO SPOKANE WACIC FOR SPOKANE	NO - NAICS DESCRIPTION TO SPECIFIED	\$1,200.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY ONE PURCHASE SOURCE - OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEW408P00004	10/23/2007	09/30/2008	LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING FOUNDATION	LEASE-RENT RECREA STRUC	OFFERING RANGE MEMBERSHIP FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING	FITNESS AND RECREATIONAL SPORTS CENTERS	\$4,375.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEWA08P00008	10/23/2007	09/30/2008	OWEST CORPORATION (3800)	TELEPHONE AND COMMUNICATIONS SER.	TELEPHONE LINES FOR RADIO COMMUNICATION.	OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$5,117.04	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEWA08P00002	10/23/2007	09/30/2008	WASHINGTON PATROL	STATE MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	FY08 ACCESSORY USER FEE	NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$5,180.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY ONE PURCHASE SOURCE - OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEWA08P00009	10/23/2007	09/30/2008	CITY OF TACOMA (1283)	LEASE-RENT RECREA STRUC	OFFERING RANGE RECREA OFFICER QUALIFICATIONS.	FITNESS AND RECREATIONAL SPORTS CENTERS	\$5,600.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEN08P00042	10/23/2007	10/23/2007	AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED	LEASE-RENT OF CONF SPACE & FAC	PARTICIPATE AT THE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION (ABA) ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING CONFERENCE ON OCT 21-23, 2007, IS FULFILLING CONERSTONES OF MISSION ESTABLISH PARTNERSHIPS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO COMBAT FINANCIAL	LESSORS OF OTHER REAL ESTATE PROPERTY	\$4,395.00	\$4,395.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEC008P00009	10/24/2007	09/30/2008	SMITHS DETECTION DANBURY	GUARD SERVICES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$22,116.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEC308J00001	10/24/2007	09/30/2008	RICOH AMERICAS CORPORATION (3521)	MAINT-REP OF OFFICE MACHINES	COPY SERVICES	PHOTOGRAPHIC AND EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEC008P00070	10/24/2007	10/23/2008	CORRECTIONS CALIFORNIA DEPT OF (0389)	GUARD SERVICES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$7,261.50	\$7,261.50	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00020	10/25/2007	09/30/2008	ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS HOLDINGS INCORPORATED	TELEPHONE AND-OR COMMUNICATIONS SER	WIRELESS SERVICE ALASKA	CELLULAR AND WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$5,084.40	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECR08P00008	10/25/2007	09/30/2008	NAVAGI ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	LANDSCAPING/GROUNDSKEEPING SERVICES	MAINTENANCE OF GROUNDS AT PORT ISABEL DETENTION	LANDSCAPING SERVICES	\$13,771.23	\$13,771.23	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	DIRECTED BY JWOOD NONPROFIT AGENCY	TO PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Origination	Base and Options Value	All Extant Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEDM8R00078	10/25/2007	12/30/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (0709)	PRISON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE	TO BE USED BY THE DETAINEEES TO SLEEP ON THE FLOOR OF THE EPC. THIS ITEM IS A MATTRESS THAT ALSO HAS A FELLOW BUILT IN MATTRESS. WE HAVE TRIED DIFFERENT MATTRESSES AND THIS IS THE BEST SUITED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THIS FACILITY.	MATTRESS MANUFACTURING	\$14,750.00	\$14,750.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR UNICOR COMPETITION		PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEY06CF00006	10/26/2007		ALUTIO MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS	\$2,057.84	\$2,057.84	NOT AVAILABLE FOR UNICOR COMPETITION	STATUTE AUTHORIZED BY IDC	
HSCECA05CF00161	10/26/2007	10/31/2007	RMC CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED	NOT A CONTRACT SUP	ADMIN SVCS	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$3,465.44	\$3,465.44	NOT AVAILABLE FOR UNICOR COMPETITION	STATUTE AUTHORIZED BY CONTRACT	
HSCECA05CF00152	10/26/2007	10/31/2007	RMC CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED	NOT A CONTRACT SUP	ADMIN ASSISTANT	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$4,456.32	\$4,456.32	NOT AVAILABLE FOR UNICOR COMPETITION	STATUTE AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE ORDER	
HSCEV08F00044	10/26/2007	09/30/2008	SUPREME SECURITY SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	MISC SIGNAL SYSTEMS	NEW PURCHASE NO ORDER UNDER ADMIN SYSTEM FOR 600 FREELINGHUYSEN AVE FOR PERIOD OF SERVICE FROM 08/01/07 TO 08/01/12 MON @ 800AM-12 8100.00, POC DAN WESENFELD OR CIS MERLIS 908-810-9822	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$7,425.00		NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEE208J00001	10/26/2007	10/31/2007	HWA INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	MANHATTAN GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS	\$1,334,046.67	\$15,200.64	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEE408J00001	10/29/2007	11/30/2007	SECURITY CONSULTANTS INC	GUARD SERVICES GROUP	GUARD	PATROL SERVICES	\$6,442.00	\$6,442.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEW908F00002	10/29/2007	09/30/2008	WINDSOR PARKING INCORPORATED	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	LEASED PARKING SPACES	PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES	\$35,000.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEDM8R00087	10/29/2007	12/30/2007	BRYAN COUNTY OF	GUARD SERVICES	RATIFICATION OF AN UNAUTHORIZED COMMITMENT.	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PHD	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP0701528	10/29/2007	10/30/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5706) 1565784	MISC FURNITURE & FIXTURES	OFFICE FURNITURE AND MATERIALS INSTALLATION SERVICES FOR ICE/OIG 801 STREET 7TH & 8TH FLOOR	FURNITURE WHOLESALERS	MERCHANT \$2,521.50	\$2,521.50	NOT UNDER SAT	UNICOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEA06J00007	10/29/2007	09/30/2008	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD	SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$138,638.00	\$10,866.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCECA07C00006	10/30/2007	10/31/2007	PACIFIC COAST COMMUNITY SERVICES	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES)	OFFICE SERVICES	ADMINISTRATIVE \$44,059.84	\$0.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	UNICOR	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEEA06J00005	10/30/2007	09/30/2008	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	TAS GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$11,553.00	\$909.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEEA06J00018	10/31/2007	09/30/2008	MONARCH CLEANERS INCORPORATED	CARPET OTHER SERVICES	RENTAL OF WALKING OFF MATS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$289.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA06JF00153	10/31/2007	10/31/2007	ROCKY MOUNTAIN COMPLIANCE INCORPORATED	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$4,090.24	\$0.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA06JF00147	10/31/2007	10/31/2007	ROCKY MOUNTAIN COMPLIANCE INCORPORATED	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$4,074.56	\$0.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA06JF00044	10/31/2007	09/30/2008	B5ALB&B VENTURE	JOINT GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$6,395,355.22	\$0.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEEY05CF00006	10/31/2007	09/30/2008	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$132,474.40	\$132,474.40	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCECR08P00008	10/31/2007	09/30/2008	MAVAGI ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	LANDSCAPING/GROUNDS MAINTENANCE SERVICES	MAINTENANCE OF GROUNDS (AT LAKE COUNTY DETENTION CENTER)	SECURITY GUARDS	\$151,483.53	\$151,483.53	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEY05CF00006	10/31/2007	09/30/2008	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$13,541,329.07	\$1,095,443.45	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEW06C00001	10/31/2007	09/30/2008	PACIFIC COAST COMMUNITY SERVICES	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT SVCS	OFFICE SERVICES	ADMINISTRATIVE \$477,827.20	\$2,696,206.16	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	UNICOR	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEEA06JF00023	11/01/2007	09/30/2008	LAKE COUNTY OF (1381)	GUARD SERVICES	DETENTION SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$4,431.80	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07C00008	11/02/2007	09/30/2010	SIDE BAR ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	PHYSICAL SECURITY SPECIALIST (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	SECURITY GUARDS	SYSTEMS \$102,090.24	\$2,016.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCEC0508F00009	11/02/2007	11/30/2007	MAVAGI ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	SECURITY MAINTENANCE OF ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	CHANNEL SECURITY OF MULTIPLEXER AND PELCO CAMERA	SECURITY GUARDS	SYSTEMS \$3,810.00	\$3,810.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA06CF00156	11/02/2007	10/31/2008	RNC CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED	MGMT SVCS/CONTRACT PROCUREMENT SUP	PERSONNEL & SECURITY ASSISTANT	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$4,236.32	\$4,236.32	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT

FILED	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	of NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extant Completed	Business Completed	NAIS Award Type
HSCECA06F00169	11/02/2007	09/30/2008	ROCKY MOUNTAIN COMPLIANCE INCORPORATED	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$50,460.00		NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA06F00162	11/02/2007	09/30/2008	RMC CONSULTANT INCORPORATED	SVCS/CONTRACT MGMT	CONTRACT SPECIALIST- DENVER COB	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$93,760.00		NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCECA06F00162	11/02/2007	09/30/2008	RMC CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED	SVCS/CONTRACT MGMT	CONTRACT SPECIALIST-CCG	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$94,760.00		NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCECA06F00167	11/02/2007	09/30/2008	RMC CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED	SVCS/CONTRACT MGMT	CONTRACT SPECIALIST-CCG	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$106,460.00		NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCECA06F00154	11/02/2007	09/30/2008	ROCKY MOUNTAIN COMPLIANCE INCORPORATED	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$2,61		NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA06F00002	11/02/2007	09/30/2008	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY OF (0931)	LEASE-RENT OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	ACCESS TO STATE OF INFORMATION JUSTICE SERVICES	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$2,61		NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA06F00023	11/02/2007	12/02/2007	JOHNSTON INCORPORATED	INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT	COMMUNICATIONS VOICE & DATA IS THE SOLE PROVIDER FOR HUSDON COUNTY JAIL. THE VENDOR PASSED THE REQUIRED SECURITY BACKGROUND CHECKS.	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$6,420.00		ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00001	11/02/2007	11/30/2007	L 3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (4475)	GUARD SERVICES	MAINTENANCE, AND RECERTIFICATION FOR THE 911 TELEPHONE SYSTEM.	OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$29,762.00		NOT COMPETED	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00055	11/02/2007	01/01/2008	NINE ONE ONE INCORPORATED	ONE TELEPHONE AND COMMUNICATIONS SER	MAINTENANCE, AND RECERTIFICATION FOR THE 911 TELEPHONE SYSTEM.	OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$29,762.00		NOT COMPETED	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA07P00167	11/07/2007	09/30/2008	SACRAMENTO CONTROL SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	CONTROL MAINT-REP OF SIGNAL SYSTEM	MAINTENANCE, AND RECERTIFICATION FOR THE 911 TELEPHONE SYSTEM.	OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$696.00		NOT COMPETED	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA08P00036	11/09/2007	04/30/2008	COLONIAL PARKING INCORPORATED (8919)	PARKING SPACE VEHICLES	PARKING FOR DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC DURING OCT-07 - 30 APRIL 08	PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES	\$440.00		NOT COMPETED	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description Requirement	of NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Exempt Composed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07P00165	11/08/2007	09/30/2008	TOWN OF MEDLEY (3404)	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$840.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEMS08P00031	11/08/2007	04/30/2008	ALTMAN CORPORATION THE	SPACE VEHICLES	60 PARKING SPACES FOR 15 RESERVED AND 50 UNRESERVED 1 OCT 07 THROUGH 30 APRIL 08	PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES	\$17,304.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEMV08P00026	11/08/2007	11/18/2007	PACIFIC RIM BUSINESS CENTRE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	LEASE-RENT OF OVERFLOW PARKING FACILITIES	DISPOSAL OF OVERFLOW PARKING FACILITIES OF CONTRACT/PO # HSCEOP-07-P-00166 FOR RENTAL SPACES @ \$40 PER UNIT, PERMO TOTAL = \$600; \$7,200 YRLY	PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES	\$922.00	\$922.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEMS08P00030	11/08/2007	09/30/2008	NORTHWIND ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	ADVERTISING SERVICES	STORAGE FEES NO FOR THE ICE DISPLAYS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$4,080.00	\$4,080.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECT08P00017	11/08/2007	09/30/2008	WORKFORCE COMMUNICATION TEXAS	LEASE-RENT OF COMMUNICATION EQ	ICE ACCESS TO NO NAICS SPECIFIED	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$7,875.00	\$7,875.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECR08P00016	11/08/2007	09/30/2008	MERIT COMPANY	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	NEEDED FOR PARKING OF GOVERNMENT VEHICLES	PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES	\$14,882.96	\$14,882.96	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEC08P00008	11/08/2007	09/30/2008	NATIONAL ASSOCIATES, INC	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$93,120.96	\$47,340.72	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSGS11P04MPC0026	11/08/2007	04/30/2009	BRADLEY TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$997,045.36	\$997,045.36	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSCECA07P00011	11/09/2007	12/15/2007	STC COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED	COMM SECURITY EQIDS & COMPS	EQIDS UPGRADE	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$770.07	\$770.07	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

RFD	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement Description	NAICS Description	Action Origination	Base and Options Value	At Extant Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCED08P00043	11/09/2007	11/19/2007	YUMA COUNTY OF (0816)	GUARD SERVICES	TO FURNISH NO DETENTION AND ARREST OF ALIENS FOR THE PERIOD 10/01/07-09/30/08; YUMA COUNTY, WYAZ CO	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$225.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCET08P00008	11/09/2007	06/30/2008	PUBLIC SAFETY TX DEPT OF (0134)	LEASE RENT OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	OF ACCESS TO TELEPHONE SERVICES TO ALIENS IN TEXAS	ALL OTHER INFORMATION SERVICES	\$2,892.28	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCED07P01238	11/09/2007	06/21/2008	BULLETIN NETWORK INCORPORATED	NEWS OTHER ADP TELECOMMUNICATIONS SVCS	NEWS SERVICES TO PROVIDE IMPROVED NEWS CLIPS CAPABILITY	NEWS SYNDICATES	\$84,540.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE08J0001	11/09/2007	10/31/2007	HWA INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	MANHATTAN GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$135.72	\$135.72	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCED07P00876	11/09/2007	09/30/2008	EQUINOX INCORPORATED	OTHER BUILDINGS	PROVIDE FUNDING TO BROCO, INC. SPECIFIED EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR THE PORT ISABEL SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM TRAINING ACTIVITY IN OCTOBER 2007	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$1,877.60	\$1,877.60	NOT COMPLETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCED08P00020	11/09/2007	11/09/2007	BROZO INCORPORATED	TRAINING AIDS	PROVIDE FUNDING TO BROCO, INC. SPECIFIED EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR THE PORT ISABEL SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM TRAINING ACTIVITY IN OCTOBER 2007	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$3,183.75	\$3,183.75	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCEA0700002	11/09/2007		WILLIAMS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	RADIO TV EQUIPMENT EXCEPT AIRBORNE	CONSUMER ELECTRONICS REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE		\$65,758.00	\$65,758.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	
HSCET08P00009	11/13/2007	09/30/2008	LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY	LEASE RENT OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	TO ACCESS CRIMINAL RECORDS AND THE LOUISIANA STATE COMPUTER SYSTEMS TO EXPEDITE INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS.	ALL OTHER INFORMATION SERVICES	\$300.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of NAICS	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Competed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEDM08P00089	11/13/2007	09/30/2008	COUNTY OF CLARK (1299) 1328757	LEASE-RENT OF ALL NON-BLDG FACILITIES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$450.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE - ORDER
HSCEN08P00031	11/13/2007	09/30/2008	REPUBLIC SERVICES OF TEXAS LIMITED	WASTE TRASH/GARBAGE COLLECTION	RECURRING FY 08 OTHER NONHAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL AT THE ASAC OFFICE IN SAN ANGELO, TEXAS PRIOR YEAR PO # WAS HSC08P-07-P-00191. THE PO WAS FUNDED FOR \$888.00 FOR FY 07	\$888.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE - ORDER
HSCCE409J00012	11/13/2007	09/30/2008	ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	TAS GUARD SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$423.61	\$423.61	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY IDC STATUTE	
HSCCEY05CF00006	11/14/2007		LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	\$7,624.98	\$7,624.98	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY IDC STATUTE	
HSCEDM08P00041	11/14/2007	09/30/2008	GOVERNMENT OF GUAM DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION	GUARD SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$2,442.75	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE - ORDER
HSCOW5P0029	11/14/2007		FACILITY MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES	JANITORIAL SERVICES	\$3,902.04	\$0.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY IDC STATUTE	
HSC0EP07P00118	11/14/2007	09/30/2008	HOUSEHOLD DRIVERS REPORT INCORPORATED	ADP SOFTWARE	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE - ORDER
HSC0ETC08P00014	11/14/2007	09/30/2008	LAW AND SAFETY NEW JERSEY DEPT OF (7370)	LEASE-RENT OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	ICE ACCESS TO ALL OTHER INFORMATION STATE POLICE CUIS COMPUTER MAINFRAME	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE - ORDER
HSCCEEM98C00002	11/14/2007		WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED	RADIO TV EXCEPT AIRBORNE	COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	\$893,984.00	\$393,192.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE IDC
HSC0EP07P01306	11/15/2007	03/15/2008	MOTOROLA INCORPORATED	ADP COMPONENTS	DIGITAL RADIOS	\$243.40	\$243.40	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE - ORDER
HSC0EP07P01304	11/15/2007	03/15/2008	MOTOROLA INCORPORATED	ADP COMPONENTS	DIGITAL RADIOS	\$76.31	\$76.31	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE - ORDER

PHID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	of NAICS Description Requirement	NAICS DESCRIPTION	Action Obligation Base Options Value	All Exempt Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEDM08P00094	11/15/2007	09/30/2008	COMPASS HOUSE	GUARD SERVICES	PROVIDE HOUSING FOR DETAINEEES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT EDITIONS OF ICE NATIONAL DETENTION REQUIREMENTS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$10,033.50	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE -ORDER
HSCED07P00360	11/15/2007	09/30/2008	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (0818)	DATA COLLECTION SERVICES	NO IGSAIGA AS NO FACILITY DOES NOT MEET 90-DAY USE LIMIT. FACILITY USE IS ON EMERGENCY BASIS IF ALLEN A FLIGHT RISK/DANGER. FUND COVERED TO 10/01/07 ADD FY 08 FUNDS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$592.50	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE -ORDER
HSCEDM08P00101	11/15/2007	09/30/2008	YORK COUNTY OF (0017)	GUARD SERVICES	NO IGSAIGA AS NO FACILITY DOES NOT MEET 90-DAY USE LIMIT. FACILITY USE IS ON EMERGENCY BASIS IF ALLEN A FLIGHT RISK/DANGER. FUND COVERED TO 10/01/07 ADD FY 08 FUNDS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$500.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE -ORDER
HSCED07P00117	11/19/2007	09/30/2008	DANKA OFFICE IMAGING	LEASE-RENT OFFICE MACHINES	MAINTENANCE RENEWAL COPIERS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$841.01	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE -ORDER
HSCEDM08P00100	11/19/2007	09/30/2008	FAMILY AND CHILDREN SERVICE OF NIAGARA INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	PROVIDE HOUSING FOR DETAINEEES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT EDITIONS OF ICE NATIONAL DETENTION REQUIREMENTS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$1,337.80	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE -ORDER
HSCED07P00218	11/19/2007	02/17/2007	NEW YORK DOWNTOWN HOSPITAL	MEDICAL/PSYCH CONSULTATION SVCS		MEDICAL LABORATORIES	\$4,887.45	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE -ORDER
HSCEDM08P00073	11/20/2007	08/30/2008	CORRECTIONS CALIFORNIA DEPT OF (7469)	GUARD SERVICES	ESCORT SERVICES FOR PRISON UN-SPECIFIED	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE -ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	NAICS Description Requirement	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extant Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEDMBP00020	11/29/2007	09/30/2008	MUSSEL-SHELL COUNTY OF	GUARD SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$3,600.00	\$1,800.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCETC08P00004	11/21/2007	06/30/2008	JUVENILE SERVICES MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	LEASE-RENT COMMUNICATION TO STATE POLICE NOIC COMPUTER DATABASE	MONTHLY ACCESS TO MARYLAND STATE POLICE NOIC COMPUTER DATABASE	INFORMATION \$1,575.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCETC08P00005	11/26/2007	06/30/2008	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	LEASE-RENT COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	ACCESS TO EQUIPMENT FOR THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO FOR INVESTIGATION PURPOSES	INFORMATION \$4,608.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEDMBP00050	11/26/2007	09/30/2008	CORRECTIONS CALIFORNIA DEPT OF	GUARD SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$0,996.70	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P00790	11/26/2007	09/30/2008	DEPARTMENT OF THE OFFICE DEVICES AND ACCESSORIES	COPIERS	COPIERS	ADMINISTRATIVE \$6,359.76	\$6,359.76	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01482	11/26/2007	07/31/2008	ANOKA COUNTY (5732)	GUARD SERVICES	FUNDING FOR NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01487	11/26/2007	07/31/2008	ANOKA COUNTY (5732)	GUARD SERVICES	JUVENILE FACILITY FOR FUNDING PERIOD 8/1/2007 TO 7/31/2008	DESCRIPTION \$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE07P01241	11/26/2007	06/30/2008	GRAND FORKS COUNTY OF	GUARD SERVICES	FUNDING FOR NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEDMBP00061	11/26/2007	09/30/2008	SARARY SHERIFF COUNTY OFFICE	GUARD SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$24,780.15	\$19,867.15	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE08J00004	11/26/2007	11/09/2011	DTM CORPORATION	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	GUARDS AND \$100,485.00	\$100,485.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCEDMBP0102	11/26/2007	09/30/2008	HOUSEHOLD DRIVERS REPORT INCORPORATED	INFORMATION RETRIEVAL	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$3,300.00	\$3,300.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE08J00015	11/26/2007	09/30/2008	ALUTIQ WLE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	GUARDS AND \$770.20	\$770.20	NOT COMPETED	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Events Completed	Reason Completed	Award Type
HSCEW06F00056	11/29/2007	11/29/2007	ALVARADO HOSPITAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES	MEDICAL CARE AT PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL LLC AND HOSPITALS PARKWAY INSTITUTE (API) FOR OF SAC SAN DIEGO PRISONERS.	ABUSE	AND \$14,789.42	\$14,789.42	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEMS08F00031	11/29/2007	04/30/2008	ALTMAN CORPORATION THE	SPACE VEHICLES	60 PARKING SPACES FOR CAB 10 RESERVED AND 50 UNRESERVED 10/1/07 THROUGH 30 APRIL 08	PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES	\$89,404.00	\$54,544.00	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEY05CF00009	11/29/2007		ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$65,004.88	\$65,004.88	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	STATUTE	AUTHORIZED BY IDC
HSCEW06F00003	11/29/2007		SIC COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED	STUDY/SECURITY & PERSONAL	INSTALLATION IDS SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$77,882.45	\$77,882.45	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	STATUTE	AUTHORIZED BY IDC
HSCEC508F00013	11/29/2007	08/30/2008	L 3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (4475)	MAINT-REP ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	OF RENEWAL AGREEMENT FOR SECURITY EQUIPMENT THROUGHOUT THE REGION	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$239,250.00	\$239,250.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOF07F00144	11/30/2007	09/30/2008	COUNTY OF VENTURA	TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MGMT SVCS		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$2,915.40	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOF07F00553	11/30/2007	12/17/2007	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	FUNDING TO AND UTILIZATION OF NCS EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSIONS WAGE DATABASE ACCESS SYSTEM TO ASSIST DRO W/LOCATING FUGITIVES.	FOR NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$925.00	\$925.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEEY05CF00004	11/30/2007		ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS	AND \$71,628.60	\$71,628.60	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	STATUTE	AUTHORIZED BY IDC
HSCEC608F00009	12/03/2007	09/30/2008	SMITHS DANBURY	DETECTION GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$4,512.00	\$4,512.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

FIG	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Actual Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Exempt Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEC08P00016	12/03/2007	09/30/2008	DELEWARE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS	CRIMINAL LEASE-RENT OF COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	ACCESS TO ALL INFORMATION SERVICES	TO ALL INFORMATION SERVICES	\$40.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEV08P00030	12/04/2007	11/30/2007	PRADO RECREATION INCORPORATED	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	REQUESTED VENDOR: PRADO OLYMPIC SHOOTING RANGE AT 17301 POMONA RINCON ROAD, CHICO, CA 95926-0000 CHRISTOPHER E. KYHN 909 597 4794	ALL OTHER AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION INDUSTRIES	\$2,500.00	\$22,500.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEA07P00066	12/04/2007	09/17/2007	SMITHS DETECTION INCORPORATED (2823)	X-RAY ED SUPPLIES MED, DENTAL & V	REPAIR X-RAY SECURITY SCREENING EQUIPMENT	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$2,328.84	\$2,328.84	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEV08P00032	12/04/2007	09/30/2008	COUNTY OF VENTURA	GUINS, THROUGH MM	REQUESTED VENDOR: SHOOTING RANGE VENTURA COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT 800 S. VICTORIA AVENUE, VENTURA, CA 93009 POC:BUSINE SS OFFICE 805 654 2220	POLICE PROTECTION	\$2,100.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEDM8P00105	12/04/2007	09/30/2008	CHAVES COUNTY OF	GUARD SERVICES	THIS SYSTEM WILL LOCATE FUGITIVES AND IS CRITICAL TO THE SECURITY OF THE DETENTION AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS WITHIN THE ATLANTA FIELD OFFICE.	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECR08P00030	12/05/2007	12/14/2007	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK MANAGEMENT NORTH CAROLINA	TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK MANAGEMENT	COMPUTER FACILITIES	COMPUTER FACILITIES	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00060	12/05/2007	09/30/2008	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (0618)	DATA COLLECTION SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$3,937.50	\$3,937.50	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIO	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	of NACS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCEN08P00059	12/05/2007	12/30/2008	KONICA BUSINESS SOLUTIONS USA INCORPORATED	MINOLTA MAINT REP OF COPIERS REQUIRED TO MEET DAILY OPERATIONAL NEEDS OF THE SAN ANTONIO FIELD OFFICE (LOCATION: 8940 FOURWINDS, STE. 4005, SAN ANTONIO, TX 78239)	COMPUTER AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE		\$6,536.40		NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEN08P00031	12/06/2007	12/06/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705)	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	FURNITURE REQUIRED TO ASSEMBLE 14 ADDITIONAL WORKSPACES FOR NEW PERSONNEL FOR DETENTION MGMT IN CHARLOTTE SUB OFFICE. ALSO INCLUDES FURNITURE TO COMPLETE EXISTING OFFICES FOR THE CAP PROGRAM IN CLT. "CRITICAL NEED"	IS WOOD OFFICE FURNITURE TO MANUFACTURING	\$43,386.25		NOT AVAILABLE FOR UNICOR COMPETITION		PURCHASE ORDER
HSCET08P00006	12/07/2007		ALUTIQ MELE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$3,843.76		NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	NOT AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCET08P00015	12/07/2007	06/30/2008	DELEWARE JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS	CRIMINAL LEASE-RENT OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	OF SERVICE REQUIRED TO ACCESS CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO CHECK ALIEN RECORDS.	ALL OTHER INFORMATION TO SERVICES	\$0.00		NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEN08P00018	12/07/2007	09/30/2008	MONARCH CLEANERS INCORPORATED	CARPET OTHER HOUSEKEEPING SERVICES	RENTAL OF WALKING OFF MATS	NACS SPECIFIED	\$192.56		NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCET08P00003	12/07/2007	09/30/2008	CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY	TELEPHONE AND-OR COMMUNICATIONS SER	TELEPHONE MAINTENANCE SERVICES FOR FT. LAUDERDALE ASAC AND KEY LARGO RAC	OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$240.00		NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PRID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCJEC08P00019	12/07/2007	08/30/2008	MACOMB COMMUNITY COLLEGE	OTHER ED & TRNG SVCS	FIREARM RANGE EDUCATIONAL ACCESS A) AT MACOMB COMMUNITY COLLEGE 14900 EAST TWELVE MILE ROAD, WARREN, MI 48098 AND B) AT ASSOCIATED MACOMB COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROPERTIES.	SUPPORT	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCJEC08P00021	12/07/2007	08/30/2008	DEFENSE LOGISTICS INFORMATION DIVISION DUIS SX	FACILITIES OPERATIONS SUPPORT SVCS	DUALDIS BATTLE FACILITIES CREEK, MI SERVICES	SUPPORT	\$21,558.00	\$21,558.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCJEN08P00058	12/10/2007	12/10/2007	ALVARADO HOSPITAL OTHER LIMITED LIABILITY SERVICES COMPANY	MEDICAL LIABILITY SERVICES	ALVARADO HOSPITAL LLC AND HOSPITALS PARKWAY INSTITUTE (API) DEPT OF SAC SAN DIEGO PRISONERS.	AND ABUSE	\$21,186.20	\$21,186.20	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCJED08P00108	12/11/2007	09/30/2008	SWANK INCUBUS INCORPORATED	MOTION AUDIOVISUAL SERVICES	PROVIDE FUNDING FOR SWANK INCUBUS MOTION PICTURE IS THE SOLE DISTRIBUTOR OF COPYRIGHTED MOTION PICTURE VIDEOS, VIDEOSSETTES AND VIDEO DISCS FOR ICE SERVICE PROCESSING CENTERS. PREVIOUS ORDER WAS HSCJEP-07-F 00793.	MOTION PICTURE AND VIDEO DISTRIBUTION	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	PATENT/DATA RIGHTS	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Competed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCECA07P00055	12/11/2007	12/31/2011	NINE ONE INCORPORATED	ONE TELEPHONE AND COMMUNICATIONS SER	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR FOR THE 911 TELEPHONE SYSTEM.	OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$0.00	\$94,845.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEDM08P00093	12/14/2007	09/30/2008	COUNTY OF COLFAX (0206) 1222748	GUARD SERVICES	PROVIDE HOUSING FOR ICE DETAINES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT EDITIONS OF ICE NATIONAL DETENTION REQUIREMENTS.	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$540.00	-\$1,944.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00165	12/14/2007	09/30/2008	TOWN OF MEDLEY (8404)	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$320.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEDM08P00105	12/14/2007	09/30/2008	CHAVES COUNTY OF	GUARD SERVICES		NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$500.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA08P00026	12/14/2007	12/31/2007	MAXIMIZED SECURITY SYSTEMS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	MAINT-REP & SIGNAL ALARM SYSTEM	OFF PROVIDE & INSTALL CHANNEL CAMERA (REPLACING EXISTING CAMERA) FOR DESTINATION SSA, 8650 SOUTH SACRAMENTO AVE., CHICAGO, IL 60652.	SECURITY SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$2,775.50	\$2,775.50	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEENV08P00060	12/18/2007	01/17/2008	CENTRAL STREET CORPORATION	PHOTOGRAPHIC GENERAL - STILL	SCANNING SERVICES IN SUPPORT OF AN ON-GOING INVESTIGATIONS	OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES IN CENTERS (INCLUDING COPY SHOPS)	\$4,200.00	\$4,200.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECA08P00154	12/19/2007	09/30/2008	ROCKY COMPLIANCE INCORPORATED	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	\$87.57	\$87.57	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCET08P00002	12/19/2007	09/30/2008	AMERICAN MESSAGING SERVICES LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	TELEPHONE AND/OR COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	ACCOUNT COVERS PAGER FOR SAC BROADCASTING AND SAN DIEGO WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS MANAGERS, SUPERVISORS, SHT, AGENTS AND DESIGNATED ADMIN PERSONNEL VERIZON WIRELESS MESSAGING SERVICES ATTN: LAURA SIEMERS AT 4735 CLAIREMONT SQ #202, SAN DIEGO, CA 92117 PHONE 858-490-0388.	RADIO AND TELEVISION AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	\$2,210.00	\$2,210.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCET08P00030	12/19/2007	09/30/2008	FEDERAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE	RECREATIONAL SERVICES	PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER SERVICES FOR FPS REGIONAL AND DISTRICT EMPLOYEES IN CHICAGO, IL.	PHYSICAL FITNESS AND RECREATION	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCET08P00029	12/19/2007	09/30/2008	FEDERAL EXPRESS MAILING AND DISTRIBUTION CORPORATION (0000)	MAILING AND DISTRIBUTION SERVICES	INDIANAPOLIS FEDERAL EXPRESS ACCOUNT	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCOV05P00029	12/19/2007		FACILITY MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES	FACILITY MAINTENANCE BENNING, GA	JANITORIAL SERVICES	\$2,401.24	\$5,746.56	NOT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE COMPETITION	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCET08P00038	12/19/2007	12/19/2007	SONICO COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS INCORPORATED	MAINT, REP OF ELECT-EQ	PLEASE SEE NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED ATTACHED SHEET	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$11,994.60	\$11,994.60	NOT COMPLETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEDM08P00069	12/21/2007	09/30/2008	COUNTY OF CLARK (1299) 1329757	LEASE-RENT OF ALL OTN, NON-BLOG, FACS		NO NAICS DESCRIPTION SPECIFIED	\$300.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of NAICS Requirement	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	At Extent Completed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCEDM00116	12/21/2007	01/16/2008	AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION THE	TRAINING/CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	PROVIDE FUNDING TO COVER THE TRADE SCHOOLS COSTS OF ICE LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ATTENDING THE 2008 AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION WATER CONFERENCE IN GRAPEVINE, TX. THE CONFERENCE DATES ARE 11/11/08 - 11/18/08.	TECHNICAL AND	\$4,260.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCSENS08P0064	12/21/2007	01/25/2008	GOLT DEFENSE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	MAGAZINES, COLT M4 30 ROUND	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$18,075.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCRCNT004P03	12/26/2007	12/31/2008	INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ADP SERVICES INCORPORATED THE	ADP SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCRC07P00175	12/27/2007	12/31/2007	CHOICE PHONE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$2,398.35	\$1,803.15	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCENV08P00028	12/28/2007	12/28/2007	PACIFIC RIM BUSINESS CENTRE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	LEASE-RENT OF OVERFLOW PARKING FACILITIES	PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES	\$900.00	\$900.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCE408P00002	11/06/2007	12/10/2007	SMITHS DETECTION INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	X-RAY MACHINES	OTHER "MEASURING" AND CONTROLLING DEVICE	\$14,427.89	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE408P00005	10/19/2007	03/31/2008	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA ONLY ADDITIONAL GUARD SERVICES.	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$0.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE408P00008	10/25/2007	03/31/2008	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$0.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSCCE408P00161	10/25/2007	03/31/2008	SECURITY CONSULTANTS GROUP INC	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES IN NORTH CAROLINA	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$0.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation Base and Options Value	Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSC00708FF00119	10/19/2007	09/30/2008	EXPLOSIVE COUNTERMEASURES INTE	GUARD SERVICES	EXPLOSIVE DETENTION DOG TEAM SERVICE	ENGINEERING SERVICES	\$0.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSC00708FF00119	10/19/2007	09/30/2008	EXPLOSIVE COUNTERMEASURES INTE	GUARD SERVICES	EXPLOSIVE DETENTION DOG TEAM SERVICE	ENGINEERING SERVICES	\$229,600.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSC00707770024	11/16/2007	10/31/2008	TARHEEL SPECIALTIES, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	ADDITIONAL SERVICES: DOG DETENTION DOG TEAM SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND	-\$10.41	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	URGENCY	DELIVERY ORDER
HSC007077700317	01/25/2007	02/28/2007	GUARDIAN PROTECTIVE SERVICES, I	INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT	NEW DOG DETENTION DOG TEAM SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND	\$15,698.00	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSC007077700350	12/06/2007	04/03/2007	MONTEL, INC	MISC FURNITURE & FIXTURES	NYLON HOLSTER FABRICATED METAL PRODUCT AND PEPPER MANUFACTURING SPRAY	MANUFACTURING	\$23,712.71	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSC007077700703	05/11/2007	05/16/2007	PDQ PRECISION INC	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	WEAPONS CLEANING PRODUCTS	OTHER COMMERCIAL AND SERVICE INDUSTRY MACHINERY MANUFACTURING	\$15,500.42	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSC007077700374	02/06/2007	04/09/2007	AMMUNITION ACCESSORIES	AMMUNITION THROUGH 30 MM	OPERATION AND SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION TRAINING	MANUFACTURING	\$17,862.37	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSC007077700377	02/12/2007	04/10/2007	AMMUNITION ACCESSORIES	AMMUNITION THROUGH 30 MM	OPERATIONS AND SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION TRAINING	MANUFACTURING	\$6,673.86	NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY ORDER	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER
HSC007077700004	03/23/2007	09/30/2007	BSALB4B JOINT VENTURE	GUARD SERVICES	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARDS AND	\$127,824.15	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HST1P03MFD0001	01/09/2007	01/21/2007	ARES GROUP INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	ARMED GUARD SERVICES, MONITORING AND GATHER RD	SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$347,607.72	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSC00706000006	04/04/2007	06/30/2007	DTM CORPORATION	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$765,248.88	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSS011P02M00002	04/18/2007	09/30/2007	DTM CORPORATION	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$0.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSS011P02M00002	05/11/2007	09/30/2007	DTM CORPORATION	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$209,331.69	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSS011P02M00002	05/29/2007	09/30/2007	DTM CORPORATION	GUARD SERVICES	SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	SYSTEMS (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS)	\$237,503.65	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DEFINITIVE CONTRACT
HSC007077700060	03/28/2007	11/30/2007	BRYAN COUNTY OF	FACILITIES OPERATIONS SUPPORT SVCS	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	NO NAICS DESCRIPTION	\$1,200.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSC007077700101	03/02/2007	03/04/2008	AHTNA TECHNICAL SERVICES INCORPORATED	FOOD SERVICES	FACILITIES MAINTENANCE AND FOOD SERVICE	SUPPORT SERVICES	\$59,688.63	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE	DELIVERY ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

FID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	Extent Competed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP06P01088	03/26/2007	03/31/2007	THE SOURCE INCORPORATED	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES	JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR THE SAC SAN JUAN AIRPORT, RAC POMEY AND RAC MAYAGUEZ OFFICE FOR AN ESTIMATED 53,434 SQ. FT. JANITORIAL SERVICES WILL BE PROVIDED BY NISHA FROM 01 OCTOBER 2005 - 30 SEPTEMBER 2006. FFMS-G514 SHOWS FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE AND APPROVED IN THE AMOUNT OF \$359,801.16.	\$12,679.30	\$12,679.30	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	DIRECTED TO JMWOD NONPROFIT AGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP06P01088	03/21/2007	06/30/2007	THE SOURCE INCORPORATED	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES	JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR THE SAC SAN JUAN AIRPORT, RAC POMEY AND RAC MAYAGUEZ OFFICE FOR AN ESTIMATED 53,434 SQ. FT. JANITORIAL SERVICES WILL BE PROVIDED BY NISHA FROM 01 OCTOBER 2005 - 30 SEPTEMBER 2006. FFMS-G514 SHOWS FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE AND APPROVED IN THE AMOUNT OF \$359,801.16.	\$106,339.65	\$106,339.65	NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMPETITION	DIRECTED TO JMWOD NONPROFIT AGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P0641	01/27/2007	02/27/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705) 1443894	PRISON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$5,751.72	\$5,751.72	NOT AVAILABLE FOR UNCOR COMPETITION		PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01029	05/10/2007	07/10/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705) 1515238	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$5,960.00	\$5,960.00	NOT AVAILABLE FOR UNCOR COMPETITION		PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extant Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07F001064	05/17/2007	07/02/2007	IMAGEPERT INCORPORATED	OFFICE DEVICES, REPLACEMENT OF AND ACCESSORIES	OTHER MEASURING AND MOTION TABLE CONTROLLING DEVICE	\$5,218.84	\$5,218.84	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F00044	04/19/2007	04/18/2007	SUBLETTE COUNTY OF	GUARD SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$2,700.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F00587	01/09/2007	02/28/2007	FEDERAL INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (97061443765)	PRISON OFFICE FURNITURE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE NEW SUPERVISORY OFFICES.	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$3,140.28	\$3,140.28	NOT COMPETED	UNCOR	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F00745	02/28/2007	03/08/2007	1000 K LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	MISC SERVICE & CONFERENCE SPACE FOR ICE TRAINING PURPOSES.	HOTELS (EXCEPT CASINOS) AND MOTELS	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F00745	04/25/2007	05/28/2007	1000 K LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	MISC SERVICE & CONFERENCE SPACE FOR ICE TRAINING PURPOSES.	HOTELS (EXCEPT CASINOS) AND MOTELS	\$450.00	\$450.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F001045	05/14/2007	06/14/2007	VN INCORPORATED	PRODUCTS MISCELLANEOUS PRINTED MATTER	THE PURPOSE OF OTHER SERVICES RELATED TO THIS PURCHASE IS TO ADVERTISING	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F00110	03/16/2007	03/01/2007	LIBERTY CENTER VENTURE (8746)	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$2,080.00	\$2,080.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F00112	01/25/2007	05/30/2007	FRONT STREET PARKING ASSOCIATES, LLM	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$15,800.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F00130	02/06/2007	08/30/2007	SATELITES DE PUERTO RICO LIMITED	PHONOGRAPH RADIO & TV-HOME TYPE	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$9,082.08	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F00131	05/03/2007	09/30/2007	STANDARD CORPORATION	PARKING LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$7,200.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F00131	05/03/2007	09/30/2007	STANDARD CORPORATION	PARKING LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07F00148	01/12/2007	09/30/2007	GUAMANI SCHOOLS INCORPORATED	TUITION/REGIMENS FEES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$2,990.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

RFP	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	NAICS Description Requirement	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07P00153	01/12/2007	09/30/2007	CANON INCORPORATED	USAL LEASE-RENT OF OFFICE MACHINES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$3,211.08	\$1,915.08	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00173	01/25/2007	09/30/2007	EURO TRANSLATIONS INCORPORATED	ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSLATION-SIGN LANGUAG	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00196	01/11/2007	09/30/2007	GONZALEZ LUJAN ADMIN	SVC'S/TRANSLATION-SIGN LANGUAG	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$6,000.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00390	01/04/2007	09/30/2007	ENSCO INCORPORATED	CARIBBEAN FUEL OILS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$6,703.50	\$6,703.50	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00581	01/05/2007	01/07/2008	WHATCOM PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT	COUNTY MISCELLANEOUS AND WEAPONS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$5,678.11	\$5,678.11	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00631	01/24/2007	02/28/2007	THE PALMAS ACADEMY INCORPORATED	PHOTOGRAPHIC ED & ACCESSORIES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$4,156.08	\$4,156.08	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00642	01/27/2007	09/30/2007	COMBATANT COMMAND INTEROPERABILITY PROGRAM OFFICE	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00654	01/30/2007	09/30/2007	RELYCO INCORPORATED	SALES MISCELLANEOUS OFFICE MACHINES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$8,700.00	\$8,700.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00752	02/26/2007	09/30/2007	MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP OF	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$4,125.00	\$4,125.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00808	02/29/2007	09/30/2007	THE PALMAS ACADEMY INCORPORATED	OTHER MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$10,020.00	\$10,020.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00808	04/23/2007	09/30/2008	THE PALMAS ACADEMY INCORPORATED	OTHER MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$10,020.00	\$10,020.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00823	04/06/2007	09/30/2007	EQUITY RESIDENTIAL LODGING HOTEL	LODGING HOTEL	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$4,142.00	\$4,142.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00835	04/18/2007	09/30/2007	AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION	LEASE-RENT OF CONF SPACE & FAC	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$3,156.00	\$3,156.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00841	04/19/2007	04/30/2008	ENVIRON CONTROL INCORPORATED	PESTICIDES SUPPORT SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$6,960.00	\$6,960.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00846	04/20/2007	04/30/2008	NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION	FIRE MISC ALARM SEC SYSTEMS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$1,999.00	\$1,999.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00850	04/23/2007	06/22/2007	DAVIDSON COMPANY	HOTEL OTHER MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$23,517.00	\$23,517.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00860	05/01/2007	09/30/2007	OBYSSSEA STEVENBORING INCORPORATED	MISCELLANEOUS VESSELS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	DESCRIPTION \$3,600.00	\$3,600.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE ORDER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	NAICS Description Requirement	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Excess Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCEOP07P0099	04/03/2007	09/30/2007	ADCOX CHEVROLET COMPANY INCORPORATED	HERB MAINT-REP VEHICLES-TRAILERS	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$7,214.40	\$7,214.40	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01065	05/17/2007	09/30/2008	CARIBBEAN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS INCORPORATED	TUITION/REGIMEMB FEES	TUITION FEE FOR THREE (3) DEPENDENTS STUDENTS FOR SY 2007-2008	AND \$25,731.00	\$25,731.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01069	05/18/2007	09/30/2008	CARIBBEAN SCHOOL INCORPORATED	TUITION/REGIMEMB FEES	SCHOOL TUITION FOR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO PURETO RICO FOR SY 2007-2008	AND \$2,362.50	\$2,362.50	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01071	05/18/2007	09/25/2007	ARANARK SERVICES SET KIT & OUTFIT INCORPORATED (4232)	FOOD PREP & SERV	PROPOSED EVENT DATE WED 9/26/07 11:00 - 3:00 AWARDS BANQUET - ABILITY TO GIVE MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE WITH ARANARK TO MOVE UP EVENT DATE - LOCAL POC STACY 813-367-4631 DUNS NUMBER: 04-3956572	SERVICE \$3,192.00	\$3,192.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P01081	06/23/2007	07/27/2007	PANACON	AUDIOVISUAL SERVICES	NATIONAL SECURITY CONFERENCE JULY 23-27, 2007	HOTELS (EXCEPT CASINO HOTELS) AND MOTELS	\$23,143.39	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00034	01/22/2007	09/30/2007	BUSINESS DELIVERY SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	COURIER MESSENGER SERVICES	CONTRIBUTION FOR MAIL SERVICE TO COURIER SERVICE TO DELIVERY TO FINANCE MAIL DUNS 763596729	NAICS SPECIFIED	\$10,658.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCEOP07P00036	01/22/2007	09/30/2007	CARIBBEAN SCHOOL INCORPORATED	SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING (CLE)	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$4,960.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PRD	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description Requirement	of NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCED077P00037	04/13/2007	09/30/2007	A AMERICAN HIGH TECH REPORTING INCORPORATED	TRANSCRIPTION AND SERVICES	RENEWAL OF HSCED06-P-01400 FOR FY 2007. TRANSCRIPTION SERVICES FOR OPR CASE SUPPORT. SERVICE PERIOD 10/01/06 - 9/30/2007.	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCED077P00061	01/24/2007	09/30/2007	AMERICAN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING INCORPORATED	MAINT-REP MEDICAL-DENTAL VET EQ	CONTINUATION OF SERVICE HSCED06P0002. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR X-RAY INSPECTION SYSTEM. VENDORS DUNN 011767763, POC CYNTHIA HARLOW 978-282-8700. SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY OF FY07 FUNDING (CLE)	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$320.00	\$320.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCED077P00087	02/09/2007	03/24/2007	ALLIANT TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED (7464)	AMMUNITION, OVER 125 MM	38 SPECIAL AMMUNITION	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$25,985.26	\$25,985.26	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCED077P00840	03/26/2007	04/20/2007	WV III OXFORD REAL ESTATE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	DTIC LEASE RENT (CONF SPACE & FAC)	CONFERENCE FOR CENTER BUILDING	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$15,962.00	\$15,962.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCED077P01012	05/08/2007	06/22/2007	WILSONS GUN SHOP INCORPORATED	INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT	SCATTERGUN REAR SIGHT W/ TRITUM RING	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$20,510.15	\$20,510.15	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCED077P01073	05/21/2007	07/09/2007	REMINGTON COMPANY INCORPORATED (0635)	ARMS MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	VARIOUS WEAPONS REPAIR PARTS FOR SHOTGUN	SMALL MANUFACTURING	\$25,076.66	\$25,076.66	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCED077J00410	03/15/2007	05/31/2007	ACQUISITION SOLUTIONS INC	MGT SVCS/CONTRACT PROCUREMENT SUP	MGMT SVCS/CONTRACT & PROCUREMENT SERVICES	ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL CONSULTING	\$96,923.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE BPA CALL
HSCED077P00847	01/29/2007	08/30/2007	COLONIAL PARKING INCORPORATED (8818)	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	PARKING FOR HOV EMPLOYEES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$2,892.78	\$2,892.78	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCED077P00751	03/01/2007	09/30/2007	INTERPARK HOLDINGS INCORPORATED	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	PARKING SPACES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$17,850.00	\$17,850.00	NOT COMPLETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	of NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCCEOP07P00856	02/28/2007	03/30/2007	VINOY INVESTMENTS LIMITED PARTNERSHIP (0336)	LOGGING HOTEL/MOTEL	HOTEL SPACE FOR AGENTS OPERATION WAGON TRAIN	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$4,270.00	\$4,270.00	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCEOP07P01047	05/15/2007	05/25/2007	WX III OXFORD DTC REAL ESTATE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	LOGGING HOTEL/MOTEL	LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE	HOTELS (EXCEPT HOTELS) AND MOTELS	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCECA07P00096	05/24/2007	09/30/2007	BISMARCK MANDAN SECURITY INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICES	TEMPORARY GARD SERVICE	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	\$52,051.27	\$52,051.27	NOT COMPETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCCEG07P00041	02/05/2007	09/30/2007	AMERICAN FIREARMS SCHOOL	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	FIREARM RANGE SERVICES	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$16,299.96	\$16,299.96	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCETC08P00013	10/01/2007	06/30/2008	JUSTICE NORTH CAROLINA DEPT	OTHER ADP TELECOMMUNICATIONS SVCS	& DATA LINKS TO NO SB, TIONS: ASAC CHARLOTTE, NC; TERMINAL ID (TID); AUCS1; CHARLOTTE, TID# ICE; WILMINGTON, NC IDAUSC; CARY NC TID# RAL. REF. RENEW PO. HSCCEOP-07-P00182	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$0.00	\$68,400.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER
HSCETC08P00013	11/08/2007	06/30/2008	JUSTICE NORTH CAROLINA DEPT	OTHER ADP TELECOMMUNICATIONS SVCS	& DATA LINKS TO NO SB, TIONS: ASAC CHARLOTTE, NC; TERMINAL ID (TID); AUCS1; CHARLOTTE, TID# ICE; WILMINGTON, NC IDAUSC; CARY NC TID# RAL. REF. RENEW PO. HSCCEOP-07-P00182	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$10,800.00	\$0.00	NOT COMPETED	ONLY SOURCE OTHER	ONE PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description of Requirement	NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Competed	Reason Competed	Not Award Type
HSCECR08P0007	12/06/2007	09/30/2008	EXTELL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	LEASE-RENT PARKING FACILITIES	OF CONTINUE LEASE SEVEN (7) PARKING SPACES TO GOVERNMENT VEHICLES IN PROVIDENCE, RI PERIOD COVERED 10/01/07 TO 09/30/08 FY-07 DOC # HSCEOR07P00816. "SUBJECT TO FY-08 AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS (SAF) FOR EDNA McDONALD 617-585-1635	LESSORS OF OTHER REAL ESTATE PROPERTY	\$11,025.00	\$11,025.00	NOT COMPETED	PUBLIC INTEREST	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECR08P0034	12/19/2007	12/19/2008	TIFT RICHARD T	COURIER MESSENGER SERVICES	AND THIS VENDOR HAS NO SECURITY CLEARANCES. THIS VENDOR WOULD BE MORE COST EFFECTIVE TO THE GOVT W/OUT THIS SERV. IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS & DETANEE WOULD NOT BE DEL. BETWEEN AGENCY OFFICES AND BUILDINGS IN A TIMELY MANNER.	NO NAICS SPECIFIED	\$2,640.00	\$2,640.00	NOT COMPETED	UNIQUE SOURCE	PURCHASE ORDER

Sole Source contracts executed by ICE in 2007

PIID	Date Signed	Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product or Service Description	Description Requirement	of NAICS Description	Action Obligation	Base and Options Value	All Extent Completed	Reason Completed	Not Award Type
HSCECR08P00035	12/13/2007	06/03/2008	BODY COLLISION CENTER	MAINT-REP VEHICLES-TRAILERS-CYC	OF VEHICLE INVOLVED IN COLLISION & SUSTAINED MECH DAMAGE & REPAIRABLE FRONT END BODY DAMAGE.IT IS A FAIRLY NEW VEH WITH LOW MILEAGE OF 14000 & MORE COST EFFECTIVE TO MAKE REPAIRS.IT WOULD HELP ALLEVATE SHORTAGE OF PROBLEM VEHICLES	WASINO NAICS DESCRIPTION NO. NAICS SPECIFIED	\$7,067.80	\$7,067.80	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
HSCECR08P00033	12/10/2007	12/10/2007	STEWART STEVENSON PRODUCTS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	AND GENERATORS SETS POWER/GENERATOR ELECT	THE ELECTRONIC MODULE HAS EXPERIENCED AN INTERNAL FAILURE WHICH REQUIRES IMMEDIATE REPAIRS BEFORE THE BUS CAN BE OPERATIONAL. ICE DRO BLUEBIRD BUS, FLEET # T-1002.	NAICS DESCRIPTION NO. NAICS SPECIFIED	\$2,971.38	\$2,971.38	NOT COMPLETED	URGENCY	PURCHASE ORDER
TOTAL							\$163,081,701.39	\$235,632,004.79			

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CONTRACT#	ORIGIN	VENDOR NAME	CONTRACT AMT	DESCRIPTION	PSIC CODE	AWARD DATE	START DATE	END DATE	AWARD TYPE
NSIC-02-01-00018	NSIC-02-01-00018	CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT OF AMERICA	\$15,393,226.25	Guard Services for August and September 2009	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00019	NSIC-02-01-00019	GUARD SERVICES FOR SAN PEDRO PROFESSIONAL CENTER	\$1,822,925.10	Guard Services for San Pedro Professional Center	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00020	NSIC-02-01-00020	GUARD SERVICES FOR STATE OF HAWAII EXCLUDING METROPOLITAN PRISON	\$1,822,925.10	Guard Services for State of Hawaii Excluding Metropolitan Prison	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00021	NSIC-02-01-00021	GUARD SERVICES FOR UTAH (DRUG TRADING)	\$1,122,455.43	Guard Services for Utah (Drug Trading)	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00022	NSIC-02-01-00022	GUARD SERVICES FOR UTAH (GENERAL)	\$1,122,455.43	Guard Services for Utah (General)	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00023	NSIC-02-01-00023	GUARD SERVICES FOR UTAH (PT 2885 FLYING)	\$1,122,455.43	Guard Services for Utah (PT 2885 Flying)	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00024	NSIC-02-01-00024	HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIRED FOR TESTING AND PLOTTING	\$103	HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIRED FOR TESTING AND PLOTTING	5103	02/26/2009	02/26/2009	02/26/2009	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00025	NSIC-02-01-00025	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00026	NSIC-02-01-00026	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00027	NSIC-02-01-00027	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00028	NSIC-02-01-00028	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00029	NSIC-02-01-00029	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00030	NSIC-02-01-00030	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00031	NSIC-02-01-00031	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00032	NSIC-02-01-00032	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00033	NSIC-02-01-00033	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00034	NSIC-02-01-00034	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00035	NSIC-02-01-00035	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00036	NSIC-02-01-00036	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00037	NSIC-02-01-00037	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00038	NSIC-02-01-00038	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00039	NSIC-02-01-00039	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00040	NSIC-02-01-00040	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00041	NSIC-02-01-00041	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00042	NSIC-02-01-00042	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00043	NSIC-02-01-00043	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00044	NSIC-02-01-00044	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00045	NSIC-02-01-00045	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00046	NSIC-02-01-00046	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00047	NSIC-02-01-00047	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00048	NSIC-02-01-00048	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00049	NSIC-02-01-00049	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00050	NSIC-02-01-00050	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00051	NSIC-02-01-00051	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00052	NSIC-02-01-00052	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00053	NSIC-02-01-00053	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00054	NSIC-02-01-00054	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00055	NSIC-02-01-00055	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00056	NSIC-02-01-00056	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00057	NSIC-02-01-00057	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00058	NSIC-02-01-00058	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00059	NSIC-02-01-00059	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00060	NSIC-02-01-00060	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00061	NSIC-02-01-00061	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00062	NSIC-02-01-00062	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00063	NSIC-02-01-00063	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00064	NSIC-02-01-00064	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00065	NSIC-02-01-00065	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00066	NSIC-02-01-00066	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00067	NSIC-02-01-00067	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00068	NSIC-02-01-00068	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00069	NSIC-02-01-00069	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00070	NSIC-02-01-00070	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00071	NSIC-02-01-00071	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00072	NSIC-02-01-00072	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00073	NSIC-02-01-00073	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00074	NSIC-02-01-00074	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00075	NSIC-02-01-00075	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00076	NSIC-02-01-00076	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00077	NSIC-02-01-00077	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00078	NSIC-02-01-00078	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00079	NSIC-02-01-00079	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00080	NSIC-02-01-00080	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00081	NSIC-02-01-00081	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00082	NSIC-02-01-00082	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00083	NSIC-02-01-00083	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00084	NSIC-02-01-00084	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00085	NSIC-02-01-00085	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00086	NSIC-02-01-00086	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00087	NSIC-02-01-00087	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00088	NSIC-02-01-00088	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00089	NSIC-02-01-00089	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00090	NSIC-02-01-00090	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00091	NSIC-02-01-00091	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00092	NSIC-02-01-00092	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00093	NSIC-02-01-00093	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00094	NSIC-02-01-00094	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00095	NSIC-02-01-00095	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00096	NSIC-02-01-00096	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00097	NSIC-02-01-00097	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011	Delivery / Task Order
NSIC-02-01-00098	NSIC-02-01-00098	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	\$1,725,834.38	CE INVESTIGATIONS EXECUTIVE INFORMATION MODIFICATION	8459	08/19/2009	08/19/2009	09/01/2011</	

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ICE Worked Performed Outside of the United States in 2007

PIID	Contractor Name	Product or Service Description	NAICS Description	Description of Requirement	Place of Performance Name	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date
HSCEOP07F00754	ORION ELECTRONICS LIMITED	FIRE CONT EQ EXCEPT AIRBORNE	SEARCH, DETECTION, NAVIGATION, GUIDANCE, AERONAUTICAL AND INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING	START GUARDIAN TRACKING UNITS NECESSARY FOR ONGOING INVESTIGATIVE CASES THE DELIVERY ORDER IS [DUDEA-ICE 07-D-0010]	CANADA	\$5,955.00	\$5,955.00	9/23/2007	6/22/2007
HSCEOP07F00837	ORION ELECTRONICS LIMITED	MISCELLANEOUS VEHICULAR COMPONENTS	SEARCH, DETECTION, NAVIGATION, GUIDANCE, AERONAUTICAL AND INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING	PURCHASE ORDER TO REQUEST GPS VEHICLE TRACKING UNIT FROM SOLE SOURCE VENDOR - COBHAM TRACKING & LOCATING LTD. DBA. ORION ELECTRONICS. DEFA CONTRACT # D.JDEA-05-C-10023. CONTRACT POC: CONNIE JONES. 202-307-7804	CANADA	\$5,955.00	\$5,955.00	6/20/2007	7/20/2007
HSCEOP07F00852	ORION ELECTRONICS LIMITED	TRAFFIC AND TRANSIT SIGNAL SYSTEMS	SEARCH, DETECTION, NAVIGATION, GUIDANCE, AERONAUTICAL AND INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING	PO TO REQUEST EQUIP. TO TRACK VEHICLES OR PKGS USED TO TRANSPORT DRUGS/MONEY FOR OCDETF INV.; VENDOR DEFA CONTR D.JDEA-05-C-0023. ORIAN-COBHAM TRACKING & LOCATING LTD. 90 SANFORD DR, WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA B0N 2T0. POC CONNIE JONES 202-307-7804	CANADA	\$7,442.00	\$7,442.00	6/22/2007	7/21/2007
HSCEOP07F01317	EGAN TEAMBOARD, INC.	OFFICE FURNITURE	OFFICE FURNITURE (EXCEPT WOOD) MANUFACTURING	WALL BOARDS FOR PRESENTATIONS AND BRIEFINGS	CANADA	\$3,914.00	\$3,914.00	9/7/2007	10/7/2007
HSCEOP07F01330	ORION ELECTRONICS LIMITED	MSC ELECT & ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	SEARCH, DETECTION, NAVIGATION, GUIDANCE, AERONAUTICAL AND INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING	TRACKING DEVICE FOR CASE INVESTIGATIONS	CANADA	\$9,163.00	\$9,163.00	9/10/2007	10/6/2007
HSCEOP07F00190	MARSH CANADA LIMITED/MARSH CANADA LIMITEE	NON-GOVERNMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS		VEHICLE INSURANCE	CANADA	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	11/18/2007	9/30/2007
HSCEOP07F00190	MARSH CANADA LIMITED/MARSH CANADA LIMITEE	NON-GOVERNMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS		VEHICLE INSURANCE	CANADA	\$0.00	\$0.00	9/26/2007	9/30/2008
HSCEOP07F00873	AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN INC	LEASE-RENT OF ALL OTH NON-BLDG FACs	INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	TRAINING SERVICES	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	\$31,637.00	\$31,637.00	4/26/2007	5/4/2007

ICE Worked Performed Outside of the United States in 2007

HSCEOP07P 00984	SKYWAVE MOBILE COMMUNICATIO NS INC	TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MGMT SVCS	SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS	TERMINAL ACTIVATION, TERMINAL MESSAGING AND ENGINEERING SERVICES.	CANADA	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	5/1/2007	4/30/2008
HSCEOP07P 01048	AUTORIDAD DE LOS PUERTOS	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES		RENEWAL OF LEASE FOR SIXTY (60) ACCESS CARDS FOR THE LUIS MUNOZ MARIN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT PARKING.	PERU	\$14,400.00	\$14,400.00	5/15/2007	9/30/2007
HSCEOP07P 01065	Caribbean Consolidated School, INC.	TUITION/REG/MEMB FEES	ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	TUITION FEE FOR THREE (3) DEPENDENTS STUDENTS FOR SY 2007-2008	PERU	\$25,731.00	\$25,731.00	5/17/2007	9/30/2008
HSCEOP07P 01069	CARIBBEAN SCHOOL INC	TUITION/REG/MEMB FEES	ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	SCHOOL TUITION FOR DEPENDENT OF OI PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO PUERTO RICO FOR SY 2007-2008	PERU	\$2,363.00	\$2,363.00	5/18/2007	9/30/2008
HSCEOP07P 01136	BALDWIN SCHOOL OF PUERTO RICO INC. THE	TUITION/REG/MEMB FEES	ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	TUITION FEE FOR ONE (1) DEPENDENT STUDENT FOR SY 2007-2008.	PERU	\$12,301.00	\$12,301.00	6/12/2007	9/30/2007
HSCEOP07P 01137	SOUTHWEST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY INC	TUITION/REG/MEMB FEES	ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	TUITION FEE FOR ONE (1) DEPENDENT STUDENT FOR FY 2007 - 2008	PERU	\$5,600.00	\$5,600.00	6/13/2007	9/30/2008
HSCEOP07P 01371	AMERICAN ACADEMY, INC	TUITION/REG/MEMB FEES		TUITION FEE	PERU	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	8/6/2007	9/30/2007
HSCEOP07P 01617	HENDERSON, RONALD W	MACHINE TOOLS, PORTABLE		EMERGENCY EXPENDITURE OF EXISTING FUNDS AFTER THE FACT DUE TO EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES, TO SUPPORT SEIZURE OF APPROXIMATELY NINETY MILLION DOLLARS IN CALI, COLOMBIA.	COLUMBIA	\$7,495.00	\$7,495.00	9/13/2007	9/13/2007
TOTALS						\$172,456.00	\$169,456.00		

Detention

QUESTION: Earlier this month ICE settled a lawsuit filed on behalf of two immigrants who were forcibly drugged with powerful sedatives during their deportations, even though neither had shown proclivities for violent behavior or had any history of mental illness. One of the deportees was even an ordained minister claiming asylum from religious persecution. Although the government did not admit any wrongdoing, ICE paid one plaintiff \$50,000 and the other \$5,000. Please explain how you have changed ICE policies regarding the use of sedatives during deportation. What disciplinary measures have been taken against the agents who drugged these individuals?

ANSWER: ICE amended its Medical Escort Policy on January 9, 2008 to provide that DRO field offices may no longer request a medical escort from the Division of Immigration Health Services in order to administer involuntary sedation to facilitate an alien's removal without a Federal District Court Order.

In seeking District Court authorization to involuntarily sedate an alien for purposes of removal, the Government will ask the court to find that involuntary administration of the particular drug(s) to the particular alien is both necessary to effectuate the removal and medically appropriate. In support of its application for the court order, the Government will offer evidence that the alien has a history of exercising physical resistance to being removed, or that the alien presents, or will likely present, a danger to himself or herself, or to others during the removal process. The Government will also present evidence from a medical doctor that the administration of the particular drug(s) to the specific alien is medically appropriate. In such a proceeding, the Government will recommend that the Court appoint counsel for the alien, where the alien is not represented by counsel and is unable to retain counsel on his or her own.

With respect to the case described, disciplinary measures were not taken against any Immigration officers or agents. The sedatives were administered by medical professionals contracted as medical escorts through the Division of Immigration Health Services, not Immigration officers or agents, and were in accordance with the policy in effect at the time.

QUESTION: In the 2008 Appropriations Act, Congress agreed with ICE's proposal to consolidate the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) in the headquarters management budget of ICE, and also provided an \$8,000,000 (20%) increase for the program. Please update the Committee on efforts to expand ICE's detention compliance efforts, including progress made implementing a third-party compliance audit program. Please provide the results of all compliance reviews, by detention facility, conducted in 2006, 2007, and 2008, specifically noting where reviews were conducted by third parties.

ANSWER: In order to improve and expand ICE's detention compliance efforts, the ICE Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) created the Detention Facility Inspections Group (DFIG) in February 2006. Since its creation, the DFIG has conducted 27 independent inspections of ICE's detention facilities. The 2008 Appropriations Act provides ICE with \$8 million in additional funding to increase OPR's ability to ensure the integrity of ICE's workforce and increase OPR's detention facility compliance program. In FY 2008, ICE OPR will utilize \$7 million to increase OPR's staffing dedicated to investigating criminal allegations of misconduct involving employees of ICE and CBP, and \$1 million will be utilized to increase OPR's detention facility compliance program.

ICE has now enhanced the annual detention facility inspection process by implementing a two-part detention compliance program managed by ICE Detention and Removal Operations. The program includes a contracted annual inspection component and a contracted daily onsite compliance verification component. Under these contracts, Creative Corrections LLC personnel will conduct all annual reviews and The Nakamoto Group will place compliance reviewers in selected facilities on a daily basis to monitor both compliance with detention standards and quality of life issues. The two contractors provide ICE with subject matter experts experienced in

conducting independent quality assurance reviews, which will enhance compliance monitoring at all facilities utilized to house ICE detainees. In order to promote public awareness of ICE's Detention Facility Inspection Program, ICE will voluntarily report semi-annually on agency-wide compliance with ICE's National Detention Standards (NDS).

The table that follows provides the results of all compliance reviews, by detention facility, conducted in 2006, 2007 and 2008. Facility reviews that were completed by a third party are highlighted in gray and in italics. All reviews in 2008 will be done by a third party. Facilities that have blank ratings were either not utilized during that time period or became authorized very recently and will undergo a review in 2008.

Facility Name	06 Rating	07 Rating	08 Rating
ADA CO. JAIL		ACCEPTABLE	
ADAMS COUNTY JAIL		PENDING	
AGUADILLA SERV. PROC. CTR - ATL		ACCEPTABLE	
ALAMANCE CO. JAIL		ACCEPTABLE	
ALBANY COUNTY JAIL - BUF	SUPERIOR	SUPERIOR	
ALHAMBRA CITY JAIL - LOS	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
ALLEGANY CO. JAIL		GOOD	ACCEPTABLE
ALLEGHENY CO. JAIL - PHI	GOOD	PENDING	
ANCHORAGE JAIL COMPLEX (EAST) - SEA	GOOD	GOOD	
APACHE CO. JAIL - PHO	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
ARLINGTON CO ADULT DET. FAC. - WAS	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	
AROOSTOOK CO. JAIL - BOS	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
ATLANTA CITY DET. CTR - ATL	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
BANNOCK CO. JAIL - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
BARNSTABLE CO. HOUSE OF CORR.		SUPERIOR	
BEDFORD CITY JAIL DAL	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
BEDFORD CO. JAIL - PHI	GOOD	PENDING	
BEDFORD HEIGHTS CITY JAIL - DET	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
BENTON CO. DET. CTR. - NOL	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
BENTON CO. JAIL - SEA	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
BERGEN CO. JAIL - NYC		ACCEPTABLE	
BERKS CO. PRISON - PHI	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE	
BERKSHIRE CO. JAIL & HOUSE OF CORR. - BOS	ACCEPTABLE		
BEXAR CO.	GOOD	DEFICIENT	
BINGHAM CO. JAIL - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
BLOUNT CO. JAIL - NOL	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
BOONE CO. DET. CTR - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
BOTTINEAU CO. JAIL - SPM	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
BOWIE CO. JAIL		ACCEPTABLE	
BRAZOS CO. JAIL - HOU	ACCEPTABLE		
BREWSTER CO. JAIL - ELP	ACCEPTABLE		
BRISTOL CO. JAIL - BOS	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE	
BROADVIEW HEIGHTS CITY JAIL		ACCEPTABLE	
BROADWATER CO. SHERR. OFC.	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
BROOKS CO. DET. CTR - SNA	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
BROOKS CO. DET. CTR.	ACCEPTABLE		
BROOME CO. CORR. FAC.		PENDING	
BROWARD TRANSITIONAL CTR. - MIA	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
BUFFALO FED. DET. CTR. (BATAVIA)- BUF	SUPERIOR	SUPERIOR	
BUTLER CO. JAIL	GOOD		
BUTLER CO. JAIL - CHI	GOOD	GOOD	
CALCASIEU PARISH COR. CTR. - NOL	DEFICIENT	DEFICIENT	
CALDWELL CO. DTE. CTR. - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
CALHOUN CO. JAIL - DET	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	
CAMBRIA CO. PRISON - PHI	GOOD	PENDING	
CANADIAN CO. JAIL - DAL	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
CANYON CO. JAIL- SLC		DEFICIENT	
CARBON CO. PRISON - PHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
CARROLL CO. DET. CTR. - BAL	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
CARVER CO. JAIL - SPM	SUPERIOR	DEFICIENT	
CASCADE CO. REG. DET. CTR.	ACCEPTABLE		PENDING
CASS CO. JAIL - SPM	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
CATAHOULA PARISH COR. CTR - NOL		ACCEPTABLE	
CATTARAUGUS CO. JAIL		ACCEPTABLE	

CAYUGA CO. JAIL - BUF	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE	
CCA SILVERDALE DET. FAC.	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
CENTRAL ARIZONA DET. CTR. - PHO	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
CENTRAL REG. JAIL - PHI	GOOD	GOOD	
CHARLESTON CO. DET. CTR. - ATL	GOOD	DEFICIENT	
CHASE CO. JAIL - CHI	GOOD	GOOD	
CHATHAM CO. DET. CTR. - ATL	SUPERIOR	DEFICIENT	
CHAUTAUQUA CO. JAIL - BUF		ACCEPTABLE	PENDING
CHAVES CO. ADULT DET. - ELP	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
CHELAN CO. REG. JUSTICE CTR. - SEA	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING
CHIPPEWA CO. CORR. FAC.		SUPERIOR	
CHRISTIAN CO. JAIL (KAN) - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
CITRUS CO. DET. FAC. - MIA		ACCEPTABLE	
CLARION CO. CORRECTIONS - PHI	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
CLAY CO. JAIL - MIA	ACCEPTABLE		
CLEARFIELD CO. JAIL - PHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
CLINTON CO. CORR. FAC. - PHI	GOOD	PENDING	
CLINTON COUNTY JAIL - BUF	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	
Cobb County Adult Detention Facility		ACCEPTABLE	
COCHISE CO. JAIL - PHO	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
COCONINO CO. DET. FAC.	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
COLLIER CO. SHERIFF OFC	ACCEPTABLE		
COLQUITT CO. JAIL - ATL	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
COLUMBIA CO. JAIL		ACCEPTABLE	
COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL - SEA	GOOD		PENDING
COMAL CO. DET. CTR. - SNA	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
CONCORDIA PARRISH CORR. CTR. - NOL	ACCEPTABLE		
CONEJOS CO. JAIL		ACCEPTABLE	
CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT FAC.	ACCEPTABLE		
CRANE CO. SHERIFF DEPT. - ELP	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
CULBERSON CO. JAIL - ELP		DEFICIENT	
CUMBERLAND CO. JAIL - BOS	SUPERIOR	GOOD	
DALE G. HAILE DET. CTR. - SLC	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
DANE CO. JAIL - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
DAVID L. MOSS - DAL	AT RISK	ACCEPTABLE	
DAVIDSON CO		ACCEPTABLE	
DAVIS CO. JAIL - SLC	ACCEPTABLE		
DEARBORN POLICE DEPT.	ACCEPTABLE		
DENVER CO. JAIL - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
DENVER CONTRACR DETENTION FAC. - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - SFR	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
DEPCOR		ACCEPTABLE	
DEWITT CO. JAIL - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
DODGE CO. DET. CTR. - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	
DONA ANA CO. DET. CTR. - ELP	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
DONALD WYATT DET. CTR. - BOS	GOOD	GOOD	
DORCHESTER DET. CTR. - BAL	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
DOUGLAS CO. DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
DOUGLAS CO. DET. CTR. - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
DOUGLAS CO. JAIL - SEA	ACCEPTABLE		
DOUGLAS CO. JAIL - SPM	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	
EASTERN REG. JAIL - PHI		ACCEPTABLE	
ECTOR CO. COR. CTR. - ELP	ACCEPTABLE	CANCELLED	
ECTOR COUNTY DET CENTER	ACCEPTABLE		PENDING
EDDY CO. DET. CTR.	ACCEPTABLE		
EL CENTRO SER. PROC. CTR. - SND	SUPERIOR	SUPERIOR	

EL PASO CO. DET. FAC. - ELP	ACCEPTABLE		
EL PASO CO. JUSTICE CTR. - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	<i>SUPERIOR</i>	
EL PASO CO. SHERIFF'S OFC. JAIL ANNEX DIV. -- ELP	ACCEPTABLE		
EL PASO SERVICE PROC. CTR. - ELP	SUPERIOR	PENDING	
ELGIN POLICE DEPT. - CHI	ACCEPTABLE		<i>PENDING</i>
ELIZABETH COR. FAC. - NEW	SUPERIOR	<i>ACCEPTABLE</i>	
ELOY DET. CTR.	DEFICIENT	ACCEPTABLE	
ERIE CO. HOLDING CTR. - BUF		ACCEPTABLE	
ERIE CO. PRISON - PHI	GOOD	GOOD	
ESCAMBIA CO. DET. CTR. - NOL	AT RISK		
ESSEX CO. HOUSE OF CORR.		ACCEPTABLE	
ETOWAH CO. JAIL - NOL	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
EULESS CITY JAIL - DAL	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
FAIRBANKS CORR. CTR - SEA	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
FARMERS BRANCH POLICE DEPT.		ACCEPTABLE	
FINNEY CO. JAIL - CHI	GOOD		
FLORENCE (FCC)	DEFICIENT	<i>ACCEPTABLE</i>	
FLORENCE SERV. PROC. CTR. - PHO	SUPERIOR	GOOD	
FLOYD CO. JAIL - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
FORSYTH CO. JAIL - ATL	DEFICIENT	DEFICIENT	
FRANKLIN CO. JAIL - (St. Albans)- BOS	GOOD	GOOD	
FRANKLIN CO. JAIL (MAINE) - BOS	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL - BUF	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL- BOS	SUPERIOR	GOOD	<i>PENDING</i>
FREDERICK CO		ACCEPTABLE	
FREMONT CO. JAIL - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
FRIO CO. JAIL - SNA	AT RISK	ACCEPTABLE	
GARFIELD CO. DET. CTR. - -DEN	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
GARVIN COUNTY DET. CTR. - DAL	ACCEPTABLE	<i>PENDING</i>	
GASTON CO. JAIL		ACCEPTABLE	
GENESEE CO. JAIL - BUF		ACCEPTABLE	<i>ACCEPTABLE</i>
GLADES CO. DET. CTR		ACCEPTABLE	
GLENDALE CITY JAIL		ACCEPTABLE	
Glenn E. Dyer Facility		ACCEPTABLE	
GOLDEN GROVE DET. CTR. - ATL	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
GRAHAM CO. JAIL - PHO	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
GRAND FORKS CO. CORR. CTR. - SPM	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
GRANT CO. JAIL - SEA	ACCEPTABLE		
GRANT CO. JAIL (POO) - SEA	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	<i>PENDING</i>
GRAYSON CO. DET. CTR (FEMALE FAC.) - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
GRAYSON CO. DET. CTR (MALE FAC.) - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
GREAT PLAINS CORR. FAC.	ACCEPTABLE		
GREENE COUNTY JAIL - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	<i>PENDING</i>	
GREGG COUNTY DETENTION CENTER		<i>PENDING</i>	
GRIMES CO. JAIL - HOU	ACCEPTABLE		
HALL CO. DET. CTR. - ATL	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
HAMILTON CO. JAIL - NOL	DEFICIENT	ACCEPTABLE	
HAMPTON ROADS REG. JAIL - WAS	GOOD		
HARDIN CO. COR. CTR. - SPM	GOOD	GOOD	
HARRIS CO. JAIL - ATL	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
HARTFORD COMMUNITY CORR. CTR.	GOOD	<i>PENDING</i>	
HERNANDO CO. JAIL		PENDING	<i>ACCEPTABLE</i>
HIGHLAND MOUNTAIN CORR. CTR.		GOOD	
HILL CO. DET. FAC. - DEN	GOOD	GOOD	
HOUSTON CONTRACT DET. FAC. - HOU	GOOD	SUPERIOR	<i>PENDING</i>
HOWARD CO. DET. CTR. - BAL	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	

HUDSON CO. JAIL - NEW	ACCEPTABLE	AT RISK	
HUDSPETH CO. JAIL - ELP	ACCEPTABLE		
JACKSON CO. ADULT JAIL - SEA	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
JEFFERSON CO. DET. CTR. - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
JEFFERSON CO. DET. CTR.	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE	
JEFFERSON CO. JAIL - BUF	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
JEFFERSON CO. JAIL - (HEL) - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
JEFFERSON CO. JAIL - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
JEFFERSON CO. JUSTICE CTR. - CHI		ACCEPTABLE	
JEFFERSON CO. LAW ENFORCEMENT CTR. - (KAS)- CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL - HOU	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE	
JENNINGS CITY JAIL - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
JOHNSTON CO. DET. CTR. - ATL	ACCEPTABLE		
JOSEPHINE CO. ADULT JAIL - SEA	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
KARNES CO. CORR. CTR.-SNA	GOOD	DEFICIENT	
KENOSHA CO. DET. CTR. (KCDC) - CHI	GOOD	GOOD	
KENOSHA CO. PRE-TRIAL FAC. - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
KENT CO. CORR. FAC. - DET	DEFICIENT	ACCEPTABLE	
KERN CO. SHERIFF'S OFC.	ACCEPTABLE		PENDING
KINNEY CO. DET. CTR.	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
KLAMATH COUNTY JAIL (POO) - SEA	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
KODIAK CITY JAIL - SEA	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
KROME SERV. PROC. CTR. - MIA	GOOD	GOOD	
LA PAZ CO. DET. FAC. - PHO	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
LA PAZ COUNTY DET. FAC. - PHO		DEFICIENT	
LA SALLE CO. REGIONAL	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE	
LACKAWANNA CO. PRISON - PHI	GOOD	GOOD	
LAFAYETTE STATE JAIL		DEFICIENT	PENDING
LANE CO. JAIL (POO) - SEA	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
LARAMIE CO. DET. CTR. - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
LAREDO. - SNA	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
LARIMER CO. DET. CTR. - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
LASALLE DET. FAC.		ACCEPTABLE	
LASALLE PARISH COR. CTR.		ACCEPTABLE	
LAWRENCE CO. CORRECTIONS - PHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING
LAWRENCE CO. JAIL - SPM	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
LEA CO. DET. CTR. - ELP			PENDING
LEHIGH CO. PRISON		ACCEPTABLE	
LEMON CREEK COR. CTR. - SEA	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
LEWIS & CLARK CO. DET. FAC.	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
LEWIS CO. JAIL		DEFICIENT	
LIMESTONE CO. DET. CTR. - SNA	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	
LINCOLN CO. DET. CTR. - CHI	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE	
LINN CO	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
LONOKE CITY JAIL - NOL		ACCEPTABLE	PENDING
LUBBOCK CO. JAIL - DAL	DEFICIENT	ACCEPTABLE	
LUNA CO. DET. FAC. - ELP	ACCEPTABLE		PENDING
MACOMB CO. SHER. DEPT. - DET	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
MADISON CO. JAIL - BUF		ACCEPTABLE	PENDING
MADISON CO. JAIL - SLC	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
MAHONING CO. JUSTICE CTR.		ACCEPTABLE	
MAPLE HEIGHTS CITY JAIL - DET	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
MARICOPA CO. 4TH AVE. JAIL- PHO	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
MARICOPA DURANGO - PHO	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
MARICOPA ESTRELLA - PHO	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	

MARICOPA LOWER BUCKEYE JAIL- PHO	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
MARION CO. DET. CTR.		PENDING	
MARION CO. JAIL		ACCEPTABLE	
MARION CO. JAIL - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
MAT-SU PRE - TRIAL FAC. - SEA	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
MCHENRY CO. JAIL - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	
MCKINLEY ADULT DET. CTR. - ELP			PENDING
MCLENNAN CO. JAIL - SNA		GOOD	PENDING
MEADE CO. JAIL - SPM	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
MECKLENBURG CO. JAIL (CEN FAC.) - ATL	GOOD	GOOD	
MECKLENBURG CO. JAIL- NORTH- ATL	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	
MERCER CO. JAIL	ACCEPTABLE		
MESA CO. DET. CTR. - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
MIDDLESEX CO. JAIL - NEW	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
MIDLAND CO. DET. CTR. - ELP	ACCEPTABLE		PENDING
MINI- CASSIA CRIM.JUS. CTR- DEN.		ACCEPTABLE	
MINNEHAHA CO. JAIL - SPM	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	
MIRA LOMA DET. CTR. - LOS	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
MISSISSIPPI CO. DET. CTR. - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
MISSOULA CO. DET. FAC. - DEN	GOOD	GOOD	
MOFFAT CO. DET. CTR. - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
MONMOUTH CO. JAIL - NYC		ACCEPTABLE	
MONROE CO. JAIL - BUF	GOOD	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE
MONROE CO. JAIL (MAIN). - DET	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
MONROE CO. JAIL - MIA	GOOD	DEFICIENT	
MONROE CO. JAIL (DORMOTORY) - DET	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
MONTEREY PARK CITY JAIL - LOS	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
MONTGOMERY CITY JAIL	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
MONTGOMERY CO JAIL		DEFICIENT	ACCEPTABLE
MONTGOMERY CO. JAIL - CHI	GOOD	DEFICIENT	
MONTGOMERY CO. PRISON	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
MORGAN CO. DET. CTR. - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
MORGAN CO. DET. FAC.	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
MOUNTRAIL CO. JAIL - SPM	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
N. LAS VEGAS DET. CTR. - LOS	DEFICIENT	DEFICIENT	
NASSAU CO. JAIL - MIA	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
NATRONA CO. DET.CTR. - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
NAVAJO COUNTY DET. FAC. - PHO	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
NAVARRO CO JAIL		AT RISK	
NEW HANOVER CO		ACCEPTABLE	
NEWTON CO. COR. CTR. - HOU			
NIAGARA CO. JAIL - BUF		SUPERIOR	PENDING
NOBLES CO. JAIL - SPM	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
NORFOLK CO. HOUSE OF CORR.		GOOD	
NORTH FORK CORR. FAC.	GOOD		
NORTH ROYALTON CITY JAIL		ACCEPTABLE	
NORTHERN OREGON COR. FAC. (POO) - SEA	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE	
NORTHERN REG. JAIL - PHI		ACCEPTABLE	
NORTHWEST DET. CTR. - SEA	SUPERIOR	GOOD	
Northwestern Reg. Adult Det. Center		PENDING	
ODESSA DETENTION CTR. - ELP	ACCEPTABLE		
OKANOGAN CO. CORR. - SEA	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING
OKLAHOMA CO. DET. CTR. - DAL	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
ONEIDA CO.		ACCEPTABLE	
ONONDAGA CO. JAIL - BUF	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
ONTARIO CO. JAIL		ACCEPTABLE	

ORANGE CO		ACCEPTABLE	
ORANGE CO. JAIL - CENTRAL BOOKING FAC. - MIA	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
ORIENT ROAD JAIL		ACCEPTABLE	PENDING
ORLEANS CO. JAIL - BUF	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
ORLEANS PARISH PRISON	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
OSBORN CORR. INSTITUTION- BOS	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE	
OSWEGO CO. CORR. FAC. - BUF	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
OTERO CO. PRISON FACILITY- ELP	GOOD	PENDING	
OZAUKEE CO. JAIL- CHI	ACCEPTABLE		
PALM BEACH CO. JAIL - MIA		ACCEPTABLE	
PAMUNKEY REG. JAIL - WAS	GOOD	GOOD	
PARK CO. JAIL - DEN	GOOD	GOOD	
PASADENA JAIL - LOS	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
PATRICK J. SULLIVAN JR. DET. FAC. - DEN		ACCEPTABLE	
PEARL RIVER CO. JUSTICE CTR. - NOL	ACCEPTABLE		
PECOS CRIMINAL JUSTICE CTR. - ELP	ACCEPTABLE		
PEMBINA CO. JAIL - SPM	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
PENNINGTON CO. JAIL - SPM	GOOD	GOOD	
PENOBSCOT CO. JAIL - BOS	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
PERRY CO. DET. CTR.	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	
PHELPS CO. JAIL - SPM	GOOD	GOOD	
PICKAWAY COUNTY JAIL	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
PIEDMONT REG. JAIL - WAS	SUPERIOR	SUPERIOR	
PIKE CO. COR. FAC. - PHI	SUPERIOR	SUPERIOR	GOOD
PINAL CO. JAIL		ACCEPTABLE	
PINE PRAIRIE COR. CTR. - NOL	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	
PINELLAS COUNTY JAIL - MIA	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
PISCATAQUIS CO. JAIL - BOS	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
PLATTE CO. DET. CTR (KAN) - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
PLATTE CO. DET. CTR - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
PLYMOUTH CO. HOUSE OF CORR. - BOS	GOOD	SUPERIOR	
POLK CO. JAIL - SPM	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
POLK COUNTY ADULT DET. FAC.	ACCEPTABLE	AT RISK	PENDING
POMONA CITY JAIL - LOS	DEFICIENT	DEFICIENT	PENDING
PORT ISABEL SER. PROC. CTR. - SNA	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING
POTTAWATTAMIE CO. JAIL - SPM	GOOD	GOOD	
POTTER CO. DET. FACILITY - DAL	DEFICIENT	PENDING	
PRINCE WILLIAM-MANASSAS REG. ADC		ACCEPTABLE	
PUEBLO CO. DET. CTR. - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
RAMSEY ADULT DET. CTR. - SPM	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
RANDALL CO. JAIL-DAL	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	PENDING
RAPPAHANNOCK REG. JAIL - WAS	GOOD	GOOD	
REEVES CO. SHERIFF'S DEPT. - ELP	ACCEPTABLE		
REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY- ELP	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
RENO CO. JAIL - CHI	GOOD		
RICE CO. LAW ENFORCEMENT CTR. - CHI	GOOD		PENDING
RIVERSIDE REG. JAIL - WAS	GOOD	GOOD	
ROCK ISLAND CO. JAIL - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
ROCKINGHAM CO. JAIL - BOS		GOOD	
ROCKINGHAM REGIONAL JAIL - WAS		ACCEPTABLE	PENDING
ROLLING PLAINS REG. DET CTR. - DAL	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	
ROSEAU CO. JAIL- SPM	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING
SACRAMENTO CO. JAIL - SFR		ACCEPTABLE	
SAGUACHE CO		AT RISK	
SALINE CO. JAIL		GOOD	PENDING
SALT LAKE CO. ADULT DET. FAC.	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	

SAN BERNARDINO CEN. DET. CTR. - LOS	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
SAN DIEGO COR FAC. - SND	DEFICIENT	SUPERIOR	
SAN JUAN GSA CTR. - ATL	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
SAN LUIS REGIONAL DET. CTR.		ACCEPTABLE	
SAN MIGUEL CO. DET. CTR. - ELP	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
SAN PEDRO SERV. PROC. CTR. - LOS	GOOD	AT RISK	
SANDOVAL CO. DET. CTR. - ELP	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
SANGAMON CO. JAIL - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
SANTA ANA CITY JAIL - LOS	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
SANTA CLARA MAIN JAIL - SFR	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
SANTA CRUZ CO. JAIL - PHO	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
SCOTT CO. JAIL	DEFICIENT	PENDING	
SEAL BEACH DEDT. CTR.		ACCEPTABLE	
SEBASTIEN CO. DET. CTR. - NOL	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
SEDGWICK CO. JAIL - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
SENECA CO. JAIL - DET	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
SEWARD CO. DET. CTR. (KAN) - CHI	ACCEPTABLE		PENDING
SHAWNEE CO. DEPT. OF COR. - (KAN) - CHI	GOOD	PENDING	
SHERBURNE CO. JAIL - SPM	SUPERIOR	DEFICIENT	
SHERIDAN CO. JAIL - DEN	DEFICIENT		
SNYDER CO. JAIL - PHI		GOOD	ACCEPTABLE
SOLOMON CITY JAIL - DET	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL JAIL - PHI	GOOD	GOOD	
SOUTH LOUISIANA CORR. CTR.	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	PENDING
SOUTH TEXAS DET. CTR. - SNA	AT RISK	ACCEPTABLE	
SOUTHERN UTE DET. CTR. - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
ST. CLAIR CO. DET. & INTERVENTION CTR. - DET	GOOD	PENDING	
ST. MARY'S CO. DET. CTR. - BAL	GOOD	DEFICIENT	
ST. THOMAS ADULT DET FAC.			PENDING
STEWART DET. CTR.	PENDING	PENDING	
STONE PARK POLICE DEPT. - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
STRAFFORD CO		GOOD	
SUFFOLK CO. - BOS	GOOD	GOOD	
SUMMIT CO. JAIL - SFR		GOOD	
SUNNYSIDE POLICE DEPT. JAIL - SEA	ACCEPTABLE	AT-RISK	
SUSSEX CO. JAIL (KEOGH) - NEW		ACCEPTABLE	
SWEETWATER CO.		PENDING	
T. DON HUTTO	PENDING		
TAYLOR CO. DAL		ACCEPTABLE	
Teller County Jail			ACCEPTABLE
TENISAS PARISH DET CTR. - NOL	GOOD	GOOD	
TETON CO. JAIL - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
TIOGA COUNTY PRISON		PENDING	
TITUS COUNTY DETENTION CENTER		ACCEPTABLE	
TOM GREEN CO. JUSTICE CTR.		GOOD	
TOOELE CO. DET. CTR. - SFR		ACCEPTABLE	
TOOLE CO. SHERIFFS OFFICE- SLC	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
TORRANCE CO. DET. FAC. - ELP	SUPERIOR	DEFICIENT	
TRAILL CO. JAIL - SPM	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
TRI-COUNTY DET. CTR. - CHI	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
TWIN FALLS CRIMINAL JUSTICE FAC. - DEN	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
UMATILLA COUNTY JAIL - SEA	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
UNALASKA CITY JAIL - SEA	ACCEPTABLE		
UTAH CO. JAIL - SFR		GOOD	
VENTURA CO. JAIL - LOS	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
VERMONT DEPT. OF CORR./NORTHERN STATE - BOS	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE	

VERMONT DEPT. OF CORR. (DALE WMN FAC.) – BOS	GOOD	GOOD	
Virginia Beach Jail Correctional Center		PENDING	
W. BATON ROUGE PARISH DET. CTR. - NOL	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
W. TENNESSEE DET. FAC. - NOL		GOOD	GOOD
WAKULLA CO. SHERIFF'S OFFICE- MIA	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
WARD CO. SHERIFF OFFICE - ELP	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
WASATCH CO. JAIL - SLC	ACCEPTABLE		
WASHINGTON CO. JAIL	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
WASHINGTON CO. JAIL - BOS	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
WASHINGTON CO. JAIL - NOL	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
WASHINGTON CO. JAIL - SPM	GOOD	PENDING	
WASHOE CO. JAIL - SFR	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
WAYNE CO. JAIL	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	PENDING
WAYNE CO. JAIL (WILLIAM DICKERSON FACILITY)	ACCEPTABLE		
WEBB CO.		DEFICIENT	
WEBER CO. JAIL FAC. - SFR		GOOD	
WEST TEXAS DET. CTR. - ELP	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
WESTMORELAND CO. PRISON - PHI	ACCEPTABLE		
Whitfield County Jail			PENDING
WICOMICO CO. DET. CTR. - BAL	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
WILLACY CO. DET. CTR.	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
WILLACY CO. REG. DET. FACILITY - SNA	ACCEPTABLE		
WILLIAMSON CO. JAIL - NOL		ACCEPTABLE	
WINKLER CO. SHERIFF FAC. - ELP	ACCEPTABLE	ACCEPTABLE	
WORCESTER CO. DET. CTR. - BAL	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
WYOMING CO. JAIL - BUF		ACCEPTABLE	PENDING
YAKIMA CO. DEPT. OF CORR. - SEA		ACCEPTABLE	
YAVAPAI CO. DET. CTR. - PHO	ACCEPTABLE	PENDING	
YAVAPAI COUNTY JAIL- PHO	ACCEPTABLE	DEFICIENT	
YELLOWSTONE CO. DET. FAC (HEL) - DEN	GOOD	GOOD	
YORK CO. DET. CTR.		ACCEPTABLE	
YORK CO. PRISON - PHI	DEFICIENT	PENDING	
YORK CORR. INSTITUTE- BOS	SUPERIOR	PENDING	
YUBA CO. JAIL - SFR	GOOD	PENDING	

Because of the great amount of information derived from review findings, there is a need for a concise system of summarizing information from the Review Reports. The assignment of an overall rating meets this need. The preliminary rating reflects the Reviewer-in-Charge's (RIC's) overall judgment as to how well the mission and objectives of the operations area are accomplished.

The rating is determined by a careful evaluation of how well the detention functions identified in the guidelines are being carried out. Further, the rating is a measure of the program's performance and does not necessarily measure the effectiveness of the facility management team. The assignment of the rating is also intended to measure the performance of the program over time. The Review Authority (RA) has the final approval of the rating. Facilities are reviewed annually if they receive a rating of Superior, Good or Acceptable. If a facility receives a rating of Deficient or At Risk, they must be reviewed within six months. The following criteria shall be used in determining the rating for a facility:

- Superior – Performing all of its functions in an exceptional manner, has excellent internal controls and exceeds expectations. Deficiencies are limited in number and not serious in nature. The facility cannot receive a Superior rating if any standard is rated deficient or at-risk.
- Good – Performing all of its functions, and there are few deficient procedures within any function. Internal controls are such that there are limited procedural deficiencies. Overall performance is above an

acceptable level. The facility cannot receive a good rating if any standard is rated at-risk or is a repeat deficiency.

- Acceptable – This is the “baseline” for the rating system. The detention functions are being adequately performed. Although deficiencies may exist, they do not detract from the acceptable accomplishment of the vital functions. Internal controls are such that there are no performance breakdowns that would keep the program from continuing to accomplish its mission.
- Deficient – One or more detention functions are not being performed at an acceptable level. Internal controls are weak, thus allowing for serious deficiencies in one or more program areas.
- At-Risk – The detention operations are impaired to the point that it is not presently accomplishing its overall mission. Internal controls are not sufficient to reasonably assure acceptable performance can be expected in the future.

When deficiencies are identified, the Field Office Director (FOD) is required to complete a Plan of Action (POA) within 30 days to address any noted issues. The FODs are also responsible for ensuring that the POA is adhered to and are to continue to or monitor all progress.

QUESTION: Please update the following table (provided in the 2007 QFRs) that shows, since 1990, the number of detainees per year who have died while in ICE custody.

ANSWER: The table has been updated as follows.

Fiscal Year	# of Deaths	Avg. Annual Detainee Population	Number Detained	# Deaths per 1,000 Detainees Detained
1990	0	*Not Avail	* Not Avail	0.00
1991	6	*Not Avail	*Not Avail	*Not Avail
1992	5	7,306	70,137	0.07
1993	4	7,019	75,257	0.05
1994	9	6,850	77,743	0.12
1995	8	7,497	89,799	0.09
1996	16	9,010	103,326	0.15
1997	12	11,735	143,846	0.08
1998	18	15,390	170,930	0.11
1999	25	17,726	173,808	0.14
2000	12	19,330	195,626	0.06
2001	20	20,251	204,459	0.10
2002	24	20,071	198,307	0.12
2003	22	21,368	227,677	0.10
2004	22	22,060	231,804	0.09
2005	19	19,747	234,198	0.08
2006	17	21,631	254,383	0.07
2007	11	29,791	311,213	0.04
2008 Q1	4	30,748	152,000	0.03

**This data is not available in Deportable Alien Control System (DACS) because detainee information was not saved in the system until after 1991. The current system used to extract information from DACS can't perform queries on records entered prior to 1992.*

Child and Family Detention

QUESTION: Last summer, the Committee took a trip to the Texas border, and while there visited the T. Don Hutto family detention center in Austin. While the facility seemed generally clean and secure, it also raised questions for many members about the appropriateness of family detention as practiced by ICE at the facility, which had originally been built as a medium-security prison. Now that ICE has published detention standards for families, will any conditions be changed at the Hutto facility? The county supervisors in Williamson County, Texas, with whom ICE has contracted to use the facility, have discussed closing down the center. They at least seem unlikely to renew the center's lease when it expires in 2009. What plans does ICE have for family detention after that date?

ANSWER: Most of the reforms provided for in the ICE Residential Standards were developed and implemented in response to program issues identified by ICE/DRO at the Hutto Facility. Therefore, the impact at the Hutto facility following release of the standards was minor.

ICE continues to reviews its contracting options for continuity of operations should Williamson County decide not to renew its existing Intergovernmental Service Agreement with ICE. The Juvenile and Family Residential Management Unit has developed new facility requirements and design standards and will integrate these requirements into its Request for Proposal, expected to be released by the Office of Acquisition for bids in April 2008. An award date on or about December 2008 is expected. It is anticipated that a contract will be awarded for the construction/modification of up to three design-build facilities for family residential centers in support of the immigration mission.

QUESTION: According to testimony from Assistant Secretary Myers on February 26, 2008, half of the T. Don Hutto facility is now used for detaining single women. Does ICE separate the single women from the child and family population detained at Hutto? How is this separation maintained?

ANSWER: The facility encompasses two wings on each end of the facility. Each wing was built to house up to 250 residents. The women's wing is separate from the family wing and the original design of the facility allows sight and sound separation without modification. Through the use of Unit Management, two additional modular units, scheduling, and movement the facility can manage two separate populations within the same building with a high degree of sight and sound separation.

QUESTION: Please provide a chart showing the daily cost per detainee at the T. Don Hutto detention facility, by detainee type (e.g., family parent, family child, single woman, single man). How do these costs compare to other detention centers in Texas, and the nation-wide average costs for detention?

ANSWER: The average daily bed rate for residents at the T. Don Hutto facility is equal to approximately \$195 per available bed or \$2.8M per month. This rate does not fluctuate depending upon the detainee type or number, therefore, a chart cannot be provided. It is, of course, more costly than the average daily adult detention bed rate at other ICE detention facilities across the country, at \$99 per day, FY 2009 budget estimate in light of the additional costs that are associated with the unique management of a family residential facility. In particular, based on the population's needs at Hutto, ICE is required to maintain a full cadre of staff to include mental health, education, and program facilitators to ensure continuity of service regardless of the population levels.

Alternatives to Detention

QUESTION: The 2009 budget includes no new funding for the Alternatives to Detention program, and actually proposes to terminate the successful Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) – an initiative that has a 96% success rate in ensuring that enrollees appear at their immigration court hearings. Alternatives to Detention have been proven as economical and humane methods to keep track of undocumented immigrants while their cases wind through immigration proceedings. With that in mind, why:

1. Has ICE proposed increasing funding for detention but not also expanding the alternatives program?

ANSWER: ICE sought expansion for the Alternatives to Detention program (ATD) in the past, and it has grown dramatically in recent years with strong congressional support. Since FY 2006, funding for ATD has increased 100 percent (from \$28 M in FY 2006 to \$58 M in the President's FY 2009 request).

2. Is ICE proposing to eliminate ISAP despite its high success rates? The budget justification suggests that ICE will develop and pilot program similar to ISAP in 2009, but what sense does it make to terminate an already-established program with proven success?

ANSWER: ICE is not proposing to eliminate ISAP. However, in June of 2009, the contract will expire and will need to be re-competed. ISAP currently reports a 99% total appearance rate at immigration hearings, a 94% appearance rate at final removal hearings, and an overall compliance rate of 46%. Of the 46% who complied with the conditions of their release; 33% were removed from the United States and 13% were granted some form of relief from removal. Only 13 percent of aliens in the general non-detained population are believed to have complied with their removal orders. See U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Inspector General, The Immigration and Naturalization Service's Removal of Aliens Issued Orders, No. I-2003-004 (Feb. 2003).

QUESTION: Please present ICE's schedule for deploying the Alternatives to Detention nation-wide. When will ICE have nation-wide coverage for Alternatives to Detention?

ANSWER: In September of 2007, the Enhanced Supervision/Reporting (ESR) Program contract was awarded to Group-4-Securicor, Incorporated. The contract replaced the Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP), which expired on December 11, 2007. The alien participants in EMP have been transitioned to the ESR program. ESR is composed of a full-service component and an Electronic Monitoring-Only (EM-Only) component.

The ESR Full-Service component is similar to ISAP in that supervision specialists closely supervise aliens utilizing electronic monitoring, residence verification, home visits, in-person reporting, and travel document information collection. ESR is distinct from ISAP in that it requires fewer home visits, in-person reporting, and does not incorporate community referral requirements. The contractor also provides support during large-scale operations.

The full-service component of ESR will provide services within a 50-mile radius of the 24 DRO Field Offices and three Sub-Offices (Charlotte, NC; Hartford, CT; and Orlando, FL). As of February of 2008, fifteen (15) locations have been approved to commence with full-service operations. These Field Offices includes: Atlanta, Charlotte, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, El Paso, Hartford, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Newark, New Orleans, Orlando, San Antonio, and San Francisco. It is anticipated that other twelve (12) locations will commence operations by the end of April 2008. ESR EM-Only Services is available nationwide to an unlimited amount of participants. The current maximum participant limit for ESR Full-Service is 7,000.

The ESR EM-Only component of the contract utilizes telephonic reporting and electronic devices (i.e., radio frequency (RF), and Global Positioning System [GPS]) to assist officers to streamline the case management activities necessary to monitor non-detained alien cases. The EM-Only component is intended as a tool to facilitate the alien monitoring process for field officers, rather than as a tool to increase compliance or removal rates.

Current ESR EM-Only participation levels nationwide are as follows: 6,913 active participants currently in ESR EM-Only (Telephonic Reporting/Voice Recognition – 6,567 Radio Frequency/Ankle Bracelets – 346). ESR Full-Service currently has 154 participants enrolled into the program.

QUESTION: What is ICE's policy for recommending individuals for enrollment into Alternatives to Detention? If individuals are legally eligible for release under bond or other administrative parole programs, are they automatically excluded from the Alternatives to Detention program?

ANSWER: There is no written policy for recommending individuals for enrollment into Alternatives to Detention, as it is at the discretion of the respective Field Office Director or Special Agent in Charge. ICE, as with other law enforcement agencies, has prosecutorial discretion and exercises it in every aspect of the immigration enforcement process. Alternatives to Detention (ATD) programs are intended to provide field and sub-offices with supervision tools to assist in monitoring aliens released from custody. The population of ATD programs consists of non-detained docketed aliens who are under Orders of Supervision or Release on Recognizance. People who benefit from the ATD program may include criminals and non-criminals. The Office of Detention and Removal Operations gives preference to the following groups for consideration in a ATD program: individuals who are not subject to mandatory detention or who have been ordered released by the appropriate judicial authority; individuals who are not deemed to be threats to the public or flight risks; and individuals who have the infrastructure in place to support various electronic monitoring technologies.

DRO considers input and advice from a variety of sources, including NGOs, ICE attorneys, and foreign Consulates. DRO may elect to release an alien into an ATD program by utilizing prosecutorial discretion when circumstances are warranted.

Individuals who are legally eligible for release under bond or other administrative parole programs are not automatically excluded from the Alternatives to Detention program. Enrollments into alternatives to detention (ATD) programs are at the discretion of the DRO Field Offices and determined on a case-by-case basis. In general, the following aliens may be considered for ATD: aliens who are not subject to mandatory detention or who have been ordered released by the appropriate judicial authority; aliens who are not deemed to be threats to the public or flight risks; and aliens who have infrastructure in place to support various electronic monitoring technologies. The defined criteria allows for enrollment of both criminal and non-criminal aliens who are released from ICE custody.

QUESTION: Please provide a chart showing, since the inception of the Alternatives to Detention program, the number of families with children placed in detention and the number of families with children placed in the Alternatives to Detention program. For each data set, please distinguish between families making asylum claims and all other families.

ANSWER: Juveniles are not enrolled in ATD programs. ATD only enrolls, and maintains data on individual adult participants. The familial relationships of participants are neither captured nor tracked. The ATD program is an enforcement tool that is utilized to supervise a specific portion of the non-detained population, until their final Immigration Court decision is rendered. There are several major reasons established in ATD guidelines for an enrollee's placement in the ATD program (among them, prosecutorial discretion exercised by the field, an

Immigration Judge ordered the release of the alien during a Custody Re-determination Hearing, the alien was released from custody due to a Post Order Custody Review decision, etc). However, there is nothing *per se* in an enrollee's record that requires explanation of any existing familial relationships. While information on familial relationships may in fact be contained among the documents in an enrollee's file, this is not information that is required and cannot be assumed to exist in every individual's file. Reviewing all documents in each file could be accomplished, although the process will require a review of all documents in each enrollee's file. This could take several staff dedicated full-time for several months or more, even if the research is limited to the 10,591 individuals currently enrolled in the ATD program.

We can provide data since inception on the number of families placed in detention; however, available data makes no distinction for families seeking asylum claims.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u># Families Detained</u>
2001	71
2002	57
2003	42
2004	86
2005	145
2006	819
2007	781
2008*	149
Total	2,150

*2008 data represents a partial year from October 1, 2007 thru March 10, 2008.

Legal Orientation Program

QUESTION: In the 2008 budget, \$2,000,000 for the Legal Orientation Program (LOP) was shifted from ICE's base budget and transferred to the Executive Office of Immigration Review at the Department of Justice. Please explain how ICE has transferred this responsibility in fiscal year 2008. Have ICE prosecutions noted any difference in the preparation of those appearing before immigration court that would indicate LOP is operating effectively? Do you have any information about expansion of LOP?

ANSWER: Although in previous years ICE and legacy INS received funding for the LOP, that money was transferred to the Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) on a yearly basis once EOIR became responsible for administering the program. ICE does not have any statistical information on the effectiveness of the LOP or the expansion of the program. EOIR, as the responsible agency, would be in the best position to answer the questions.

Criminal Alien Program

QUESTION: Please provide a chart that shows the number of cases processed by CAP in 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008 (to date), the number of removals attributable to CAP in each of those years, and the number of correctional institutions with which CAP has established inmate review processes in each of those years.

ANSWER: Due to criminal sentences varying, not all cases processed by CAP in a given year will be removed during that given year. Please see the following table.

Fiscal Year	2005	2006	2007	2008**
Cases Processed	35,167	67,850	164,296	92,473
Removals*		13,145	89,921	26,807

Data Source for Removals = DACS 01/11/2008

Data Source for Cases Processes = Enforcement Integrated Database (EID)

* FY 2005 CAP Specific Removals are not presently available

** FY 2008 Removals are for the first quarter (Oct. 2007 - Dec. 2007)

In 2007, ICE conducted a Risk Assessment of all state and local facilities which generated a weighted score for each jail and prison within the United States which ranks them through four distinct thresholds (T1-T4). Prior to the 2007 assessment, ICE did not capture statistics related to facilities covered by CAP. The 24 Field Offices also sent letters to all of the jails and prisons identified in the risk assessment within their respective areas of responsibility, explaining how the program transitioned from the Office of Investigations to the Office of Detention and Removal Operations and providing the contact information of the local Field Office for CAP referrals.

DRO considered various factors in developing the threshold levels, including:

1. Number of foreign-born inmates in a facility;
2. Number of weekly releases of foreign-born inmates from a facility;
3. Total facility population if the number of foreign-born inmates is unknown;
4. Local population density;
5. Whether the facility is a state prison release site; and
6. Security level of the institution.

These facilities include:

- Federal Bureau of Prisons: 120
- State Correctional Facilities: 1,230
- City/County Jails: 3,142

Table 1 – Present level of DRO screening at all prisons and jails

Federal Facilities			
Federal Facilities	Number of facilities	100% Screening	Limited Coverage
High	21	21	0
Medium	41	41	0
Low	42	42	0
Administrative	16	16	0
TOTALS	120	120	0
Threshold 1 (T1)			
	Number of facilities	100% Screening	Limited Coverage
State	25	25	0
Local	4	4	0
TOTALS	29	29	0
Threshold 2 (T2)			
	Number of facilities	100% Screening	Limited Coverage
State	437	437	0

Local	118	26	92
TOTALS	555	463	92
Threshold 3 (T3)			
	Number of facilities	100% Screening	Limited Coverage
State	558	558	0
Local	729	111	618
TOTALS	1,287	669	618
Threshold 4 (T4)			
	Number of facilities	100% Screening	Limited Coverage
State	210	210	0
Local	2,291	181	2,110
TOTALS	2,501	391	2,110
TOTALS			
	Number of facilities	100% Screening	Limited Coverage
Federal	120	120	0
State	1,230	1,230	0
Local	3,142	322	2,820
TOTALS	4,492	1,672	2,820

QUESTION: Please update the following chart, which shows data reported by ICE last year about removals of aliens only with immigration laws and no criminal convictions, and aliens removed for violation of immigration laws and criminal convictions.

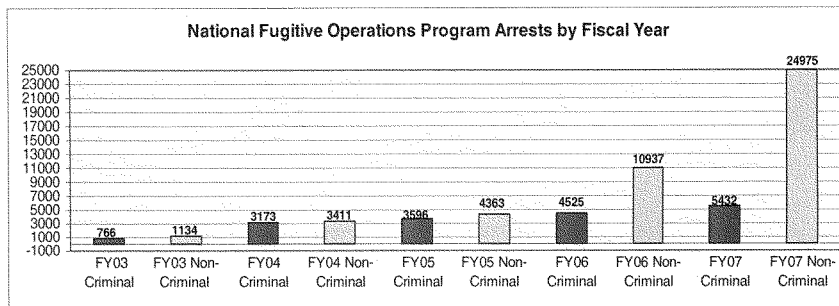
ANSWER:

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	YTD 2008
Criminal	73,828	82,868	90,950	89,343	92,496	96,018	34,800
Non-Criminal	73,211	96,932	108,024	115,706	138,945	185,621	71,794

Fugitive Operations Teams

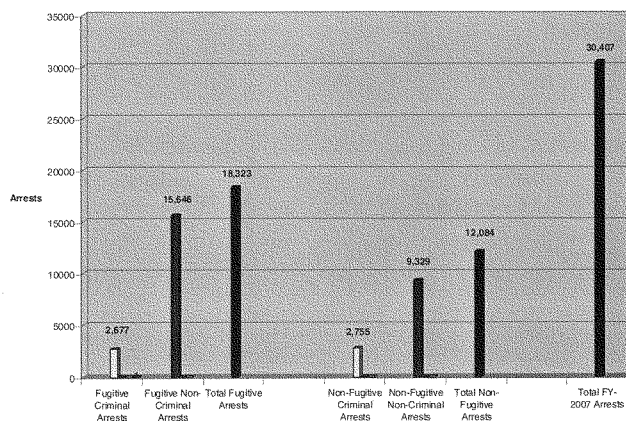
QUESTION: On December 4, 2007, ICE announced that its Fugitive Operations Teams had made a record number of arrests in fiscal year 2007: 30,408, up from 15,462 in fiscal year 2006. Please provide a chart illustrating how many of the arrests cited in that press release (fiscal years 2003 – 2007) were of illegal aliens with other criminal convictions, and how many were of illegal aliens with no criminal convictions. Please also provide a chart showing of the arrests cited, how many arrests were the primary targets of the fugitive operations investigations, and how many arrests were of others encountered during fugitive operations missions.

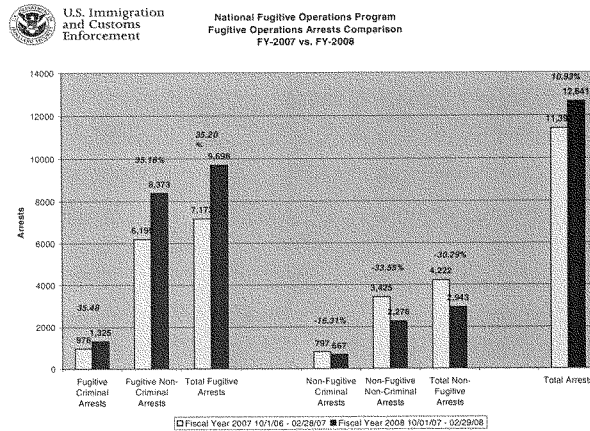
ANSWER: Please see the charts on the next page.



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

**National Fugitive Operations Program
FY-2007 Fugitive Operations Arrests**





The National Fugitive Operations Program does not track the type of statistic addressed in the second part of the question.

QUESTION: Although ICE Fugitive Operations Teams arrested a record number of people in 2007, its cost per arrest was also high, at over \$6,000 per arrest (please confirm that this data is accurate, and update if necessary):

Fiscal Year	# of Arrests	Fugitive Operations Budget	Cost per arrest
2003	1,901	\$17,233,000	\$9,065
2004	6,584	\$19,817,000	\$3,010
2005	7,958	\$80,815,000	\$10,155
2006	15,462	\$106,573,000	\$6,893
2007	30,408	\$187,728,000	\$6,174

source: ICE press release and ICE Congressional Justifications

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Fiscal Year	# of Arrests	Fugitive Operations Budget	Cost per arrest
2003	1,900	\$17,233,000	\$9,065
2004	6,584	\$19,817,000	\$3,010
2005	7,958	\$80,815,000	\$10,155
2006	15,462	\$106,573,000	\$6,893
2007	30,407	\$187,728,000	\$6,174

*Cost is based on the total program's budget divided by the total number of arrests

*ICE agrees with the data presented. The budget figure reflects Fugitive Operations Program funds available for salaries and expenses incurred in the execution of Fugitive Operations Program activities which include program specific: salaries, operational costs, facilities and operational detention costs. The cost per arrest is actually the cost of apprehending and detaining the fugitive, not just the arrest.

The fugitive operations program has continually increased its efficiency and fiscal responsibility as demonstrated in the above chart. Since FY05, the number of alien arrests has substantially increased. In fact, from FY04 to FY07, the numbers of aliens arrested under by Fugitive Operations Teams (FOT) more than quadrupled. This significant increase has led to a decrease in the overall cost per arrest by nearly \$3,000 FY06.

QUESTION: What is ICE doing to improve efficiency of fugitive operations teams and lowering the cost per arrest? How is ICE ensuring that fugitive operations teams will each meet their target of 1,000 arrests per year?

ANSWER: T Since FY05 the number of arrests has quadrupled decreasing the cost per arrest by nearly \$3,200 per arrest as compared to FY05, and \$569 in FY06.

ICE DRO Headquarters established DRO Jump Teams to assess performance of individual Field Office fugitive operations programs. Subsequent to the assessment, the Jump Team will provide the results of the assessment and propose "best practices" suggestions to the FOT. These data supplement performance data used to evaluate field offices in a variety of areas under a new performance evaluation program, DRO/STAT, begun in April 2008. Each Field Office Director meets with HQ officials bimonthly to discuss performance levels and improvements. The goal of this is to increase productivity, establish uniformity and maintain compliance with policy.

ICE DRO is re-evaluating FOT training to ensure that best practices and current tactical innovations are included. A curriculum review will be scheduled to evaluate and update fugitive operations training program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), which will provide officers with improved investigative techniques and tactics to increase program efficiency.

The Fugitive Operations Support Center (FOSC), located in Burlington, VT, is a crucial part of ICE's comprehensive effort to reduce the fugitive alien population. The FOSC uses of technology and partnerships with law enforcement agencies to analyze the nature and characteristics of the ICE fugitive population. The FOSC has proven to be an enormous force multiplier for the National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP), and has resolved nearly 100,000 fugitive cases since its inception. The FOSC reviews and updates fugitive cases in DACS, develops leads by vetting ICE fugitive information through DHS and other agency law enforcement databases and provides assistance directly to the FOTs.

Worksite Enforcement

QUESTION: Please update the following chart on the results of worksite enforcement actions. Data already in the table reflects information provided to the Congressional Research Service for its report “Immigration Enforcement within the United States,” which was published in April, 2006, and other information cited by Secretary Chertoff in a joint press conference with Attorney General Mukasey:

[illegible]

2003	4							16	\$212,322
2004									
2005									
2006									
2007	92							17	

ANSWER: ICE does not currently capture the statistics noted in the above chart. The statistics shown above from FY 1999 to FY 2003 were derived from legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) system called the Performance Analysis System (PAS). The PAS was discontinued after the creation of ICE. However, since FY 2005, ICE has been able to capture worksite statistics pertaining to the number of cases initiated; number of criminal and administrative arrests; criminal indictments and convictions; the number of Notice of Intent to Fines served; and the Final Order amount as shown below. Instead of past practices of pursuing administrative fines alone which amounted to little more than a slap on the wrist to employers, ICE is now using all of its authorities to criminally seize and forfeit the proceeds of employers who hire undocumented aliens. Additionally, ICE is reinvigorating the administrative fine process to ensure that it is a meaningful penalty imposed upon offending employers. In FY 2007, ICE set a record by obtaining more than \$31 million in criminal fines, restitutions and civil judgments as a result of worksite enforcement. To hold employers accountable for the workers they hire, ICE Special Agents gather evidence of criminal violations, targeting the owners and principal managers of the business, and present these findings to the appropriate USAO for criminal prosecution. In addition, ICE Special Agents aggressively pursue the seizure and forfeiture of assets amassed by employers who profit from using unauthorized alien workers. ICE believes criminal prosecutions, seizure of assets, and the imposition of meaningful civil penalties upon those employers and businesses that utilize and profit from the labor of unauthorized aliens is the most effective deterrent.

Worksite Enforcement Statistics								
	Cases Initiated	Criminal Arrests	Admin Arrests	Indictments	Convictions	NIF	Final Order	Criminal Fines, Forfeitures and Restitutions
FY05	495	176	1116	254	156	10	\$472,248	\$15,822,100
FY06	1186	716	3667	411	340	0	0	\$233,044
FY07	1093	863	4077	750	561	2	\$26,560	\$31,426,443

*Includes: owners, corporate officials, human resource manager, union official, crew chief, manager, and supervisor

*The Final Order refers to monies seized pursuant to an administrative fine while the criminal fines, forfeitures and restitution refers to monies seized in a criminal proceeding

QUESTION: ICE claims that worksite enforcement efforts target egregious violators of immigration and labor laws. Yet, all too often the media reports on U.S. Attorneys who decline to prosecute employers of illegal immigrants, and of charges being reduced or dropped once cases are presented. In 1999, 443 employers faced administrative fines, and criminal complaints were brought against 182 employers. In 2007, only 17 firms faced fines and criminal charges were filed against only 92 employers -- 96% and 50% drops in performance, respectively. What good does ICE's so-called "targeting" do if prosecutions of these employers are weak or non-existent? Does ICE consult with the Department of Justice before worksite raids to ensure that prosecutors will file charges against employers?

ANSWER: Worksite enforcement investigations - from the initial investigation of a company's hiring practices to the enforcement operation at the worksite and finally to the larger investigation of the employers and their crimes -- are lengthy and complex. Federal criminal charges against employers of illegal aliens may not be filed until several months after a worksite enforcement operation. And depending on many factors outside of ICE's control, the resulting convictions and sentences with respect to those employers may occur many

months after the charges have been filed with the courts.

In addition to understanding how our criminal investigations develop and progress, it is important to recall that, until recently, criminal prosecution was not the main focus of worksite enforcement operations. The former INS devoted its worksite enforcement resources to bringing administrative sanctions, not criminal charges, against employers of illegal aliens. Because the administrative fine process often proved to hold little deterrence value for violators and given that many employers came to view these fines as simply the “cost of doing business,” ICE developed a new comprehensive strategy aimed at dramatically enhancing efforts to combat the unlawful employment of illegal aliens in the United States. Under this new strategy, ICE now aggressively targets unscrupulous employers of illegal aliens by pursuing criminal prosecutions and asset forfeitures.

To illustrate this difference in strategy, the former INS, in its last full year, made only twenty-five criminal arrests in worksite investigations cases. In contrast, our worksite investigations in FY 2006 resulted in 716 criminal arrests, the seizure of property and assets valued at approximately \$1.7 million, and approximately \$233,044 in judicially ordered criminal fines, forfeitures, and payments in lieu of forfeiture.

While the deterrent effect of this new ICE worksite enforcement strategy cannot be measured through empirical data, ICE has seen a nationwide awareness of our enforcement efforts. The overall impact of this new strategy is already bearing out in the dramatic increase in requests from private sector associations and NGOs for outreach for information on worksite enforcement and immigration compliance. Through the IMAGE program, employers are provided best practices by which they can improve their overall immigration compliance efforts. Additionally, ICE has seen that enforcement operations in a particular industry have a ripple effect to other companies in that industry. ICE has seen a marked increase in the proactive requests from employers who want to demonstrate their improved hiring and personnel practices to ICE.

The Department of Justice is a necessary partner for worksite enforcement operations for both administrative and criminal arrests, except when consent is given for searches or other law enforcement activities. When criminal prosecutions are desired, ICE consults with the Department of Justice in conducting worksite operations. Throughout the country, ICE Special Agents and local offices of the Offices of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) routinely coordinate enforcement options with U.S. Attorneys Offices (USAO). ICE Special Agents and the OPLA work with the USAO in judicial districts across the country to obtain criminal warrants, indictments, and convictions against employers knowingly hiring unauthorized workers. In FY 2007, ICE initiated 1,074 criminal cases related to worksite enforcement. We made 863 arrests for criminal violations and 4,077 administrative arrests, for a total of 4,940 arrests.

State and Local Assistance/287(g) Program

QUESTION: The 287(g) program allows State and local law enforcement to volunteer for training and authority to enforce immigration laws and process individuals for deportation. However, it also opens the door for potentially abusive practices such as racial profiling. A New York Times editorial published on December 10, 2007 reported that deputies of the Maricopa County Sheriff question people about their immigration status if they are observed wearing shoes or t-shirts popular in Mexico, citing those fashion choices as “reasonable suspicion” that the individuals may be in the US illegally. Is it ICE policy to allow 287(g) participants to use individuals’ clothing choices as cause for questioning them about immigration violations?

ANSWER: No.

QUESTION: Does ICE encourage or train 287(g) participants to question individuals about immigration status even if that person is not in violation of any other local or state laws?

ANSWER: No. Pursuant to 287(g), ICE can delegate immigration authority to state and local law enforcement officers. As part of the 287(g) training, local and state law enforcement officials are trained to follow the Department of Justice's "Guidance Regarding the Use of Race by Federal Law Enforcement Agencies," issued in June 2003. Enforcement of this Nation's immigration laws can never be used as a pretext for racial discrimination. In the context of enforcing the immigration laws, alienage is often the central issue, and depending on the particular circumstances at hand, law enforcement officers may consider race or ethnicity as one of any number of relevant factors in making this determination.

ICE implements 287(g) in two models. The Jail Enforcement model (JEO) consists of officers who work in an institutional environment. These officers' interview and process aliens who have been arrested for various state and local charges. The Taskforce Officer model was implemented in three variations; ICE Led Taskforce in which the officers work closely and often along side ICE Officers; Patrol Enforcement Models in which officers in the normal course of their duties can conduct immigration duties when necessary – ICE supervisors must be notified when the duties are exercised; and a Department of Motor Vehicle variant currently being utilized in the State of Alabama in conjunction with their drivers license issuance procedures.

When comparing the JEO and TFO models, ICE has found the Jail Enforcement model to be the most successful. ICE currently has no plans to further implement the Patrol Enforcement Model. The Department of Motor vehicle variant will be further evaluated during 2008. If this model proves successful additional implementations may be considered for future years.

QUESTION: What oversight does ICE provide once 287(g) agreements are in place, and how many audits has ICE performed on 287(g) participants to ensure that terms of the agreements are followed? Please provide a chart that shows the audits of 287(g) participants completed to date, and the organization that performed those audits.

ANSWER: ICE has statutory authority to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with states or its political subdivisions under Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (287(g)). All MOAs include a requirement that a "Steering Committee" be established to monitor the agreement. The Steering Committee is required to periodically meet, review and assess the immigration enforcement activities conducted by the participating law enforcement agency (LEA) and ensure compliance with the terms of the MOA. Committee participants are provided specific information on case reviews, individual participants, complaints filed, media coverage and, to the extent practicable, statistical information on increased enforcement activity in the geographic area. In most cases the committee initially convenes no later than nine months after the initial class of 287(g) LEA officers graduate. The Steering Committee generally includes field leadership from ICE and the LEA.

In addition, immigration enforcement activities by state and local law enforcement personnel are supervised and directed by ICE supervisory agents and officers, or a designated team leader, who reviews enforcement activities on an ongoing basis to ensure the agency's and individual officer's compliance with the MOA and its accompanying procedures and to assess the need for individual additional training or guidance. Participating LEA personnel are not authorized to perform immigration officer functions, except when working under the supervision of an ICE officer, or when acting pursuant to the guidance provided by an ICE agent. Participating LEA personnel are required to give timely notice to the ICE supervisory officer within 24 hours of any detainer issued under the authorities set forth in the Memorandum of Agreement.

The Office of State and Local Coordination (OSLC) and the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) are conducting ongoing meetings to finalize and implement a 287(g) site inspection module. This will help to accomplish the ICE goal of reviewing all operational 287(g) Delegation of Authority programs. This will also ensure that all 287(g) partners maintain compliance with the guidelines and conditions stipulated in their

respective Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). This assessment template will serve as the model for future 287(g) inspections.

ICE Headquarters has conducted two reviews of local law enforcement that have established 287(g) agreements. These reviews involved the Maricopa County Sheriff, Phoenix, Arizona and Colorado State Patrol, Colorado. These were not in depth formal reviews, but rather were site visits conducted after specific concerns were raised regarding these locations. ICE leadership was briefed on the results of the site visits, but a formal report was not issued.

Copies of the review materials are available in the subcommittee office.

QUESTION: How does ICE prioritize where it establishes 287(g) agreements? What does ICE do to target 287(g) agreements to help the agency meet its broader goals, such as prioritizing removal of criminal aliens or locating those who have absconded from their final orders of removal?

ANSWER: Prior to 2007, 287(g) MOAs were established when a state or its political subdivisions and ICE mutually agreed that it was in the public's interest to pursue a 287(g) MOA. However, as noted above, in December 2007, ICE established the OSLC. OSLC has worked with other ICE components to conduct an initial review of 287(g) implementations. In conducting this review ICE considers several factors, including: 1) arrests rates, 2) ICE success in oversight, 3) detention bed space and housing issues, 4) impact on other ICE operations. Generally speaking, ICE has determined that 287(g) is most successful when implemented in correctional institutional settings, though we anticipate alternate models may be utilized in the future to address specific operational needs.

QUESTION: Please provide a chart that shows all actual and planned major program expenditures (e.g., training, IT infrastructure, etc.) by the 287(g) program for each of fiscal years 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009.

ANSWER: Please see the following chart.

	Actual Expenditures				Planned Expenditures	
	2005	2006	2007	2006/2007 One-time Supplemental	2008	2009 Request*
Training & Operations	\$ -	\$ 2,888,152	\$ 2,720,451	\$ 3,946,274	\$ 7,604,000	\$ 11,712,000
Vehicles	\$ -	\$ 1,479,528	\$ 944,044	\$ 1,184,997	\$ -	\$ -
Mobile Processing Units	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,505,505	\$ 3,789,750	\$ -	\$ -
Modular Processing Stations	\$ -	\$ 632,320	\$ 230,000	\$ 1,342,320	\$ -	\$ -
Training Facility Buildout	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 750,000	\$ -
IT Equipment, Services, Maintenance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,054,136	\$ 7,525,000	\$ 16,175,000
Detention and Removal**	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,887,548	\$ 16,995,000	\$ 18,199,000
Mission Support General Expenses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,194,547	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 5,150,000
Payroll	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,600,428	\$ 2,810,000	\$ 2,894,000
TOTAL	\$ -	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,400,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 39,684,000	\$ 54,130,000

* The FY 2009 budget proposes \$12M to fund initial training and refresher training for 200 state and local enforcement officers and provide IT connectivity for state and local participants

There were no designated 287(g) expenditures in FY 2005. The FY 2009 budget proposes \$12M to fund initial training and refresher training for 200 State and local enforcement officers, and provides IT connectivity for state and local participants.

ICE Investigations

QUESTION: Please provide estimates of actual expenditures for fiscal years 2006 and 2007, and planned expenditures for fiscal years 2008 and 2009, of the investigations budgets for the each of the following programs: counter-terrorism task forces, customs law enforcement, gang enforcement, narcotics enforcement, worksite enforcement, human smuggling and trafficking enforcement, child pornography and child exploitation enforcement, and any other major investigatory programs at ICE.

ANSWER: In FY 2006, ICE expended \$1.15 billion on all investigative activities. In FY 2007, ICE expended \$1.29 billion on all investigative activities. Below, please find two charts describing ICE's expenditures for each investigatory category in fiscal years 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Transnational criminal organizations exploit weaknesses in air, sea and land border venues, within, as well as between, ports of entry (POEs), and often commit a variety of border crimes in pursuit of illegal goals. Transnational criminal organizations are profit-driven and consistently exploit border vulnerabilities, smuggling diverse illegal contraband for profit, and engage in illegal narcotic and financial activity. The expertise ICE delivers to investigate a particular violation (e.g., the smuggling of illegal aliens) is often dependent upon the expertise to investigate other violations (e.g., the smuggling of narcotics). Border and source intelligence and undercover operations often overlap with a variety of criminal violations, requiring essential connectivity within ICE.

As this committee knows, ICE also received special funding for certain investigations. For example, in FY 2006, ICE received \$10 million dollars in appropriated funding to spend on worksite enforcement investigations. ICE expended \$ 21 million dollars in that same fiscal year for these types of investigations. In FY 2007, Congress appropriated \$30 million dollars to fund worksite enforcement investigations and ICE spent about \$65 million dollars of its budget on these types of investigations.

ICE also received money through multi-agency task forces such as the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) and the Office of National Drug Control Policy in order to investigate narcotics smuggling investigations. ICE received \$433 million and \$419 million for these investigations in FY 2006 and 2007, respectively.

In reference to estimating FY 2008 and FY 2009 planned expenditures, ICE does not forecast law enforcement statistics. OI only provides quarterly and/or year-end data

OI Expenditures in Fiscal Year 2006	
Investigative Category	\$ in Millions
Financial Investigations	\$173
Strategic Investigations	\$48
General Smuggling Investigations	\$28
Child Pornography Investigations	\$52
Commercial Fraud Investigations	\$37
Drug Smuggling Investigations	\$288
Counter Terrorism/Joint Terrorism Task Force Investigations	\$52
Human Trafficking Investigations	\$15
Human Smuggling Investigations	\$92
General and Criminal Alien Investigations	\$164
Identity and Benefit Fraud Investigations	\$72
Compliance Enforcement Investigations	\$46
Worksite Enforcement Investigations	\$21
Other types of investigations	\$63

OI Expenditures in Fiscal Year 2007	
Investigative Category	\$ in Millions
Financial Investigations	\$176
Strategic Investigations	\$54
General Smuggling Investigations	\$32
Child Pornography Investigations	\$67
Commercial Fraud Investigations	\$48
Drug Smuggling Investigations	\$304
Counter Terrorism/Joint Terrorism Task Force Investigations	\$51
Human Trafficking Investigations	\$17
Human Smuggling Investigations	\$98
General and Criminal Alien Investigations	\$172
Identity and Benefit Fraud Investigations	\$86
Compliance Enforcement Investigations	\$55
Worksite Enforcement Investigations	\$65
other types of investigations	\$60

ANSWER: The below chart represent the Office of Investigations (OI) best estimate of anticipated total expenditures in support of investigative program areas based on past performance, accounting for salaries and general expenses.

OI agents are assigned to work on a variety of program areas and thus salary dollars are not earmarked for specific program areas. To develop an estimate for anticipated expenditures for FY 2008 and FY 2009 that accounts for salary dollars directed to specific program areas, OI has used total investigative hours anticipated to be expended in a specific investigative area and applied the percentage to the specific budget year. Actual expenditures for FY 2008 and FY 2009 may deviate from this estimated spend plan as it relates to salary dollars based upon criminal activity encountered in OI investigations.

OI's total investigative hours are derived from its case management system, TECS, in which agents post work hours to specific major case areas. These case areas are based on specific predicate offenses relating to immigration and customs laws. As a result, investigative activities relevant to a specific program area (e.g. National Security) will cross over multiple "major case areas" depending on the violations encountered during a specific operation.

Actual and Projected Investigative Expenditures FY 2006–FY 2009

Major Case Category	2006 Dollars	2007 Dollars	2008 Expected dollars expended	2009 Expected dollars expended
Financial Investigations	\$170,396,414	\$171,554,559	\$179,228,759	\$183,171,791
Strategic Investigations	\$25,187,082	\$30,245,914	\$30,911,324	\$44,364,373
Other Criminal Investigations	\$43,412,334	\$38,817,961	\$39,671,956	\$40,544,739
Illegal Exports Investigations	\$22,127,880	\$22,645,066	\$23,143,257	\$23,652,409
General Smuggling Investigations	\$78,962,389	\$96,692,170	\$98,819,397	\$100,993,424
Fraud Investigations	\$38,036,981	\$47,230,857	\$48,269,936	\$53,931,875
Drug Smuggling Investigations	\$283,858,334	\$297,052,025	\$303,587,170	\$310,266,088
/1/Counterterrorism Investigations	\$49,184,697	\$49,209,752	\$50,292,366	\$51,398,798
Human Smuggling/Trafficking Investigations	\$90,880,887	\$105,307,297	\$107,624,057	\$109,991,787
General Alien Investigations	\$156,207,169	\$165,346,448	\$189,384,070	\$193,550,520
Benefit Fraud Investigations	\$28,846,486	\$36,672,884	\$42,879,688	\$43,823,041
Document Fraud Investigations	\$30,073,643	\$36,753,464	\$42,962,040	\$43,907,205
Compliance/Worksite/Critical Infrastructure Investigations	\$64,578,935	\$115,593,173	\$138,136,223	\$141,175,220
/2/ Archived Case Close-out	\$36,903,364	\$22,766,605	\$15,000,000	\$9,300,000
Misc Investigations	\$6,774,164	\$7,418,148	\$7,581,347	\$7,748,137
Mission Support and other Misc overhead Costs	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$20,440,000	\$20,889,680
/3/ GRAND TOTAL	\$1,156,184,590	\$1,274,626,902	\$1,349,501,223	\$1,390,533,250

/1/ Counterterrorism investigations do not necessarily include all Joint Terrorism Task Force activities. Please see explanation below.

/2/ Archived Case Close out refers to cases and case categories that are no longer used to open cases, but cases within these categories may still be worked

/3/ "Grand Total" includes BA funding but excludes SEVP fee funding that goes specifically to CEU agents and immigration user fees

-- Counter-terrorism task forces (is "Counterterrorism investigations" only the task force money?)

In the previous chart, counter-terrorism investigations do not only include the costs of the Office of Investigations (OI) participation on the Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTF) (as noted in footnote /1/ within the above chart). JTTF activities may uncover a variety of predicate offenses that span many different case categories. In addition to the amounts in the line item Counterterrorism task forces, OI expended an additional \$16.2M in FY 2006; and \$13.6M in FY 2007 out of base funding to participate in JTTF investigations. Applying a rate of inflation (2.2%), OI is expected to expend approximately \$13.9M in FY 2008 and approximately \$15.335M (includes 750K as requested in President's Budget) in FY 2009 in JTTF investigations.

-- Customs enforcement (Is this the sum of a variety of the other lines like "strategic investigations" and "illegal exports investigations"? If so, show some kind of subtotals for that group.)

The Office of Investigations has unique statutory authorities and is one of the few federal law enforcement entities with the capability to focus its operations along a broad and complex enforcement continuum. Investigators on immigration cases can track money trails that support alien smuggling and document fraud operations; financial investigators have additional tools in using immigration authorities to build cases against violators. Moreover, ICE is responsible for investigating a wide range of criminal activities arising from the movement of people and goods that violate immigration and customs laws and threaten national security such as visa security, illegal arms trafficking, document and identity fraud, drug trafficking, child pornography and sex tourism, immigration and customs fraud, intellectual property rights violations, financial crime, human smuggling and trafficking, and much more.

OI agents are assigned to work on a variety of program areas and thus salary dollars are not earmarked for specific program areas. To develop an estimate for anticipated expenditures for FY 2008 and FY 2009 that accounts for salary dollars directed to specific program areas, OI has used total investigative hours anticipated to be expended in a specific investigative area and applied the percentage to the specific budget year. Actual expenditures for FY 2008 and FY 2009 may deviate from this estimated spend plan as it relates to salary dollars based upon criminal activity encountered in OI investigations.

In the above chart, financial investigations, strategic investigations, other criminal investigations, illegal exports investigations, general smuggling investigations, fraud investigations, and drug smuggling investigations are generally customs related investigations. Adding the amounts of these investigative categories together, OI expended approximately \$662.0M in FY 2006, \$704.2M in FY 2007 and is expected to expend approximately \$723.6M in FY 2008 and approximately \$757.0M in FY 2009 in customs related activities. However, OI brings to bear its complete investigative toolbox of authorities and levies criminal charges wherever and whenever it can during the course of an investigation.

--Human Smuggling and Trafficking

As shown in the above chart, OI expended approximately \$90.8M in FY 2006 and approximately \$105.3M in FY 2007 in Human Smuggling and Trafficking investigations. OI is expected to expend approximately \$107.6M in FY 2008 and approximately \$110M in FY 2009 in Human Smuggling and Trafficking investigations.

--Drug Smuggling

As shown in the above chart, OI expended approximately \$283.8M in FY 2006 and approximately \$297M in FY 2007 in Drug Smuggling investigations. OI is expected to expend approximately \$303.6M in FY 2008 and approximately \$310.2M in FY 2009 in Drug Smuggling investigations.

-- Gang enforcement

Gang enforcement activities may uncover a variety of predicate offenses that span many different case categories. OI expended \$4.6M in FY 2006 and \$12.4M in FY 2007 on gang enforcement investigations. OI is expected to expend approximately \$33.4M (includes \$20.4M appropriated in FY 2008 budget) in FY 2008 and approximately \$35.07 in FY 2009.

-- Worksite enforcement (rolled in with Compliance and Critical Infrastructure. Split these separately)

The Office of Investigations (OI) expended \$34.0M on Worksite investigations in FY 2006 and \$79M in FY 2007 (includes \$30M as appropriated in the FY 2007 Budget). OI is expected to expend at least \$90M on worksite

investigations in FY 2008 (applying a rate of inflation and \$15M appropriated). OI is further expected to expend approximately \$92.3M in FY 2009 (applying a rate of inflation and 557 thousand as requested in the President's Budget).

-- Child pornography/child exploitation (not on the chart -- assume this is part of "Other Criminal"?)

In the previous chart, "other criminal" do not just include the costs of the Office of Investigations (OI) child pornography/child exploitation. OI expended \$53.8M in FY 2006 and \$67.2M in FY 2007 on child pornography/child exploitation investigations. OI is expected to expend approximately \$68.6M in FY 2008 and approximately \$70.1 in FY 2009 on child pornography/child exploitation investigations.

The Office of Investigations (OI) has moved toward a more disciplined and strategic approach in how it requests funding. Investigations within a specific area depend upon expertise from other areas. For example, during a worksite investigation, OI may uncover fraudulent documents that must be sent to the ICE Forensic Document Laboratory for forensic analysis, financial fraud may be uncovered which requires financial investigative expertise, and human smuggling may be uncovered which requires the expertise of human smuggling and trafficking expertise. OI has moved toward a more strategic budgetary request strategy in which all elements that are needed or support a specific investigative area are requested, so that all criminal offenses may be uncovered and prosecuted.

In the above chart, the following 09 initiatives can be *loosely* matched to the following major case categories:

- ⇒ National Security/Critical Infrastructure enhancement and Outbound enhancement are under Strategic Investigations
- ⇒ Commercial Fraud enhancement is under the Fraud Investigations
- ⇒ Cyber Crime enhancement is a support activity and supports all criminal investigations with cyber forensic support, child pornography, and other computer or internet related support type investigations.

QUESTION: In the 2009 ICE budget proposal, ICE proposes adding \$11.8 million and 72 new ICE agents for what is called "National Security and Critical Infrastructure" investigations. However, upon a closer review, all of the programs in the initiative are current ICE investigatory activities: arms export control, worksite enforcement, commercial fraud, identity and benefit fraud, financial crimes, cyber crimes, forensic document analysis, joint terrorism task force support, visa waiver program enforcement, human smuggling and trafficking investigations, and others. Why is this request called a "National Security and Critical Infrastructure" program? Isn't this just more of what ICE already does? Why is growing the size of these investigations, which ICE already conducts, a higher priority than identifying and deporting criminal aliens before they are released from jail?

ANSWER: As the largest investigative arm of the DHS, ICE uses powerful immigration and customs authorities to protect the American people through the investigation of the illegal introduction of goods, terrorists and other criminals seeking to cross our Nation's borders. ICE's mission is to protect America and uphold public safety. We fulfill this mission by identifying criminal activities and eliminating vulnerabilities that pose a threat to our nation's borders, as well as enforcing economic, transportation, and infrastructure security. In this regard, ICE is charged not only with enforcing the nation's immigration laws, but also the nation's customs statutes as a critical part of the Department's overall homeland security mission.

The identification of criminals and individuals who may cause harm to this country is of the highest importance for this Agency, regardless of whether these individuals are sitting in our jails, out on our streets, or in other countries. Our Criminal Alien Program, which has received a substantial increase in FY08, embodies these priorities. As noted in our answers, the arrests and ultimate removals from the Criminal Alien Program has increased substantially over the past three years. ICE is also actively exploring agreements with states that permit the early release of aliens who have committed non-violent offenses in order to remove them from the United States (Rapid REPAT). In summary, ICE is committed to identifying criminal and national security targets that are on our streets or sitting in our jails.

With regard to our budget request for National Security and Critical Infrastructure, I believe the request is supported. Transnational criminal organizations exploit weaknesses in air, sea and land border venues, within, as well as between, ports of entry, and often commit a variety of crimes in pursuit of illegal goals.

Transnational criminal organizations are profit-driven and consistently exploit border vulnerabilities, smuggling diverse illegal contraband for profit, and engage in illegal narcotic and financial activity. The expertise ICE delivers to investigate a particular violation (e.g., the smuggling of illegal aliens) is often dependent upon the expertise to investigate other violations (e.g., the smuggling of narcotics). Border and source intelligence and undercover operations often overlap with a variety of criminal violations, requiring essential connectivity within ICE.

ICE relies on all investigative components and tools to investigate each crime. For example, ICE uses its expertise to investigate worksite violations within critical infrastructure sites. These investigations can uncover crimes including the smuggling of people and goods across our border, financial money laundering, identity and benefit fraud, and other investigative activities.

In addition, ICE has a three-tier approach to investigating worksite violations.

- Investigations and outreach that promotes national security by protecting critical infrastructure. These investigations focus on ensuring that only authorized workers have access to secure areas of airports, military installations and are employed in industries such as nuclear power plants and chemical facilities.
- Investigations of employers linked to alien smuggling, trafficking, worker exploitation, identity and benefit fraud, money laundering, and other egregious criminal violations.
- IMAGE - The ICE Mutual Agreement between Government and Employers. IMAGE is a voluntary partnership initiative to assist employers in building legal workforces.

In ICE's National Security and Critical Infrastructure Proposal, we focus on the first tier described above. These investigations are often lengthy, and they require multi-agency coordination and a high-level of expertise. For example, some investigations require knowledge of information technology and telecommunications, the banking industry, and chemicals and other hazardous materials. The National Security and Critical Infrastructure initiative will increase national security and critical infrastructure investigations at Ports of Entry and other sensitive facilities that attract terrorists and/or illegal employment of undocumented foreign workers by businesses throughout the United States, which support the critical infrastructure of the United States.

QUESTION: Please provide a chart showing the number of individuals investigated and prosecuted by ICE for violations of human rights (e.g., war crimes, crimes against humanity, etc.). How many potential human rights violators does ICE estimate to have entered the United States illegally?

ANSWER: One ICE case has resulted in criminal prosecution for the substantive human rights violation; in 2007 Charles Emmanuel, aka: Chuckie Taylor, son of former Liberian President Charles Taylor, was indicted on multiple counts of Torture under the U.S. Code. Please note that this was the first case ever brought under the torture statute. In all other ICE criminal cases related to suspected human rights violators, the subjects were charged for an immigration fraud type of offense under the U.S. Code.

For Fiscal Year 2007:

- ICE Criminal Arrests of suspected human rights violators: 20
- Indictments: 21*
- Convictions: 13*
- Administrative Arrests: 38

*Indictments and convictions may include cases where the subject was arrested the previous year; also, some subjects who were arrested in FY2007 have pending trials.

In fiscal year 2007, ICE Attorneys were handling approximately 1045 removal cases of suspected alien human rights violators, in various stages of litigation. Of those, 445 were cases newly reported in FY 2007.

ICE is not in position to estimate the number of human rights violators who have entered the U.S. illegally.

Visa Waiver Program Enforcement

QUESTION: Although the US requires most foreign nationals to apply for a visa to travel to our country, there are 27 countries participating in the Visa Waiver Program. Citizens of these countries are not required to apply for visas and may travel freely to the US. Given the threat the Department's leadership claims exists in the Visa Waiver Program, has ICE considered partnering with international law enforcement agencies like INTERPOL or EUROPOL to investigate travel by high-threat individuals from Visa Waiver Program countries?

ANSWER: ICE currently has an established partnership with INTERPOL through our designated ICE liaisons, to promote various law enforcement initiatives. ICE liaisons include personnel stationed both overseas and at the U.S. National Central Bureau in Washington, DC. ICE and other DHS components coordinate with INTERPOL to ensure that Lost and Stolen Passport information can be accessed by various customs and border protection entities in a timely and secure manner. Passports from Visa Waiver Program (VWP) countries are attractive to criminal organizations due to the ability to avoid the scrutiny of State Department visa interviews. In addition, ICE and the US-VISIT program office coordinated with INTERPOL to include fingerprints of international fugitives and international criminals in the IDENT "lookout" database.

ICE interacts with EUROPOL but does not provide a full time liaison position. ICE has offices located in many VWP countries and their work includes the investigation of travel by high-threat individuals on a bilateral basis.

The Visa Waiver Enforcement Program (VWEP), as designed by the ICE Compliance Enforcement Unit, is meant to compliment the overall interior immigration enforcement strategy for ICE. The VWEP takes a priority-based approach to address the immediate threats posed by nonimmigrant aliens who have entered the United States under the Visa Waiver Program, and who appear to have overstayed their authorized term of admission.

QUESTION: Has ICE considered whether visa security teams are necessary in Visa Waiver Program countries?

ANSWER: Yes, ICE has concluded that Visa Security Units (VSUs) are necessary in some VWP countries. As mandated by Section 428 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the ICE Visa Security Program (VSP) assigns ICE special agents to VSUs at diplomatic posts worldwide. The methodology used to determine whether to deploy to any country, VWP or not, is the same. Cities such as Frankfurt, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Rome and Berlin, are an important part of ICE's Five-Year Expansion Plan for VWP.

QUESTION: Canadians, although not technically part of the Visa Waiver Program, are generally not required to hold visas to travel to the US. However, ICE has deployed a Visa Security Unit in Montreal. Should the program be expanded to other cities with large international communities, like London or Paris?

ANSWER: Expanding to London and Paris is part of the ICE's Five-Year Expansion Plan. A wide range of quantitative and qualitative information is considered to ensure a balanced deployment assessment, including:

1. Initial quantitative analysis of risk
2. Interagency and interdepartmental interests

3. Site assessments
4. Final evaluation and selection

In the case of Montreal, Department of State (DOS) records from FY 2006 indicated that of all visa issuing posts in the world, Canada holds 7 of the 8 top spots in percentages of visas issued to third country nationals, with Montreal hosting the second largest number behind only Toronto. In addition, Montreal is the only immigrant visa issuing post for all of Canada.

While these are not the only criteria VSP examine, they are a significant part of its overall site selection process. London and Paris, ranked by DOS as first and fifth in terms of third-country national visa applicants, are listed in the ICE Five-Year Plan specifically because after careful analysis and assessment, they too fall within the guidelines set forth by VSP in terms of site selection, regardless of the fact that they participate in VWP.

Visa Security Units

QUESTION: ICE maintains a relatively modest contingent of visa security investigators at 10 critical overseas posts who help review visa applications. We recently heard about the operation of the unit in Egypt when we were there. Using their domestic law enforcement skills and contacts, these agents work to uncover relevant information about applicants that may have been missed by State Department consular officials. Within the 2009 budget, ICE proposes new visa security units for Istanbul and Beirut, and has plans for future expansions to more cities. However, at the rate ICE is going, it will take until 2013 to cover just 75% of countries classified as "high-risk." What are ICE's next-most-important Visa Security Program cities, and what can Congress do to accelerate expansion of this program? Please provide an estimate of the cost to expand to the next 10 cities on the ranked list of potential locations.

ANSWER: Deploying new Visa Security Units at overseas embassies and consulates is a complex process that involves a rigorous evaluation of risk and operational mission need coupled with extensive interdepartmental communication and coordination. ICE must factor in other considerations that influence the timing and/or feasibility of deployment such as changing risk, approvals from DOS, and the availability of funding, personnel, and logistical issues such as the availability of office space at post. These factors can critically impact deployment timeframes.

The proposed VSP deployment sites as outlined in the VSP Five-Year Expansion Plan. These cities may change as ICE moves forward with expansion. The Law Enforcement Sensitive electronic attachment of the cities will be provided separately and password protected.

Federal Protective Service

QUESTION: Please provide a chart that shows, by location, the current number of FPS in-service field staff (police officers, inspectors, area commanders, and special agents), the current number of other FPS employees, the planned location FPS in-service field staff who will be hired in fiscal year 2008, and the planned location of other FPS employees who will be hired in fiscal year 2008.

ANSWER: This material is Law Enforcement Sensitive and is available in the Subcommittee offices.

QUESTION: Please provide a planned timeline for FPS hiring in fiscal year 2008. Include within this response a detailed accounting of major milestones in the hiring process (e.g., vacancy announcements posted, vacancy close dates, hire dates, FLETC start and graduation dates, "on-the-job" dates) and the number of employees planned to be at each of those steps in the process.

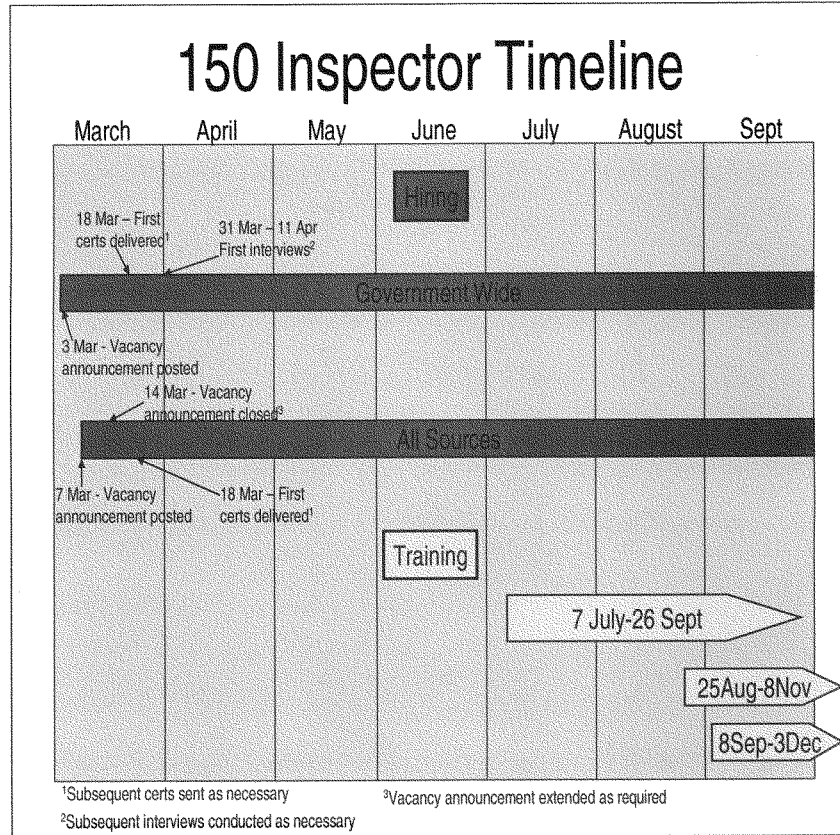
ANSWER: FPS has begun an aggressive recruiting campaign to hire the 150 newly authorized inspectors. FPS has reached out to all five branches of the Armed Forces Transition Assistance Program (TAP) Offices. The transition assistance people will post the vacancy announcement world-wide and will be presenting at local area TAP classes. Additionally, several military- affiliated websites have posted the vacancy announcements. Also, ICE's Equal Employment Opportunity office is working closely with FPS and will be assisting the programs to place advertising in all Military Times magazines and arranging outreach opportunities at several job fairs nationwide. Uniformed officers have already been giving presentations at local area TAP classes. FPS Regional Directors have been encouraged to conduct outreach with contract security guards who would be good candidates for the inspector positions. Below, please find abstracts of the positions we have announced.

Government-wide Inspector GS - 7/9 Vacancy Announcement – Open-

- Opened 3/3/08, first cutoff is March 14 (all eligible applications received at that time will be certified);
- Additional cut-offs will be established every 30 days until closing date of 9/1/08
- Interview teams in 7 major cities from March 31 thru April 11 (Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago, Dallas, Boston, Miami, Washington, DC)
- One announcement per region

Public Notice Inspector GS-7/9 Vacancy Announcement

- Two separate public notices required (GS-7 announcement #TBD; GS-9 announcement #TBD)
- Opening date is March 7; expected to close March 14 (NOTE: announcement will be extended if necessary depending upon applicant response in the one week window.)
- Interview teams in 7 major cities from March 31 thru April 11 (Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago, Dallas, Boston, Miami, Washington, DC)
- One announcement per Region



QUESTION: Please provide summarized and detailed lists of the calls handled by the FPS police, by location, for fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007.

ANSWER: Please see the attached charts.

FPS -- Management Information Report FY2005

Report Period: Start Date: 10/01/2004 End Date: 09/30/2005

Run Date/Time: 02/12/2008 12:18 Information Last Updated Date/Time: 02/12/2008 04:00

Offense/Incident	R 1	R 2	R 3	R 4	R 5	R 6	R 7	R 8	R 9	R 10	R 11	Total
01-CRIMINAL HOMICIDE			1								1	2
02-FORCIBLE RAPE					1						2	3
03-ROBBERY	2	1	3	1	2		4	1	2	1	1	18
04-AGGRAVATED ASSAULT		16	3	8	13	2	2	1	13	8	10	76
05-BURGLARY	5	7	2	17	15	2	17	5	14	15	10	109
06-LARCENY-THEFT	64	64	272	311	227	138	116	88	143	82	698	2203
07-MOTOR VEHICLE-THEFT	3	6	13	22	23	9	18	4	29	7	12	146
08-ARSON	1			1	1		1				1	5
09-ASSAULT-SIMPLE	11	25	61	67	58	25	36	10	40	10	38	381
10-ATTEMPTED VANDALISM	26	46	72	59	84	29	48	29	237	66	21	717
11-SEX OFFENSES (EXCLUDING FORCIBLE RAPE)			1	3	3		1	1	2	1	4	17
12-MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES	133	260	248	398	461	191	542	133	1639	498	526	5029
13-WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES	12	40	35	45	50	12	149	12	84	59	17	515
14-DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCES	202	347	232	358	626	88	214	83	1215	401	77	3843
15-ACCIDENTS	63	186	466	285	454	276	395	72	222	75	306	2790
16-DEATHS	3	3	3		3	2	7	2	6	2	7	38
17-BLDG RULES/REGS	107	574	369	174	626	231	337	150	2325	1695	238	6826
18-FIRE	77	153	236	144	320	119	174	71	141	69	440	1944
19-SECURITY	666	589	827	338	4329	574	214	214	1199	659	2321	11930
20-ASSISTANCE	213	312	359	437	722	164	1301	214	2352	375	317	6766
21-MISCELLANEOUS	256	1139	1076	643	2870	671	814	658	1533	380	1008	11048
Offense/Incident Totals	1844	3769	4269	3311	10888	2533	4390	1748	11196	4403	6055	54406

FPS -- Management Information Report FY2006

Report Period: Start Date: 10/01/2005 End Date: 09/30/2006

Run Date/Time: 02/13/2008 11:56 Information Last Updated Date/Time: 02/13/2008 05:55

Offense/Incident	R 1	R 2	R 3	R 4	R 5	R 6	R 7	R 8	R 9	R 10	R 11	Total
01-CRIMINAL HOMICIDE										1		1
02-FORCIBLE RAPE				1			1		1			3
03-ROBBERY	1		2	1	2	1	6		3		1	17
04-AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1	9	2	8	11	4	4		11	6	9	65
05-BURGLARY	3	7	6	11	11	5	12	8	17	10	21	111
06-LARCENY-THEFT	40	73	252	235	229	96	158	71	102	69	612	1937
07-MOTOR VEHICLE-THEFT	2	3	12	15	19	11	16	5	20	9	9	121
08-ARSON	1				1				1	1		4
09-ASSAULT-SIMPLE	6	17	36	47	58	22	49	11	38	15	33	332
10-ATTEMPTED VANDALISM	35	24	59	45	93	37	48	35	173	53	13	615
11-SEX OFFENSES (EXCLUDING FORCIBLE RAPE)	1	2					4					18
12-MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES	146	453	229	442	559	247	736	181	1412	659	395	5459
13-WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES	9	24	30	51	41	13	148	7	51	49	14	437
14-DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCES	277	321	220	443	576	93	189	70	957	242	70	3458
15-ACCIDENTS	86	174	480	282	455	235	563	66	146	69	243	2799
16-DEATHS	1	4	1	5	1	1	10		3	1	5	32
17-BLDG RULES/REGS	200	412	281	120	833	177	301	121	1190	1168	153	4956
18-FIRE	46	170	218	160	234	158	155	77	87	59	477	1841
19-SECURITY	1104	513	699	306	3101	439	361	409	875	349	2028	10184
20-ASSISTANCE	325	272	236	372	689	166	1188	231	1407	319	281	5486
21-MISCELLANEOUS	396	1274	1174	896	2951	662	959	649	931	297	895	11084
Offense/Incident Totals	2880	3752	3937	3442	9867	2367	4908	1941	7426	3376	5264	48960

FPS -- Management Information Report FY2007

Report Period: Start Date: 10/01/2006 End Date: 09/30/2007

Run Date/Time: 02/12/2008 12:19 Information Last Updated Date/Time: 02/12/2008 04:00

Offense/Incident	R 1	R 2	R 3	R 4	R 5	R 6	R 7	R 8	R 9	R 10	R 11	Total
01-CRIMINAL HOMICIDE					1							1
02-FORCIBLE RAPE										1		1
03-ROBBERY	1	3	2	4	2	2	1		1		2	18
04-AGGRAVATED ASSAULT		6	3	2	8	1	6	2	9	3	9	49
05-BURGLARY	1	2	3	13	13	1	15	6	7	6	5	72
06-LARCENY-THEFT	33	77	197	152	167	105	100	82	114	82	547	1656
07-MOTOR VEHICLE-THEFT	1	2		8	14	6	14		19	11	6	81
08-ARSON						1						1
09-ASSAULT-SIMPLE	10	25	38	38	49	18	19	3	13	10	31	254
10-ATTEMPTED VANDALISM	32	27	51	42	87	32	47	17	132	96	18	581
11-SEX OFFENSES (EXCLUDING FORCIBLE RAPE)	1	1				2	1		3	2	4	15
12-MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES	130	371	223	306	479	227	363	163	936	386	394	3978
13-WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES	16	17	15	37	35	23	99	14	34	37	10	337
14-DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCES	265	310	193	297	495	144	133	85	589	236	54	2801
15-ACCIDENTS	67	214	469	280	460	350	323	63	93	48	262	2629
16-DEATHS	3	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	7		2	24
17-BLDG RULES/REGS	191	403	293	127	349	165	210	102	185	1299	116	3440
18-FIRE	57	101	286	153	266	117	129	63	23	32	372	1599
19-SECURITY	893	288	573	183	2850	393	180	401	309	298	1388	7756
20-ASSISTANCE	189	328	209	308	566	195	532	170	239	283	135	3154
21-MISCELLANEOUS	351	871	1223	913	2819	918	764	432	462	258	994	10005
Offense/Incident Totals	2241	3048	3779	2865	8863	2701	2939	1604	3175	3088	4350	38453

Construction

QUESTION: Please provide a table showing since 1998 investments made in each of ICE's Service Processing Centers (SPCs), including the project purpose, the project start date, the project completion date, and the total project cost.

ANSWER: To provide the level of detail required by the Committee, ICE will need to conduct a comprehensive reconciliation of ICE Construction funds back to 1998 with the Army Corps of Engineers. ICE is conducting this review and will provide that information to the Committee as soon as possible. However, at the present time, ICE is providing a breakout of fiscal years 2006 and 2007.

Fiscal Years 2006 - 2007

SPC	Project Title	Project Start	Project Completion	Total Amount Funded
Aguadilla	Aguadilla - Detainee restroom	12/14/2007	4/30/2007	\$275,000
Aguadilla	Aguadilla - Install Fire Suppression System	8/1/2007	6/1/2008	\$457,367
Aguadilla	Aguadilla - Power generator connection	10/1/2007	5/1/2008	\$7,623
Aguadilla	Aguadilla - Repair/Replace Security Fence	8/1/2007	4/1/2008	\$239,000
Aguadilla	Aguadilla - Roof repairs, painting interior Admin. Center and install lettering	8/1/2007	4/1/2008	\$495,480
Aguadilla Total				\$1,474,470
Batavia	Batavia - Add'l. Funds for Cabling Project	4/1/2006	6/1/2006	\$4,500
Batavia	Batavia - Double Bunking Add'l funds	6/1/2006	8/1/2007	\$280,000
Batavia	Batavia - Repair and Install Cameras	2/1/2005	3/1/2006	\$50,000
Batavia	Batavia - Replace signage	7/1/2006	8/1/2006	\$15,000
Batavia	Batavia Training Center Roof Repair	5/1/2006	8/1/2006	\$16,300
Batavia	Batavia - Scoping Activities and Survey of the Air Handlers	11/1/2007	8/1/2008	\$45,737
Batavia	Batavia - Install razor wire	6/1/2007	8/1/2007	\$45,736
Batavia	Batavia - Expansion Tank for Boilers within Training Center	8/1/2007	12/1/2007	\$20,000
Batavia	Batavia - Install central A/C System	9/1/2007	12/1/2007	\$76,228
Batavia	Batavia - Install emergency generator	6/1/2007	4/1/2007	\$83,851
Batavia	Batavia - Installments 2 and 3 of the purchase of the Training Center.	11/15/2007	2/15/2008	\$500,000.00
Batavia	Batavia - Replace air handlers	11/1/2007	8/1/2008	\$457,367
Batavia	Batavia - Sallyport Replacement	5/1/2007	8/1/2007	\$135,000
Batavia	Batavia - Secondary Ignition system	9/28/2007	1/28/2008	\$10,672
Batavia	Batavia - Training Center Repairs	7/1/2007	4/1/2008	\$275,000
Batavia	Batavia - Upgrade security (fire alarm/sprinkler systems)	11/1/2007	4/1/2008	\$79,277
Batavia Total				\$2,094,667
Broadview	Broadview - Carpet Replacement	6/1/2006	8/1/2007	\$15,410
Broadview	Broadview - Compressor Add'l Funds	5/1/2006	8/1/2006	\$10,000
Broadview	Broadview Compressor Replacement	5/1/2006	8/1/2006	\$9,860
Broadview Total				\$35,270
Batavia	Batavia-Heating Coil Replacement	1/1/2006	1/15/2006	\$19,483
Batavia Total				\$19,483
Broadview	Broadview - additional funding costs for the replacement Carpet	3/1/2007	8/1/2007	\$6,000
Broadview	Broadview - Generator & Boiler Repair	12/1/2007	4/1/2008	\$38,114

Broadview	Broadview - Reconfiguration of bldg	9/1/2007	5/1/2008	\$1,900,000
Broadview Total				\$1,944,114
El Centro	El Centro - Cooling Tower Project Additional Funds	11/8/2007	8/8/2008	\$740,000
El Centro	El Centro - Cooling Tower Project Additional Funds	11/8/2007	8/8/2008	\$1,200,000
El Centro	El Centro - Fire Main Leak	8/13/2007	12/15/2007	\$7,623
El Centro	El Centro - Handicap Ramp and Landscaping	3/3/2008	8/31/2008	\$18,295
El Centro	El Centro - Inspect and repair main water pipes	8/13/2007	12/15/2007	\$100,000
El Centro	El Centro - Key Control Area	3/3/2008	8/31/2008	\$76,228
El Centro	El Centro - Kitchen Floor Drain	3/3/2008	8/1/2008	\$106,719
El Centro	El Centro - Ladder Outside of the Control Room	12/19/2007	5/16/2008	\$4,574
El Centro	El Centro - Perimeter Fence Project Additional Funding	11/15/2007	4/1/2008	\$1,829,466
El Centro	El Centro - R&R Restrooms	3/3/2008	8/1/2008	\$91,473
El Centro	El Centro - Removal of Fiberglass Insulation in Air Duct System	3/3/2008	6/16/2008	\$99,096
El Centro	El Centro - Replace Close Circuit Television System	4/30/2008	10/30/2008	\$1,524,555
El Centro	El Centro - Replace Perimeter Fencing	11/15/2007	4/1/2008	\$1,829,466
El Centro	El Centro - Replace Walls in Interview Rooms	3/3/2008	7/16/2008	\$53,359
El Centro	El Centro - Shower Door and Drain in Dorm Units	12/19/2007	5/16/2008	\$30,491
El Centro	El Centro - Sump Water Drain	12/19/2007	2/14/2008	\$22,868
El Centro	El Centro - Ventilation in Segregation Unit Shower	3/3/2008	8/1/2008	\$30,491
El Centro Total				\$7,764,704
El Paso	El Paso - Dining Facility	1/1/2006	6/1/2007	\$12,000
El Paso	El Paso - Power Supply Separation	2/1/2005	5/1/2006	\$15,000
El Paso	El Paso - Repair Law Library Roof	9/1/2006	6/1/2007	\$82,000
El Paso	El Paso Law Library Roof and Dining Hall Floor Addl Funds	9/1/2006	6/1/2007	\$75,000
El Paso	El Paso - Additional Funds for the renovation of the Old SHU	10/1/2007	8/1/2008	\$40,093
El Paso	El Paso - Electronic Key Control/Issue	9/1/2007	2/1/2008	\$152,456
El Paso	El Paso - Install Sally Port Barrier System	9/1/2007	2/1/2008	\$152,456
El Paso	El Paso - Kitchen/Dinning Hall Crawl Space	11/1/2006	6/7/2007	\$304,911
El Paso	El Paso - Perimeter Alarm System Replacement	9/1/2007	5/1/2008	\$198,192
El Paso	El Paso - Renovate Old SHU	10/1/2007	8/1/2008	\$762,278
El Paso	El Paso - Repair electrical, gas and water distribution systems	4/1/2007	8/1/2007	\$390,000
El Paso	El Paso - Replace Westside Perimeter Fence & Security Detection System	9/1/2007	2/1/2008	\$381,139
El Paso	El Paso - Security Detection System	9/1/2007	2/1/2008	\$69,609
El Paso	El Paso - Trailer Sewer System	10/1/2007	5/1/2008	\$76,228
El Paso Total				\$2,711,361
Florence	Florence - Sallyport	1/1/2007	2/6/2007	\$250,000
Florence	Florence - Sallyport add'l funds	1/1/2007	2/6/2007	\$144,000
Florence	Florence - Walk-in Freezer	9/30/2007	11/30/2007	\$59,325
Florence	Florence Detainee Restroom add'l funds	2/21/2006	6/2/2006	\$15,000
Florence	Florence Security/Access Head-in Unit	9/15/2007	12/31/2007	\$116,714
Florence	Florence - Additional Funding for Security Head In Unit	9/30/2007	11/30/2007	\$58,378
Florence	Florence - Additional Funding for Walk-In-Freezer	9/30/2007	11/30/2007	\$91,098
Florence	Florence - Apply Roof Coating to Facility Building	1/28/2008	6/31/2008	\$60,982

Florence	Florence - FoxTrot Bldg. HVAC Replacement	1/28/2008	6/31/2008	\$62,500
Florence	Florence - Remodel kitchen	3/12/2008	8/16/2008	\$381,139
Florence	Florence - Replace Existing Hot Water Heaters	3/12/2008	8/16/2008	\$38,114
Florence	Florence - Replace Return/Supply Air Vents	1/28/2008	6/31/2008	\$15,246
Florence	Florence - Support Service Building HVAC Units	1/28/2008	6/31/2008	\$304,911
Florence	Florence - Upgrade Door Controls	3/12/2008	8/16/2008	\$914,733
Florence	Florence - Upgrade Security System	4/30/2008	10/30/2008	\$381,139
Florence	Florence - Upgrade UPS	3/12/2008	8/16/2008	\$152,456
Florence Total				\$3,045,734
Krome	Krome - Fence Repairs	5/1/2006	12/1/2006	\$3,420
Krome	Krome - Firing Range Repairs	5/1/2006	12/1/2006	\$250,000
Krome	Krome - Hot Water Header Replacement	5/1/2006	4/1/2006	\$12,540
Krome	Krome - Hurricane Preparedness	1/1/2007	10/1/2007	\$68,670
Krome	Krome - Hurricane Preparedness add'l funds	5/1/2006	8/11/2006	\$75,000
Krome	Krome - Hurricane Preparedness add'l funds	5/1/2006	8/11/2006	\$78,886
Krome	Krome - Initial Wilma Assessment and Repair\	11/1/2005	3/1/2006	\$500,000
Krome	Krome - Wima Repairs: 8,10,11,14 &24	12/1/2005	3/1/2006	\$1,055,111
Krome	Krome - Wima Repairs: 8,10,11,14 &24, Supplemental	12/1/2005	3/1/2006	\$200,000
Krome	Krome - Additional Funding for the replacement of Washers and Dryers in Laundry	6/1/2007	8/1/2007	\$135,737
Krome	Krome - Admin. Visitation Bldg. 22 Demolition	11/1/2007	3/1/2008	\$54,305
Krome	Krome - Bldg 8 Chiller Pipe Replacement	7/1/2007	10/1/2007	\$25,000
Krome	Krome - Bldg. 10 Build Emergency Center and Cabling	8/1/2007	4/1/2008	\$347,893
Krome	Krome - Bldg. 10 Command Center and Moving Services	11/1/2007	4/1/2008	\$1,200,000
Krome	Krome - Bldg. 7 Modular Connection	8/1/2007	2/1/2008	\$56,725
Krome	Krome - Bldg. Leases	3/1/2007	4/1/2008	\$106,892
Krome	Krome - Building 14 - Replacement of A/C Units	6/1/2007	12/1/2007	\$100,000
Krome	Krome - Renovate PHS (Bldg 10) to office space	8/1/2008	2/1/2008	\$266,797
Krome	Krome - Replace A/C Ductwork @ Building 10	8/1/2008	2/1/2008	\$76,228
Krome	Krome - Replace roof in front part of Building 10	8/1/2008	2/1/2008	\$381,139
Krome Total				\$4,994,342
Nationwide	All - Upgrade security control and monitoring system	4/30/2008	10/30/2008	\$15,245,550
Nationwide	Nationwide - Detention Bed Study	4/1/2007	9/1/2007	\$90,000.00
Nationwide	Nationwide-Facility Condition Assessments	6/1/2007	1/1/2008	\$750,000.00
Nationwide	Nationwide-Facility Condition Assessments	6/1/2007	1/1/2008	\$3,500,000.00
Nationwide Total				\$19,585,550.00
Oakdale	Oakdale - Repair HVAC	3/30/2008	6/30/2008	\$46,000
Oakdale	Oakdale - Space Reconfiguration	7/15/2007	7/20/2007	\$3,000
Oakdale Total				\$49,000
Port Isabel	Pt. Isabel - Add'l. funds for Kitchen HVAC Project	7/25/2006	4/12/2007	\$80,000
Port Isabel	Port Isabel - Electronic gate additions	9/17/2008	1/29/2009	\$760,753
Port Isabel	Port Isabel - New fencing for Bldg 9	9/17/2008	1/29/2009	\$533,594
Port Isabel	Port Isabel - Replace 17 generators with one site generator	9/17/2008	3/30/2008	\$3,049,110
Port Isabel	Port Isabel - Replace fencing material	9/17/2008	1/29/2009	\$762,278
Port Isabel Total				\$ 5,185,734.70
Grand Total				\$48,904,428.57

QUESTION: Please provide a project-by-project budget, by SPC, for the use of the 2008 construction appropriations. Please include the project name, project goal, estimated start and end dates, and estimated total cost for each project.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

SPC	Project Title	Priority Assignment 1 = Highest / Critical 2 = Secondary 3 = Last	Total Amount Funded
Aguadilla	Replace HVAC system and repair roof at Bldg 505	1	\$116,603
Aguadilla	Upgrade Security Control and Monitoring System	2	\$1,000,000
Aguadilla	Admin Bldg expansion , redesign of library furniture and relocate PHS 7 Butler bldg space	2	\$500,000
Aguadilla	Repave roads and parking lot improvements	2	\$100,000
Aguadilla	A new phone system with voicemail, call forward, additional phone line capability that meets the detention standard phone system for the entire facility.	3	\$65,000
	Aguadilla Total		\$1,781,603
Altoona	Install concrete ramp and rails at front of Admin Bldg.	1	\$44,830
	Altoona Total		\$44,830
Batavia	Replace AHU/HVAC coils RTU-4 and 6.	1	\$7,689
Batavia	Construct 3 ft 18" deep dry well at staff entrance.	2	\$6,247
Batavia	Upgrade Security Control and Monitoring System	2	\$1,300,000
Batavia	Paint Admin Bldg	2	\$50,000
Batavia	Redesign and replace guard gate	3	\$250,000
	Batavia Total		\$1,613,936
Broadview	Replace Hot water boiler and pumps and controls.	1	\$40,863
Broadview	Replace interior non-detainee doors and frames	2	\$70,024
	Broadview Total		\$110,887
El Centro	Replace roof Dorm Kilo.	1	\$31,851
El Centro	Replace Generators at Admin and Multi Purpose.	1	\$500,000
El Centro	Dry out old Medical Bldg and repair water damage	1	\$130,000
El Centro	Replace paving and rest ripe parking lot.	2	\$459,902
El Centro	Replace HVAC in multi purpose room	2	\$1,500,000
El Centro	Enlarge Security desk and add secure glass partition to separate lobby and control area and replace floor at employee gym.	3	\$157,287
El Centro	Replace and upgrade existing CCTV system	1	\$3,200,000
	El Centro Total		\$5,979,040
El Paso	Security Upgrades: Replace existing analog CCTV with a DVR system with touch screen.	1	\$1,606,707
El Paso	Replace built-up roof system and flashing for Contract Guards Station.	1	\$675,835
El Paso	Replace carpet Deportee and non Detainee Trailer 1.	1	\$7,681
El Paso	Have civil engineer evaluate campus storm water drainage system and recommend solutions.	1	\$56,056
El Paso	Storm drain Needed at EPC bldg	2	\$250,000
El Paso	Upgrade multi-Purpose bldg to meet ADA compliance, replace windows at Multi-purpose, and Bldg 13 and Admin Bldg.	2	\$73,341

El Paso	Replace lighting with fluorescent fixtures in radio room, replace lighting at old laundry with T8 and Electronic Ballasts	2	\$21,870
El Paso	Provide hard wired smoke detectors throughout the bldg 16,17,19,20,21, 22, Firearms Office, Dorm 5	2	\$147,501
El Paso	Remove and replace through the wall HVAC and provide wall mounted thermostat Deportee and non Detainee Trailer 1.	2	\$6,849
El Paso	Replace shed.	2	\$23,006
El Paso	Repaint and repair stone wall.	2	\$11,272
El Paso	Repair asphalt surfaces in campus.	2	\$211,718
El Paso	Replace windows and plumbing for vandal proof institutional type fixtures at Dormitory 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. Provide fluorescent lighting at dorm 6. Replace ceiling and wall panels in dining hall.	3	\$413,761
El Paso	Renovate old laundry and gym provide ADA upgrades for toilets and doors at Maint Shop Deportee and non Detainee Trailer and Computer bldg.	3	\$547,270
El Paso	Expand processing Bldg and Medical Facility	1	\$2,700,000
El Paso	Construct recreation areas for these two barracks to provide recreation as required by ACA and NDS standards.	3	\$100,000
El Paso	Older generators must be replaced.	3	500000
El Paso	Replace HVAC Dormitory 1, 2, 3, 4, and Bldg 6,10 and Admin.	1	\$597,361
	El Paso Total		\$7,950,227
Florence	Re-roof portion of jail with membrane system and reinforce peaks and valleys Jail bldg	1	\$387,070
Florence	Replace elevated concrete slab under washers and dryers at the Support Service Bldg.	1	\$60,792
Florence	Refurbish boiler for bldg 31	1	\$45,339
Florence	ADA upgrade	1	\$50,895
Florence	Repave concrete paving slabs	1	\$514,976
Florence	Upgrade perimeter security system	1	\$498,389
Florence	Upgrade unisex toilet at maint bldg	2	\$270,318
Florence	Install new ceramic tile in various location within Facility Control Building	3	\$60,000
Florence	Obtain civil engineer to study site drainage and paving study to determine changes that need to be made to prevent erosion of the base. Paving and storm water drainage.	3	\$1,347,436
Florence	Construct additional parking area for staff parking.	3	\$50,000
Florence	Evaluate modular EIOR bldg and Facility Control Bldg to determine if refurbishment is feasible.	3	\$39,200
Florence	Complete paving if study determine it to be feasible	3	\$1,266,955
Florence	Construct new Maint/ Warehouse bldg.	3	\$2,000,000
Florence	Upgrade the security system, which is vital to the operation, security, & life safety of this facility.	1	\$2,500,000
	Florence Total		\$9,091,370
Honolulu	Conduct geotechnical investigation to determine the cause for building settling and exterior wall cracking.	1	\$58,800
Honolulu	Replace 7 external A/C units.	1	\$228,859
Honolulu	Security upgrade- install fencing and re-circulate traffic add vehicle barriers.	1	\$203,664
Honolulu	Clean guttering remove connections from concealed pipe and install surface mounted copper colored pipe and repair damaged gutters.	2	\$4,626
Honolulu	Renovate rest rooms to meet ADA accessibility.	2	\$836,575
	Honolulu Total		\$1,332,524
Krome	Security upgrades	1	\$1,200,000

Krome	Furnish and install a ladder and or ramp to provide access to the generator outside of Building 1.	1	\$37,000
Krome	Bldg 8 male dorm renovation, relocate Engineering Dept., and replace floor at travel office with half door unit which will serve as a window counter type system.	2	\$1,733,000
Krome	Furnish and install metal roller shades at the main entrance of Building 1 for safety purposed in the event of a crisis.	3	\$400,000
Krome	Building 8 Chiller Circuit Compressor repair: Remove and recycle if possible all refrigerant and oil. Remove and dispose of the "B" circuit compressor and replace with a Factory compressor. Also remove and install new discharge muffler, add acid scavenger, new oil and new refrigerant to MFG specifications.	1	\$56,918
Krome Total			\$3,426,918
Port Isabel	Security Upgrade. Replace existing analog CCTV with new cameras and a DVR system with touch screen.	1	\$1,300,000
Port Isabel	Replace acoustical ceiling tile and light fixtures, replace roofing, windows and frames at former admin bldg 1. Replace air handling units and plumbing fixtures and provide exhaust system in janitorial storage rooms in bldg 1.	1	\$156,635
Port Isabel	Cut away rusted exterior wall panels and replace at maint building.	1	\$9,550
Port Isabel	Replace heating/cooling units at Alpha Dorm	1	\$235,607
Port Isabel	Security review for perimeter fence around reservoir.	1	\$174,441
Port Isabel	Replace roof Frame, Deck and Roofing at firing range control. Replace shooting range canopy	2	\$529,861
Port Isabel	Rework and seal mortar joints on perimeter walls and apply water sealant on exterior wall, replace wood joists, fascia and siding at bldg 127A, B, and C.	2	\$56,696
Port Isabel	Bldg 4 upgrades	2	\$200,000
Port Isabel	Repave Road and Parking lots north end of mechanics road, repave parking lot and entrance road.	3	\$541,575
Port Isabel	Install new locks and doors in Dormitories C & D. This includes replacing doors, locks, frames, and painting the dormitories.	2	\$499,000
Port Isabel	Convert Bldg 11 to Emergency command center and fire dept.	2	\$400,000
Port Isabel Total			\$4,103,365
San Pedro	Security upgrades.	1	\$1,801,679
San Pedro	Furnish and install new receptacles in the PHS area using new conductors in surface mounted conduit, hospital grade.	1	\$16,372
San Pedro	Service Sewage Pumps & Replace Control Panel	1	\$12,000
San Pedro	Evaluate roof repair/replace options and recoat walkable concrete area of outdoor 3rd floor rec area.	2	\$212,856
San Pedro	Revise kitchen layout to provide more direct access to receiving area. Repair drains and patch defective concrete and slope and refinish kitchen floor. Provide a vertical platform lift in lieu of a loading dock at kitchen receiving.	2	\$160,233
San Pedro	Maximize Processing intake area.	2	\$708,119
San Pedro	Install security grade stainless doors and hinges in toilet rooms of Pod. Repair furred wall finish, repair window jam in showers.	2	\$75,826
San Pedro	Evaluate and provide recommendations for cost to renovate 3 elevators to meet ADA requirements. Install ADA compliant two stop elevator at maintenance building.	2	\$389,835
San Pedro	Replace lighting within the main building with T8 lamps and electronic ballast.	2	\$538,605
San Pedro	URGENT. Radio coverage is incomplete on third floor and non-existent in lower recreation yard.	2	\$8,000
San Pedro	Install additional lighting and renovate sliding shelves.	3	\$32,150
San Pedro	Replace floor at guard station. Refurbish north and south gates.	3	\$41,377

		San Pedro Total	\$3,997,052
		Grand Total	\$39,431,752
		Total by Priority Code	
		Priority 1	\$19,264,462
		Priority 2	\$12,355,279
		Priority 3	\$7,812,011
			\$39,431,752

Student and Exchange Visitor Program

QUESTION: Please provide a table that shows: the number of individuals enrolled into the SEVIS system for each of fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007, by visa type (F, J, N); the number of schools certified for each of the same fiscal years; the number of schools re-certified in each of the same fiscal years; the number of schools whose certification was withdrawn in each of the same fiscal years; and the number of students whose SEVIS fee was collected but received no visa in each of the same fiscal years.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Student and Exchange Visitor Program						
As of March 2008	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	
	Students / EVs	Schools / Programs	Students / EVs	Schools / Programs	Students / EVs	Schools / Programs
Certified School (F)	635,570	6,511	660,536	6,924	706,053	7,327
Certified School (M)	4,185	791	5,438	887	7,378	979
Certified School (F&M)	N/A	863	N/A	885	N/A	909
DOS Approved Programs (J) EVs by Program Start Date	300,727	1,459	332,546	1,450	429,450	1,434
Re-Certified School (F)	No data for this category					
Re-Certified School (M)						
DOS Re-Certified Programs (J)	This portion is for the Dept. of State.					
School Certification Withdrawn (F)	N/A	44	N/A	19	N/A	82
School Certification Withdrawn (M)		20		9		62
School Certification Withdrawn (F & M)		125		162		228
DOS Withdrawn Programs (J) by Program Status Change Date		1		28		39
SEVIS Fee Collected-No Visa (F)		No data for this category				
SEVIS Fee Collected-No Visa (M)						
SEVIS Fee Collected-No Visa (J)	This portion is for the Dept. of State.					

QUESTION: What plans does ICE/SEVP have to better integrate SEVIS data with other Federal databases? Will any data process improvements be implemented to reduce data consistency errors between SEVIS and other Federal systems like the Social Security Administration database?

ANSWER: SEVIS II will interface with additional systems that are currently not addressed with SEVIS. The known additional system interfaces are described as follows:

- IBIS -** Interagency Border Inspection System (IBIS) allows the user at the POE workstation the ability to capture passport data. IBIS will use this biographic information to perform searches against biographical Watch List and passenger manifest information, and return lookout hits and biometrics flags for a traveler.
- Pay.Gov -** The current SEVIS draws information regarding school certification and program designation information through I-17 Tracking and Reporting System (ITARS) (discussed above). As SEVIS II absorbs ITARS functionality, a direct interface with Pay.Gov system shall be established.
- SAVE-** Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) is a US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) interface that provides on-line access to information within the SEVIS database. The data will be utilized within the VIS decision tree for determining entitlement.
- SIGMA -** Secured Integrated Government Mainframe Access (SIGMA) provides a host of information sharing opportunities with other DHS/Government agencies etc.
- AFSP -** Alien Flight Student Program Interface (AFSP) provides the ability to incorporate future iterations of Alien Flight Student Program via single/multiple interface(s).

US-VISIT IDENT

SEVIS II will interface with this US-VISIT system to accept the unique identifier assigned to any and all students and EVs and their dependents and incorporate the identifier into each individual SEVIS record. Incorporating the enumerator into an individual's SEVIS record will allow end users making risk and eligibility determinations (DoS Consulate, POE Officials, USCIS status and benefit determinations, and enforcement) to draw on SEVIS biographical and program data to better inform those determinations.

- Waivers -** SEVIS II will interface with the DoS database that maintains data on foreign nationals who have applied for a waiver of the two-year home residency requirement (212(c) waivers).

Future Applications:

SEVIS II will have the scalability to allow it to interface with systems that are not contemplated at this time or that are not yet in existence.

SEVIS II will conform to the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) data standards to enhance the sharing of data across the enterprise. SEVIS II will consistently and reliably capture data input according to pre-established rules and standards, present end-users with templates and formats which leverage standardized data capture mechanisms, enforce normalization of data types by limiting end-user manual entry, promote ease of use through the end-user interface by standardizing data input categories and fields.

QUESTION: What functions will the proposed SEVP liaison staff fulfill? Will these staff be empowered to work with students and administrators to resolve data problems and system malfunctions?

ANSWER: First, liaisons will be providing assistance primarily to designated school officials and to schools who have petitioned to become certified in the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System. An SEVP liaison is a highly trained staff member who is designated the formal contact person between the SEVP and specified stakeholders (school, gov't agency or branch). The primary role of a liaison is to foster consistent and accurate communication between SEVP and the school's designated school officials. Liaisons are expected to understand the SEVIS users' needs and resolve stakeholder issues. Liaisons will be fully knowledgeable about SEVP and the applicable regulations to the program; Immigration and Customs Enforcement policies and procedures, and will be completely proficient in the operation of the SEVIS data base functionality. It is envisioned that the liaisons will:

- Develop and maintain a comprehensive knowledge of information resources within a given subject area(s).
- Be Subject Matter Experts on SEVIS functionality and the applicable 8 CFR.
- Monitor assigned approved schools on a regular basis and share information of stakeholder initiatives, issues, and questions with liaison manager.
- Become the first stop for schools Q&As, recertification process, SEVIS II training.
- Maintain on-going review of a school's I-17 updates and I-20 issuance.
- Provide support for recertification review processes and initial applications as described by recertification standard operating procedure.
- Evaluate P/DSO's data input strengths and weaknesses in order to provide appropriate training. Find answers to issues stakeholders are experiencing. Promote importance of SEVIS data integrity.
- Articulate national security ownership to stakeholders.

Additionally, liaisons will primarily work with the P/DSOs to train them in the practical application of the regulations and to work with the P/DSO to solve a student issue. A student's first source of help will continue to be the P/DSO who manages their SEVIS record. P/DSOs are on campus daily and will remain the first person that a student should seek out to resolve a SEVIS issue. The PDSO at any time may call upon the liaison to assist in resolving a student situation. Should a liaison see that a DSO is not supporting a student the liaison may take appropriate action to get the student issue resolved?

We believe that through better training of the regulations and SEVIS training that the liaison will provide fewer problems will occur that require system corrections. In the event that the DSO makes a system error or a malfunction occurs the SEVIS Help Desk will continue to be the first points of contact to correct the data error/ system malfunction.

QUESTION: Will the re-launched SEVIS system allow students to review the personal information collected about them and validate its accuracy?

ANSWER: No. However, students can request verification of their personal information directly through their school's Designated School Official (DSO). Students do not currently have access to SEVIS and will not have access to SEVIS II.

QUESTION: Has ICE evaluated making the SEVP/SEVIS fee one-time or valid for a certain long-term period (like 10 years)? How feasible would this be?

ANSWER: SEVP collects two fees: the initial I-17 School Certification fee for schools to petition DHS for certification so they can enroll F and/or M visa students; and an I-901 SEVIS fee for nonimmigrants to apply to

become F or M visa students or J exchange visitors. These fees, currently and as proposed, are one-time fees that have long term benefits.

The duration of time covered by the initial certification fee charged to schools is open-ended. As long as the school complies with SEVP requirements and reporting responsibilities and does not withdraw from its SEVP certification, it retains certification. Consequently, the initial SEVP certification fee will likely be the only fee a school would ever pay DHS for authorization to enroll F and/or M visa students.

Likewise, the I-901 SEVIS fee is only paid once, as long as the student remains in status and is engaged in a program of study, or an exchange visitor remains in status and is engaged for the specified duration of their program. For example, a student could pay the I-901 fee and be admitted into the United States as a first grader in a private, certified elementary school; could continue through a doctoral program of study; and could then enter into an extended optional practical training period. In this scenario, the student is enrolled for a total period of 24 years and five months without ever going out of status and having to pay an additional I-901 fee. As long as a student maintains his/her F-1 or M-1 visa status and is engaged in an on-going program of study, no added fee is collected. The student can remain in status and may travel home, engage in independent study outside the United States, or take a leave of absence without having to pay another I-901 fee as long as no single absence from the United States is more than five months long.

QUESTION: How will ICE improve the flexibility of the SEVIS system so that it can be updated to reflect revisions in regulations?

ANSWER: SEVIS database is robust and scalable to accommodate new changes in policy and regulations that might impact the reporting requirement of nonimmigrant students.

QUESTION: What new reporting capabilities will be built into the new SEVIS system?

ANSWER: SEVIS II will allow DOS and DHS end users and school and exchange program officials to generate reports in SEVIS II. SEVIS II shall include reports generated by predefined rules and criteria. Most importantly, SEVIS II shall allow end users to generate ad hoc reports in respond to shifting mission needs. Advanced reporting capability shall enhance SEVIS II's ability to serve the law enforcement, DoS, and program sponsor communities.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

CONGRESSWOMAN NITA LOWEY

Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Request

QUESTION: What are the criteria for choosing participants for the alternatives to detention program?

ANSWER: Choosing participants for the alternatives to detention program is at the discretion of the respective Field Office Director or Special Agent in Charge. ICE, as with other law enforcement agencies, has prosecutorial discretion and exercises it in every aspect of the immigration enforcement process. Alternatives to Detention (ATD) programs are intended to provide field and sub-offices with supervision tools to assist in monitoring aliens released from custody. The population of ATD programs consists of non-detained docketed aliens who are under Orders of Supervision or Release on Recognizance. People who benefit from the ATD program may include criminals and non-criminals. The Office of Detention and Removal Operations gives preference to the following groups for consideration in a ATD program: individuals who are not subject to mandatory detention or who have been ordered released by the appropriate judicial authority; individuals who are not deemed to be threats to the public or flight risks; and individuals who have the infrastructure in place to support various electronic monitoring technologies.

DRO considers input and advice from a variety of sources, including NGOs, ICE attorneys, and foreign Consulates. DRO may elect to release an alien into an ATD program by utilizing prosecutorial discretion when circumstances are warranted.

QUESTION: Why are alternatives to detention programs not being offered to detained families, particularly those who are seeking asylum or that have young children?

ANSWER: Alternatives to Detention encompass only 3% of the 1.6 million non-detained alien docket. Often, families that are arrested are neither detained nor enrolled into an ATD program. Instead, they are released on a Bond, Paroles, Order of Supervision (OSUP), or an Order of Release on Recognizance (OREC). Adult members of a family may be placed in the ATD program however ATD programs are not used for juvenile aliens, regardless of whether or not they have criminal histories. Enrollment into ATD is at the discretion of the DRO Office where the family intends to reside and determined on a case by case basis to include individuals released under bond or other administrative parole programs. However, ICE may detain non-citizen family units at Hutto and Berks in a family-friendly environment that does not pose a safety risk to family members or particularly children.

QUESTION: Why is DHS placing aliens eligible for bond or parole in the alternatives to detention program?

ANSWER: When there is reason to believe that an alien, who is eligible for bond or parole, presents a flight risk or poses a danger to the community, it is necessary to evaluate the alien for enrollment into an ATD program. ATD programs provide ICE with the ability to closely monitor an alien while in proceedings and allow for the continual evaluation of their custody conditions. ATD program participation has proved to be effective at increasing alien appearance rates at immigration proceedings.

ICE evaluates several risk factors in determining conditions for an alien's release. These factors include flight risk, national security, community safety, criminal history (prior arrests and/or convictions), supervision history, substance abuse, residence stability, community/family support, and attitude. ATD is utilized with an Order of Supervision as part of establishing conditions for the alien's release.

In the event that an individual is denied enrollment in the alternatives to detention program and he or she remains in custody, the alien may request a custody re-determination hearing before an Immigration Judge.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY
CONGRESSWOMAN LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
 Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Request

Culture of racial insensitivity at ICE, as evidenced by the actions of Assistant Secretary Myers and others at the ICE 2007 Halloween party

QUESTION: Congress and the American public were outraged by the ICE Halloween 2007 award given for "Best Costume" to a Caucasian employee dressed as a black immigration detainee in prison garb and dreadlocks.

In November, the Department of Homeland Security reported that all photographs of Assistant Secretary Myers and the "Best Costume" award winner at the Halloween party had been deleted and destroyed.

Two months later, the Department released 113 official photographs of the party including all of the deleted photographs- in response to a Freedom of Information Act request filed by CNN.

The Department is charged with the care and custody of over 300,000 immigration detainees, most of whom are not Caucasian. This Halloween fiasco significantly undermined the public's trust and confidence that ICE applies the law equally and does not engage in racial profiling in aliens it targets.

What actions if any has ICE taken to develop policies and procedures which circumscribe racial profiling?

ANSWER: The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Legal Division provides instruction on the basics of U.S. Constitutional Law to all officers and agents and specifically addresses the use of race in federal law enforcement. Enforcement of this Nation's immigration laws can never be used as a pretext for racial discrimination. Generally, under 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(1), ICE agents have statutory "power without warrant to interrogate any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to remain in the United States." In the context of enforcing the immigration laws, alienage is often the central issue, and depending on the particular circumstances at hand, law enforcement officers may consider race or ethnicity as one of any number of relevant factors in making this determination. This is consistent with relevant constitutional and statutory requirements. See *US v Brignoni-Ponce*, 422 U.S. 873 (1975).

More broadly, the DHS Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties leads the DHS effort to educate DHS components and the public on civil liberties issues. We adhere to and utilize educational material provided by the Department of Homeland Security.

ICE has several internal policies to address these issues including:

- EEO and Diversity Policy signed by the AS on April 25, 2006
- Anti-Harassment Policy Statement signed by AS on March 1, 2007
- Prevention of Sexual Harassment Policy Statement signed by AS on March 23, 2006
- Accessible Electronic and Information Technology signed by AS on March 20, 2007
- EEO Training Requirements signed by AS on February 1, 2007

- Alternative Dispute Resolution Policy Statement signed AS on April 25, 2006

In addition, ICE is in the process of developing new policy on Religious Accommodation.

I can assure you that ICE fully embraces and supports EEO and diversity as a core business principle. To that end, during my tenure, I have taken a number of important steps to further these goals including, but not limited to:

- Within six months of my appointment, selected Deborah Lewis as ICE EEO Director. Before her selection, ICE had an acting EEO Director for a number of months. Director Lewis is a part of the ICE senior leadership team and provides frequent updates on EEO and diversity issues. At your suggestion, Director Lewis now reports directly to me.
- Initiated Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with four Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) during FY 2007: Morgan State University, Baltimore, Maryland; Jackson State University, Jackson, Mississippi; Huston-Tillotson University, Austin, Texas; and Florida Memorial University in Miami, Florida. The MOUs sets forth our agency's commitment to provide internships to students in criminal justice programs at ICE offices nationwide and provide first-hand experience to participants on the challenges and benefits of federal law enforcement careers. ICE is the first component of the Department of Homeland Security to have such MOUs.
- Launched an "Opportunities Board" on the ICE intranet. This tool ensures that all employees in headquarters and field offices have equal access to information regarding potentially career-enhancing opportunities and can complete an expression of interest for consideration.
- Nominated thirteen ICE employees to participate in the Black Executive Exchange Program (BEEP) under a memorandum of understanding between the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the National Urban League.
- Conducted extensive outreach in fiscal year 2007 to African-American professional organizations including participation in the Congressional Black Caucus Conference, National Historically Black Colleges and Universities National Conference, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), NAACP Annual Conference, Blacks in Government (BIG) Annual Training Conference National Association of African-Americans in DHS (NAADHS), and the National Association of Black MBAs.
- Realigned Recruitment and Outreach from the Public Affairs Office to the EEO Office to ensure we are targeting a diverse workforce. As a result, minority Serving Institutions (MSIs) and Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs) represented 21.6% of all recruitment and outreach to colleges and universities.

In our effort to understand the issues and promote open communication, Deborah Lewis, EEO Director, held a town hall meeting with African American Special Agents in Headquarters to discuss barriers and challenges to career development and promotion.

QUESTION: What actions has ICE taken to change the professional culture at ICE that allowed the Halloween incident to occur in the first place and which allowed individuals to think it was appropriate to destroy evidence of that incident?

ANSWER: First, you should be aware that I firmly believe all ICE employees have an individual and collective responsibility for creating and sustaining an environment where everyone can reach their full potential.

With regard to the photos taken at the CFC Fundraising event, the intended purpose of the photos taken was to help promote ICE's CFC efforts internally within ICE. The Office of Public Affairs intended to use the photos in our agency newsletter, on our Intranet site, and to share with employees. The costume was both inappropriate and offensive; inappropriate in that it could leave a negative impression as to the respect that ICE has for those in our custody, and offensive as to manner in which the individual portrayed his skin color. Immediately upon taking the photo with this employee, although I did not know that this individual had disguised his race, I determined that I had made an error in judgment in recognizing an escaped prisoner at this party, and I did not think that recognizing an escaped prisoner in any way was beneficial to the agency's goal of treating everyone in our custody with dignity and respect. Accordingly, I instructed my Chief of Staff to direct ICE's official event photographer to delete all photos of the employee in the inappropriate costume so they would not be placed into the agency's photo archive and inadvertently used in future publications. At this point, although I did not know that the employee had disguised his race, I believed I had made an error in judgment in recognizing an escaped prisoner.

It was not until the following day, Thursday, November 1, 2007, that I learned that this employee was, in fact, wearing makeup. On Friday, November 2, I sent a broadcast message to all HQ ICE employees explaining the incident and taking responsibility to ensure that all employees are treated as valued members of ICE. Employees were also reminded of the requirement that they must complete diversity training. I instructed the supervisory staff to take appropriate disciplinary action, in consultation with the attorneys, with respect to the employee who wore the inappropriate and offensive costume. This process was initiated Thursday, and he was counseled on Friday. In addition, the Department decided to also place the individual on administrative leave. That process began on Monday, November 5 and the employee was notified Tuesday, November 6.

On Friday, November 2, I contacted the Vice President of the National Association of African-Americans in the Department of Homeland Security (NAADHS) to inform him of the situation, express my regret, and acknowledge full responsibility for creating and sustaining an environment where all employees can reach their full potential. The Vice-President was unaware of this incident before my call. I am attaching a copy of a letter from NAADHS with respect to this call.

Also on Friday, I contacted an ICE supervisory agent whom I was informed had received informal inquiries regarding this matter. I offered my apologies and regrets, explained the circumstances to this ICE supervisory agent, and offered to speak to any ICE employee whom the supervisory agent thought would want to speak to me. I emphasized to this agent that this is not what I stand for, nor what this agency stands for, and that I deeply regretted this incident. I also shared my draft broadcast message with him for any comments and or advice he had on the message.

I consulted with Deborah Lewis, the EEO Director on several occasions regarding this matter. In addition to discussing the above-referenced steps, Ms. Lewis provided advice and guidance on both short term and long term strategies to address the present situation and any perceived organizational or systemic challenges. Under my guidance, Ms. Lewis is working diligently to implement these strategies.

I firmly believe all ICE employees have an individual and collective responsibility for creating and sustaining an environment where everyone can reach their full potential. I can assure you that ICE fully embraces and supports EEO and diversity as a core business principle.

To further the progress we've made, in the coming year ICE will be expanding upon its EEO program in the following ways:

- I plan to institute agency wide training programs, one for all ICE employees and one for all managers at ICE Headquarters and appropriate field offices. More specifically, I have asked the EEO Director to develop an appropriate employee diversity training seminar that can be implemented at Headquarters as part of a mandatory training program. This seminar will include a "stand-down" module of training. We are also reviewing the supervisory training we conduct for first-line managers to make certain we are adequately addressing the responsibilities of managers as they relate to civil rights, diversity, and cultural awareness.
- I have also asked the Directors of EEO and Training and Development to review the curriculum we offer at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) to our new recruits to make certain we are adequately covering the special obligations and responsibilities in our immigration law enforcement roles.
- I will examine and benchmark the training offered by other law enforcement agencies and ICE's sister components within DHS as possible best practices.
- I have asked the EEO Director to work together with NAADHS and the ICE Hispanic Agents Association so that ICE senior leadership representatives can attend and participate in their annual conferences, beginning in Fiscal Year 2008. In the past, we've had a number of employees and ICE leaders participate on an ad hoc basis, though we've not had a formal process to ensure that senior leadership are both encouraged and enabled to do so.
- I will further promote ICE partnerships with academic institutions to further diversify the ICE workforce. For example, at my direction EEO is working diligently to establish a presence at women's colleges across the country to address the gap of women in law enforcement. ICE also plans to implement a faculty externship program with MSIs to allow their faculty members to work at ICE during summer breaks to build capacity within the schools and to promote ICE as an "employer of choice" at their institutions.

These steps in Fiscal Year 2008 will build upon the solid foundation ICE has established and continue our commitment to diversity in both our workforce and in regard to our operations.

Training of those charged with detainee medical care

QUESTION: Please submit for the record all materials used in training ICE agents to address the health care needs of detainees in ICE custody. Materials should include: A list of reading assignments, an outline or copy of lectures, a list of writing assignments and a copy of all materials agents can reference after their training is complete.

ANSWER: [Note – copies of training materials described below are available in the subcommittee offices]

- Care of Aliens (1 hour of instruction)

This DRO course provides an overview of the procedures, regulations and standards relating to the proper care of aliens in ICE custody.

Immigration Enforcement Agents are given detention situations involving the care of detainees; the Officer will identify and apply the appropriate responses to the situations to ensure the well being of the Officer(s) and detainee(s), according to applicable laws and standards.

Medical and Health Services is included as a discussion item under Privileges and Services. This material covers basic medical and health services, to include:

- Initial medical screening and mental health screening by a health care provider to include an assessment of suicide potential and a check for symptoms of tuberculosis.
- Emergency medical care is immediately obtained for detainees by contacting a health care provider through established procedures.
- Ensuring all detainees have an opportunity to request health care services provided by a physician or other qualified medical officer in a clinical setting.
- Informing detainees of the procedures that are to be followed in order to request sick call that is not an emergency.
- Medication is dispensed only by certain designated trained officers when there is no medical staff on duty.
- That medical treatment will not be administered against a detainee's will and that consent forms must be signed and dated by the detainee before any medical examination or treatment is provided and informing them that ICE will protect the privacy of all detainees' medical information to every extent possible.

- Juvenile Processing (1 hour of instruction)

This DRO course provides an overview on the procedures, regulations and the negotiated agreement (Flores v. Reno) relating to the arrest, processing, detention, transport or release of juvenile aliens.

Immigration Enforcement Agents are given a simulated field situation involving the arrest, processing, detention, transport or release of a juvenile alien, the ICE agent/officer will be able to perform these duties in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations, policy memos and negotiated agreement originating from court decisions.

This course touches on the assurances of the juvenile's well being to include access to:

- Medical assistance if the juvenile is in need of emergency services
- Juvenile placements that can provide for the juvenile's physical, mental, and financial well-being.
- Discussion on finding a licensed program to place the juvenile into an appropriate state agency to provide residential, group, or foster care services for dependent children, including a program operating group homes, foster homes, or facilities for special needs juveniles if necessary.

- Detention Standards (2 hours of instruction)

This DRO course provides an overview of the procedures, regulations and standards relating to the proper care of aliens in ICE custody. Immigration Enforcement Agents are given an overview of all detention standards involving the care of detainees to include; medical care, hunger strikes, suicide prevention and intervention, terminal illness advanced directives and death.

- United States Public Health Service (2 hours of instruction)

This two-hour training is provided by Commissioned Corps Officers of the United States Public Health Service (PHS) and includes:

- Division of Immigration Health Services (DIHS) Overview (History, Mission, Services, Special Missions, Accreditations, Role of Public Health Service Officers)
- Health Care Basics for ICE Officers
 - Infection Control (Standard Precautions, Pathogen Exposure, Isolation Practices, Personal Protective Equipment, Communicable Diseases Significant to ICE Operations/Bioterrorism)
 - Access to care
- Medical Custody Interventions
 - Suicide Risk Recognition/Treatment/Prevention
 - Restraints
- Employee Health Access
 - Traveler Health
 - Federal Occupational Health
- United States Public Health Service (PHS) Field Training

Commissioned Corps Officers also provide Annual and needs-based training at various facilities throughout the United States.

Training at facilities without a 24-hour DIHS presence:

DIHS provides training to ICE officers and Contract Security Officers at facilities without a 24-hour medical presence.

- Annual training
 - Infection Control- bloodborne, airborne and control of infection
 - Sick call
 - Hunger strike
 - Medication administration
 - Completion of 794 form (Intake Form)
 - Suicide prevention
 - Safety
 - CPR (By American Health Association)
- Need-based education - prepared based on the current identified needs, including facility / ICE / National needs, mandates, or changes in policies.

Training modalities include: use of audiovisual aids, in-services, testing and direct observation.

DIHS Staff Training:

DIHS staff receives orientation that includes: organizational familiarity, personnel regulations, policies/procedures, computer security, safety, infection control, quality assurance, and job specific training. Annual training includes medical in-services, suicide prevention, risk management, and infection control. Performance is monitored through the quarterly Performance Improvement reports, peer reviews, and competency assessments.

DIHS staff members also receive annual training which is conducted through in-services and self-study. The DIHS Staff Training Manual includes all training requirements. Training topics for DIHS staff members include:

- Abuse
- Age Specific Training
- CLIA Waived Lab Testing
- Crisis Communication/Combative Detainees
- Culturally Competent Health Care
- Dental Training
- Equal Employment Opportunity
- First Aid and Medical Emergencies
- Freedom of Information Act/ Privacy Act/HIPAA
- Infection Control and Surveillance
- Managing Hunger Strikes
- Medical Equipment
- Medication Administration
- Medical Documentation
- Mental Health/ Substance Use
- Pain Assessment and Management
- Performance Improvement
- Psychopharmacology
- Risk Management/Sentinel Events
- Safety
- Sexual Harassment/Misconduct
- Sharps/Tool Control
- Suicide Prevention and Intervention
- Tele-Radiology
- Workplace Violence

Oversight of those charged with detainee medical care

QUESTION: Please describe the form and frequency of internal oversight of ICE agents with regards to their work in addressing or failing to address the health care needs of detainees in ICE custody. Please speak to the oversight of all agents who may interact with detainees, not only ICE agents specializing in providing health care services. Specifically: Who evaluates ICE agents' performance in this area?

ANSWER: ICE agents do not provide health care services for detainees in ICE custody. Health care needs are provided by trained professionals from the Division of Immigration Health Services or medical staff in Intergovernmental Service Agreement (IGSA) facilities. ICE Agents are responsible for the oversight of ICE detainees in detention facilities through weekly visits to detainees or during escorting or transportation. ICE contract employees or IGSA employees have most of the oversight of ICE detainees. All are charged with being responsive to detainee needs and requests, relating to health care services and other issues. A Performance Work Plan (PWP) is created for every position within ICE, and reflects the major duties of an officer's job. They are based on the official position description (PD), and serve as the basis for reviewing an employee's performance on the job. Progress reviews are given to employees at least once, semi-annually; during the rating period and "ratings of record" are given at the end of the formal rating period. The PWP serves as the justification for awards or needed corrective action. ICE program managers and supervisors evaluate ICE personnel in all areas of performance.

QUESTION: How frequently does this evaluation take place?

ANSWER: Employee performance is evaluated during a 12-month rating period. Progress reviews are given to employees, at a minimum, once in the middle of rating period. Ratings of record are given at the end of the formal rating period on the employees PWP. Division of Immigration Health Services (DIHS) staff member performance is monitored quarterly as part of the DIHS Performance Improvement Program. DIHS personnel specialize in providing health care services.

QUESTION: What are the standards for evaluation?

ANSWER: The standards for each evaluation are generally taken from the primary duties and functions identified with an employee's position description. These evaluations may differ from office to office dependent on the varying workload assignments each officer or agent is given. Generally, each particular evaluation characteristic will be dependent upon those duties assigned and the officer or agent will be evaluated based upon successful completion of each element over the entire rating period.

QUESTION: Does an agent face consequences for a poor evaluation, or positive reinforcement for a laudable evaluation?

ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION: If so, describe these consequences and rewards.

ANSWER: The Division of Immigration Health Services of the Department of Health and Human Services has informed ICE that for inadequate performance, individuals can placed on performance improvement plans, monitored, provided with additional training or removed from their position. In appropriate cases the National Practitioner Data Bank would be notified.

ICE utilizes a series of tools when evaluating performance. Dependent on an employee's final rating, awards may be provided as a Quality Step Increase, Sustained Superior Performance, Time-Off, or monetary and non-monetary awards. The use of awards is generally limited to employees who maintain a high level of performance throughout the rating period. Corrective action is intended to improve performance. Sustained poor performance may result in the development of a Performance Improvement Plan, which may include additional training. Continued poor performance may result in additional actions being taken against the employee and these recommendations are based on the supervisor's recommendation and reflect the severity of the performance issues or misconduct review resulting from sustained poor performance.

Training of those charged with minor detainees

QUESTION: Please submit for the record all materials used in training ICE agents to adequately care for minor detainees in ICE custody in a way that is in accordance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, the Flores Settlement and the Homeland Security Act . Materials should include: A list of reading assignments, outline of copy of lectures, a list of writing assignments and a copy of all materials agents can reference after their training is complete.

ANSWER: During the week of February 11 – 15, 2008, the Juvenile and Family Residential Management Unit (JFRMU) conducted training in Austin, TX, for all ICE Field Office Juvenile Coordinators (FOJC), as well as all designated secondary FOJCs. A cumulative total of 32 hours of classroom instruction provided a comprehensive review and understanding of the Juvenile and Family Residential Management Program and the FOJCs unique role in the care and custody of both accompanied and unaccompanied juveniles, as well as the care and custody of detained families. In addition to the formal classroom instruction, students conducted a site visit of the T. Don Hutto Family Residential Facility in Taylor, TX. DHS' Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), assisted by ICE's CRCL liaison, presented an introduction and overview of CRCL as the Office relates to juveniles in ICE custody.

The weeklong training consisted of materials and instruction solely related to the care of juveniles, ICE's most vulnerable population. Training modules included the Homeland Security Act of 2002; the Flores Settlement Act; the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002; ICE policy memos related to the care and custody of juveniles; policies and procedural guidelines from the Office of Refugee Resettlement; and ICE Family Residential Standards. Training materials are attached for review and listed below.

Field Office Juvenile Coordinator Training Materials:

- o The Homeland Security Act
- o Flores Settlement Agreement
- o Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act training slides
- o JFRMU Juvenile Protocol Manual
- o Overview of JFRMU
- o ICE Family Residential Standards training slides
- o Introduction to Minors training slides
- o Flores Settlement Agreement training slides
- o FOJC Role and Responsibilities training slides
- o FOJC Role and Responsibilities training slides, cont.
- o Juvenile Regulations training slides
- o Age Determination Policy
- o New Release Procedures for Unaccompanied Juveniles
- o Unaccompanied Juvenile Initial Placement Referral
- o Unaccompanied Juvenile Placement Criteria
- o Unaccompanied Juvenile Release Guidelines
- o Unaccompanied Juvenile Transfer Criteria
- o Escape Reporting Policy
- o Docket Management for FOJCs
- o Juvenile Removals
- o Change of Address forms
- o Change of Venue forms
- o DRO/OI Protocols and Handling Unaccompanied Alien Children Policy Memo
- o ORR Department of Unaccompanied Children (DUCs) Facility List
- o DUCs Facility Report
- o ORR DUCs Point of Contact List
- o Escort Mission Advisory Cards Policy Memo
- o Expedited Removal Guidance
- o Field Office Map
- o Flores Reporting Template
- o FOJC List
- o Special Immigrant Juveniles

Oversight of those charged with minor detainees

QUESTION: Please describe the form and frequency of internal oversight of ICE agents with regards to their work in adequately caring for minor detainees in ICE custody in a way that is in accordance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, the Flores Settlement and the Homeland Security Act. Please speak to the oversight of all agents who may interact with detainees. Specifically: Who evaluates ICE agents' performance in this area?

ANSWER: Performance Work Plans (PWP) reflect the major duties of an agent/employee's job, are based on the particular position description (PD), and serve as the basis for appraisals. Progress reviews are given to employees semi-annually during the rating period and ratings of record are given at the end of the formal rating period. PWPs serve as the basis for awards and corrective action. PWPs are issued by an employee's first line supervisor and must be reviewed by their second line supervisor.

In addition to field supervisory and management staff, additional oversight for FOJCs is provided through the JFRMU, which has a dedicated officer with experience in national juvenile custody issues to provide guidance to the FOJCs on UAC issues.

QUESTION: How frequently does this evaluation take place?

ANSWER: Progress reviews are given to employees semi-annually during the rating period and ratings of record are given at the end of the formal rating period. An officer or agent will be evaluated based upon successful completion of each element of a Performance Work Plan over a 12-month period.

QUESTION: What are the standards for evaluation?

ANSWER: The standards for each evaluation are generally taken from the primary duties and functions identified with an employee's PD. These evaluations differ from office to office dependent upon the varying workload assignments each officer or agent is given. Generally, each particular evaluation characteristic will be dependent upon those duties assigned and the officer or agent will be evaluated based upon successful completion of each element over a 12-month period.

QUESTION: Does an agent face consequences for a poor evaluation, or positive reinforcement for a laudable evaluation?

ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION: If so, describe these consequences and rewards.

ANSWER: ICE utilizes a series of tools when evaluating performance. Dependent upon an employee's final rating, awards may be provided as a Quality Step Increase, Sustained Superior Performance, Time-Off, or monetary and non-monetary methods. The use of awards is generally limited to employees who maintain a high level of performance throughout the rating period. Consequences are intended to improve performance. Sustained poor performance may result in the development of a Performance Improvement Plan. Continued poor performance may result in additional actions being taken against the employee and these recommendations are based on the supervisor's recommendation and reflect the severity of the performance issues or misconduct review resulting from sustained poor performance.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

CONGRESSMAN SAM FARR

Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Request

JAIL CHECKS

As was directed in FY08 Appropriations Bill, ICE should be submitting a plan to this Committee in March to expand the jail check program to all jails. Your testimony gave us some idea of what the plan will look like.

QUESTION: How does ICE go about physically removing individuals that are being released and deported?

ANSWER: Local, State and Federal inmates are referred to ICE for screening. If alienage and removability are established subsequent to that screening, the individual is processed and placed into removal proceedings. Upon the issuance of a final order of removal, ICE works to obtain a travel document from the respective consulates. ICE then arranges transportation for the subject to be returned to his/her country of citizenship or nativity in the most expeditious manner. This process may include obtaining requisite country clearances, working with foreign governments, commercial airlines, chartering special flights, or utilizing a government owned mode of transportation.

QUESTION: How many requests for deportation do you get that cannot be followed up based on available resources?

ANSWER: ICE is not presently tracking cases or the number of releases where resources are not available to provide full screening of foreign born but is currently considering options for tracking this in the future. CAP resources are allotted to Federal, State and local facilities consistent with a Risk Assessment that ICE developed to identify jails and prisons whose inmates pose the greatest risk to the community if released. ICE is currently conducting full screening of all foreign born nationals at Federal and State institutions and at 10% of local jails. The remaining 90% of local jails receive limited coverage under CAP.

In 2007 ICE sent letters to all of the facilities identified in the ICE risk assessment to State, County and local prison and jail facilities notifying them that the CAP program was transitioning from the Office of Investigations to the Office of Detention and Removal. These letters provided contact information to establish at minimum, limited coverage. Limited coverage can be conducted through the use of established duty officers, toll free contact numbers, and queries from local jails that are sent to the Law Enforcement Support Center for verification, periodic site visits from ICE agents, or a combination thereof.

QUESTION: How are foreign governments notified that a suspected gang member and/or potentially dangerous individual will be deported back to their country of origin?

ANSWER: With the exception of Mexican nationals returned across the southern border ports, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) provides foreign consular officials with information regarding the individual for whom travel documents are sought. The information provided in travel document packages is submitted

either via the Electronic Travel Document System (eTD) to participating countries, via personal service or through the U.S. mail. Travel document packages consist of biographic information, the grounds for which the individual was charged as being removable from the United States, the final administrative order of removal, identity documents, if any, and criminal conviction records if the person has been charged in immigration proceedings as a criminal. In addition, many countries require interviews of their nationals to assist in the nationality identification process. Consular officials may elicit more information during the interview.

Once a travel document has been issued and the removal is scheduled, notification of the removal is provided in the form of a cable to the U.S. Embassy in the receiving country. For those countries where local authorities request notification, the U.S. Embassy will provide the information from the cable, either through the ICE Attaché or the Regional Security Office. Included in the cable are the name, date and place of birth of the individual, the reason for removal, including any criminal conviction history or gang affiliation known to ICE.

You mentioned that ICE wants to expand the use of “incentives” for non-violent offenders who cooperate with their orders to depart.

QUESTION: What do you mean by a “non-violent offender”?

ANSWER: Any offender convicted of a crime not defined as violent. The Immigration & Nationality Act, at INA 101(a)(43)(F), adopts the definition of a crime of violence found in 18 USC Sec. 16. A crime of violence is (a) an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or (b) any offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in committing the offense.

QUESTION: What “incentives” are being offered?

ANSWER: In November 2007, ICE began meeting with state executive agencies to discuss the concept of ICE Rapid REPAT (Removal of Eligible Parolees Accepted for Transfer) as part of the ICE ACCESS (Agreements of Cooperation in Communities to Enhance Safety and Security) initiative. The concept, which has not yet been implemented, is modeled after two programs in the States of New York and Arizona that provide for the early conditional release of eligible state prisoners to the custody of ICE for the purpose of deportation.

ICE Rapid REPAT provides early conditional release on parole of an eligible state prison inmate to the custody of ICE for deportation only. General eligibility requirements: (1) the alien must have a final deportation order and; (2) cannot have a conviction for a violent felony offense. Under the program, the inmate agrees to waive appeal rights to state conviction(s) and any deportation order. If the parolee re-enters the United States, state statutes provide for revocation of parole and confinement for the remainder of the sentence.

QUESTION: Does this include students who overstay their visas?

ANSWER: Non-criminal students are not eligible as this concept is currently conceived. If a student is incarcerated and is a non-violent offender, he or she may be eligible for participation in this voluntary program if the state where the student is incarcerated has an agreement with ICE.

QUESTION: Is the offender’s participation requested in the presence of a lawyer familiar with immigration laws?

ANSWER: The eligibility for parole or early release in a Rapid REPAT program would be determined by the state. Any discussions regarding participation would be between the state and the detainee. ICE would not be involved in that decision. A requirement for eligibility for Rapid REPAT is that the alien have a final order of removal with not appeals pending. An alien who requests participation would not be in immigration proceedings.

SWEEPS

Both Mr. Fattah and I are cosponsoring of H.R. 3980, the Families First Immigration Enforcement Act, to mandate humane treatment of individuals by ICE.

I cosponsored this legislation because of concerns I had about sweeps conducted in my district in 2006, where ICE captured 65 non-criminal persons (for whom ICE did not have warrants) along with 42 fugitives and criminals (for whom ICE did have warrants). Tragically, there were children scooped up in these raids, children who are American citizens. It is my understanding these minor children were incarcerated with their parents.

QUESTION: What oversight mechanisms does ICE have in place to ensure the humane treatment of those arrested in sweeps?

ANSWER: To start with, ICE is not aware of any U.S. citizen children arrested as part of any administrative law enforcement operations in your district in 2006. If you have specific information concerning these allegations, I will investigate these claims and report back to you with my findings.

ICE Officers and Agents make every effort to identify undocumented aliens with humanitarian concerns (aliens with serious illnesses/disabilities, juvenile employees, employees with unaccompanied minor children or school age children at home, and employees who are nursing mothers) as early as possible during the arrest phase of a worksite operation so that alternatives to detention can be immediately explored.

ICE Officers and Agents also include guidelines for dealing with aliens with humanitarian concerns in their worksite operational plans. These guidelines consider numerous factors when determining how the arrest and processing of these aliens will be handled including: distance between the processing site and the arrest location; availability of social services and child welfare personnel; availability of immediate family members to care for juveniles or unaccompanied minor children at home/school; feasibility of issuing charging documents at the arrest location, capabilities of the local DRO office to detain juvenile aliens or aliens with medical concerns; and expected duration of alien processing at the processing site;

All apprehended aliens are provided access to medical care, advised of their right to a hearing before an immigration judge and to be represented by legal counsel. They are also provided with a list of free local legal service providers. The individuals are given access to telephones to enable them to contact an attorney, family members or their consulates. ICE makes an effort to facilitate attorney/client access at processing sites and provides attorney/client interview rooms for confidential discussions. In addition, ICE notifies the consular representatives of each country whose nationals were arrested as a result of an enforcement action.

QUESTION: How will ICE assure that American children are not incarcerated with their alleged undocumented parent(s)?

ANSWER: ICE is not aware of any U.S. citizen children arrested as part of any administrative law enforcement operations in your district in 2006. If you have specific information concerning these allegations, I will investigate these claims and report back to you with my findings.

As a matter of policy, DRO FOT's should not take custody of or transport a juvenile (i.e. child under 18) who is either a USC or LPR and who is not being processed for an immigration violation.

Fugitive Operations Teams who encounter a fugitive alien responsible for the custody of a USC/LPR juvenile, must, in this order of preference, coordinate the transfer of the USC/LPR juvenile into the safekeeping of (1) the nearest child welfare authority; (2) local law enforcement; or if options (1) and (2) are inconsistent with the operational requirements, the Fugitive Operations Teams must (3) carefully document the fugitive alien's request for transfer of the USC/LPR into the safekeeping of a verifiable third party.

Where a child welfare authority and local law enforcement are unresponsive and the fugitive alien parents identify no third parties, FOT's should seek guidance from their FOD through their chain of command.

In exigent circumstances, when all of the above options are unavailable, it is recommended that the sole care provider be placed on one of the Alternatives to Detention Programs (ATD) available in their respective field office; all ATD processing should be done on site.

QUESTION: What accommodations will be made for care of these children?

ANSWER: ICE officers and agents often encounter aliens who are the primary care givers to minor children, U.S. citizen and otherwise. If a determination has been made to take the caretaker into custody, and the alien cannot make arrangements on his or her own, with friends or family members, officers and agents may seek assistance from the state or local governmental agency responsible for juvenile issues, i.e. Child Protective Services (CPS). By policy, officers are required to be in possession of the respective agency's contact numbers. If the child welfare authorities are unresponsive and the fugitive alien parent identifies no third parties, ICE personnel seek guidance through their respective chains of command. Officers and agents will not depart the scene until the proper childcare issues are arranged. Whenever possible, children are placed in the care of immediate family members. I understand your uneasiness about cases in which a criminal alien is deported, leaving a spouse and children behind. It is true that those individuals who violate our federal immigration laws place their family members, including children, in unfortunate situations. However, it is the responsibility of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security, to enforce federal immigration laws as they are written. The responsibility for any negative effects felt by families of those held accountable for violating the law must lie squarely with the violator and not the agency enforcing the law.

GANGS

Many branches of DHS cite the rise of transnational gangs as a growing problem along the border, in our jails and our communities. What seems curious is that the increased enforcement along the border has also coincided with the increased influence gangs have in smuggling and trafficking operations.

I know that ICE, Border Protection, the FBI and other agencies are coordinating to address transnational gangs, via the Extraterritorial Criminal Travel Strike Force.

QUESTION: Does the Extraterritorial Criminal Travel Strike Force operate outside of the United States?

ANSWER: The ECT is an ICE/Department of Justice (DOJ) initiative that targets human smugglers who have the potential of bringing into the U.S. individuals who might do us harm. ECT targets of investigations generally reside and operate in foreign countries. Through coordination between ICE and participating countries, some investigative activity takes place outside the U.S.

QUESTION: If yes, in what countries?

ANSWER: ICE conducts investigations based upon where the criminal organization is established and in the countries where the smuggling pipelines are located. ICE has more than 50 foreign offices that collaborate with foreign governments throughout the world in the investigation of human smuggling.

QUESTION: What governs their ability to operate in these countries? (i.e. a Status of Forces Agreement?)

ANSWER: Investigative activity is governed by host country cooperation, (Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLAT's), Extradition Treaties and State Department Chief of Mission authorization.

QUESTION: Do they operate independently of local law enforcement in those countries?

ANSWER: Investigative activity is performed with the knowledge, permission, and support of host countries.

WORKPLACE RAIDS

In your testimony, you mentioned that ICE uncovered 11 unauthorized employees working in highly placed positions within the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. It is my understanding that for any governmental job, prospective employee are required to work authorization permit.

I find it difficult to believe that any of these 11 individuals failed to present adequate documentation when they were hired.

QUESTION: Who is at fault here -- LA DWP for failure to confirm citizenship, or ICE for failing to have adequate data bases?

ANSWER: Neither. Our investigation determined that the individuals gained employment either by presenting fraudulent documentation or they had valid status at the time of hire but subsequently became out of status.

By way of background, this investigation was predicated upon information derived from intelligence received by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in regards to vulnerabilities of U.S. drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities. Based on this information, the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) Office Los Angeles initiated Operation Safe Water, an Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) security initiative implemented to identify possible physical targets, review current protective measures designed to protect these assets, and to assess critical vulnerabilities related to water treatment facilities that service Los Angeles County. ICE agents conducted a worksite enforcement investigation to determine employer compliance, and to identify individuals with access to secure areas that may be subject to arrest by ICE for administrative and/or criminal violations.

In April of 2005, ICE initiated the investigation that targeted the Los Angeles Department of Water, which operates 11 water reclamation plants with approximately 7,000 employees throughout Los Angeles County. During the investigation, ICE reviewed documentation relating to approximately 7,000 employees of the LADWP.

ICE arrested a total of 11 unauthorized aliens during the course of this investigation. The nationalities of the arrested individuals were varied: Ethiopia, Mexico, El Salvador and Nigeria. Two were visitor visa overstay; one was a student visa overstay; four were lawful permanent residents that were convicted of aggravated felons; one was illegally present; and three were undocumented aliens who had entered the U.S. without permission. Agents determined that eight of the individuals had provided valid documentation when they gained employment with LADWP. It was also determined that those same eight individuals became unauthorized in respect to employment during the course of their employment with LADWP. Agents also determined that the three individuals that had entered the U.S. without inspection had provided fraudulent documents to LADWP in order to gain employment.

Since there was no evidence to suggest that LADWP was complicit in any scheme to knowingly hire undocumented workers, and since the unauthorized workers have been apprehended, no additional ICE enforcement action is warranted at this time.

This investigation has been closed and we believe it demonstrates precisely why it is so important for ICE to continue to prioritize critical infrastructure facilities as part of our overall worksite enforcement strategy.

DETENTION FACILITIES

As part of their budget request for FY 09, ICE has included funding for 1,000 new detention beds, bringing the total number of beds to 33,000. After dozens of deaths were reported at many ICE run and private run detention facilities, there is concern that ICE is not doing enough to oversee the people under their care.

In her testimony, Julie Myers mentions the creation of the Detention Facility Inspection Group and claims that it will serve as an independent review mechanism.

QUESTION: How will the Detention Facility Inspection Group be independent of ICE?

ANSWER: The DFIG will provide ICE with an independent oversight and inspection program for ICE's Detention and Removal Operations (DRO), Detention Standards Compliance program. The Director of the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) reports directly to the Assistant Secretary for ICE. OPR does not reside within the chain of command for DRO and is not accountable or subordinate to ICE DRO.

QUESTION: Who do they report to? Is the Inspection Group accountable to the DHS Inspector General?

ANSWER: The DFIG reports to the Director of OPR who reports directly to the Assistant Secretary for ICE. ICE OPR is not part of the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG). However, OPR has and will continue to work jointly with the OIG whenever necessary.

QUESTION: Are outside groups involved in the Inspection Group's evaluations?

ANSWER: No outside groups are involved with the Inspection Group's evaluations.

QUESTION: Please provide a cost comparison of ICE beds versus contractor beds?

ANSWER: The table that follows illustrates the total FY 2007 expenditure comparison for ICE SPCs versus CDFs:

SPC	FY 2007 ADP	Man Days	CDF	FY 2007 ADP	Man Days
Aguadilla	47	17,155	Broward	504	183,960
Batavia	385	140,525	Denver	394	143,810
El Centro	451	164,615	Elizabeth	298	108,770
El Paso	772	281,780	Houston	869	317,185
Florence	361	131,765	Pearsall	1,582	577,430
Krome	677	247,105	San Diego	747	272,655
Port Isabel	955	348,575	Tacoma	904	329,960
San Pedro	504	183,960			
		1,515,480			1,933,770
	(1)	\$ 180,765,273		(2)	\$ 170,143,571
		\$ 119.28			\$ 87.99

Notes:

Not included is ICE staff (payroll) assigned to the SPC or CDF.

The CDF per diem includes amortization of the physical plant and structures.

(1) Total general expenditures at ICE SPCs in FY 2007.

(2) Total general expenditures at ICE CDFs in FY 2007.

In FY 2007, ICE operated an average daily population (ADP) of 17,669 detainees in all IGSA facilities. The total annual expenditure for these detainees was \$477,118,858 yielding an average bed space per diem of \$73.98.

QUESTION: What does the term "performance-based standards" mean for ICE's detention facilities?

ANSWER: For ICE detention facilities, Performance Based Standards mean an enhanced system for identifying, monitoring, and improving compliance with ICE National Detention Standards (NDS). Unlike the "policy and procedures" of prescriptive standards that focus solely on what is to be done, performance-based standards start with a focus on the results or outcomes the required procedures are expected to accomplish. Much like strategic planning, each performance-based standard is intended to produce Expected Outcomes that are clearly stated, rather than merely assumed, and to provide Congress, the non-governmental organization (NGO) community, and other interest groups with transparency. Expected Practices represent what is to be done to accomplish the Expected Outcomes that will meet the purpose and scope of the detention standard. Outcome Measures (indicators) are what the Agency will look at to determine whether (or how well) a facility is doing in producing the outcomes that ICE expects.

ICE's new performance based NDS will have 41 revised detention standards, four of which are new. The new standards are "News Media Interviews and Tours," (previously covered within the Visitation standard), "Searches of Detainees," "Sexual Abuse and Assault Prevention and Intervention," and "Staff Training."

DATABASE

In a couple of different places in your testimony, you mentioned the move to one or more electronic databases. Your testimony also mentioned that you planned to use an electronic database that matched fingerprints of convicted individuals to a national database of criminal and immigration databases.

QUESTION: How many different electronic systems are there within DHS?

ANSWER: While DHS has many different electronic systems, ICE uses a few primary systems to research immigration status and criminal status. To determine immigration status, ICE primarily uses information stored in:

- **CIS (Central Index System):** This system is operated by CIS and contains information on legal immigration status. CIS contains info on all aliens for which a file was opened, not just legal immigration status.
- **CLAIMS (Computer Linked Application Information Management System):** This system is operated by CIS and contains information on immigration benefits requests.
- **DACS (Deportable Alien Control System):** This system is operated by ICE and contains case information on aliens in removal proceedings, as well as information related to the detention and removal of aliens.
- **IDENT (Automated Biometric Identification System):** This system is operated by US-VISIT and is the sole DHS repository containing biometric information on foreign individuals encountered by US-VISIT, CBP, ICE and other DHS components.
- **SEVIS (Student and Exchange Visitors Information System):** This system is operated by ICE and contains information on people in the country through a student visa.
- **GEMS:** This system is operated by ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA).
- **EDMS (Electronic Data Management System):** This system is operated by USCIS and contains digitized information on immigration status.

To determine criminal status, ICE primarily uses information stored in:

- **ENFORCE (Enforcement Case Tracking System):** This system is operated by ICE and contains information on alien enforcement activities.
- **NCIC (National Crime Information Center):** This system is operated by FBI/CJIS and contains nationwide crime information.
- **TECS (Travelers Enforcement and Communications System):** This system is jointly operated by ICE and CBP and contains information on DHS investigation cases. TECS provides subject record “watch list” processing for DHS and other agencies; receives and processes passenger manifests from carriers; and supports primary and secondary inspections at the border and the conduct of investigations, including providing case management and intelligence functionality.

QUESTION: Can the information be transferred seamlessly and electronically between all of the databases?

ANSWER: Currently, there is only limited electronic sharing of information between these systems. To fill the gap in electronic information exchange, ICE’s Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC) manually assembles research from each relevant system into consolidated immigration status responses for requesting law

enforcement agencies (LEAs). This has made the LESC key to our ability to dramatically increase the identification of criminal aliens over the past several years.

However, the expected exponential increase in queries (estimates as high as 30 million, up from over 725,000 in FY2007) by LEAs toward ICE's objective of identifying all criminal aliens in the United States will stress current capabilities. Therefore, ICE is and has been planning several technology initiatives that will dramatically improve the sharing of alien information across all levels of law enforcement. These initiatives include:

- **Interoperability:** A joint DHS and FBI/CJIS initiative to match biometric information between IAFIS (the FBI's single database containing biometric information on convicted and suspected criminals) and IDENT. Once operational, Interoperability will provide a nationwide mechanism for ICE to positively identify foreign-born criminals for determination of immigration status and removability.
- **ICEPIC (ICE Pattern-analysis Information Collection)/LEISS (Law Enforcement Information Sharing Service):** An ICE initiative to automate research of the primary systems used by LESC technicians and ICE investigators to determine immigration and criminal status as well as share case information with federal, state and local law enforcement partners.
- **DROM (Detention and Removal Operations Modernization):** An ICE initiative to modernize IT systems of Detention and Removal Operations. This includes the replacement of DACS, a 23 year-old mainframe, with a more robust system and other initiatives such as a Detainee Tracking and Bedspace and Transportation Management systems.
- **TECS/CM (Travelers Enforcement Communications System/Case Management):** A joint ICE/CBP initiative to modernize the TECS system with emphasis on designing a new system that seamlessly integrates with other related DHS systems.

The forthcoming strategic plan that ICE will provide to Congress will provide additional information regarding future plans to improve the seamless integration of electronic information to assist in immigration and criminal status determinations.

QUESTION: Is this the only verification you use to determine whether or not to deport an individual?

ANSWER: No. The use of IT systems merely speeds the ability of ICE to research immigration status and criminal status. An ICE officer or agent must review case specific information before making a determination whether the individual is subject to removal from the U.S. pursuant to U.S. immigration law. ICE then initiates removal proceedings according to U.S. law that applies to each particular case.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

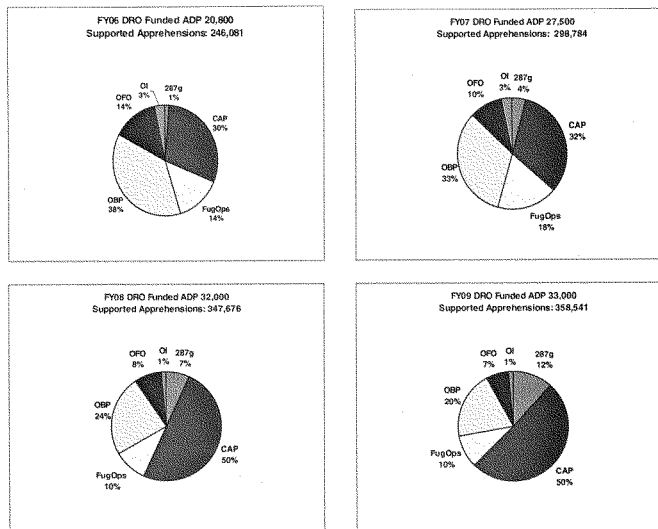
RANKING MEMBER HAROLD ROGERS

Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Fiscal Year 2009 Budget RequestDetention and Removal Operations**QUESTION:**

1. Please provide a detailed description of the operational analysis used to determine that 1,000 additional detention beds requested in FY 09 will be sufficient to effectively maintain the posture of "catch and return". Please include in this description the assumptions used to affirm that a total bed space population of 33,000 beds is sufficient to support Detention and Removal Operations.

ANSWER: In forecasting detention capacity requirements, ICE coordinates with all internal and external apprehending entities, including the Office of Border Patrol, Office of Field Operations, the Criminal Alien Program, the Fugitive Operations Program, the Office of Investigations, and the 287(g) Program. Historical and current apprehension data are utilized in a capacity planning model to determine the proper level of bed space required to maintain "catch and return" at the border.

As seen in the chart below, bed requirements for border apprehensions have decreased easing the burden of maintaining "catch and remove" at the border. At the same time, the administration balances funding for bed requirements with many other competing priorities. And while increased success in enforcement efforts and expansion of key programs could increase the need for bed space, ICE continuously looks for ways to become more efficient and reduce time spent by detainees in ICE custody, like the consolidation of detention capacity and establishing a Detention Operations Coordination Center, to manage the need for bedspace.

**QUESTION:**

2. Please describe the mechanisms ICE has established to ensure appropriate and humane conditions at all ICE detention facilities.

ANSWER: ICE is committed to providing a safe and humane detention environment to all individuals in its custody. ICE utilizes a multi-pronged approach to ensure appropriate and humane conditions of confinement at ICE detention facilities. This approach includes contracted annual inspection and verification components, enhanced internal management control, improvements in detainee phone services, conversion from National Detention Standards (NDS) to performance based detention standards, and development of a system of management indicators.

- The NDS, designed to meet the needs of all alien detainees, were carefully crafted with the assistance of nongovernmental organizations to ensure that detention facilities provide humane conditions for all detainees. DRO is currently engaged in a major initiative to convert the standards into a performance-based format, consistent with the approach used by the American Correctional Association. The revised standards, practices, and outcome measures will enable ICE to not only monitor activities but also to measure outcomes over time. Over forty Non-Governmental Organizations, including the American Bar Association (ABA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Civil Right and Civil Liberties (CRCL) have been given an opportunity to review the proposed performance based standards and provide comments. These comments will be carefully reviewed and incorporated as appropriate.
- Contracted Inspection and Verification Components. The ICE Office of Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) operates a Detention Standards Compliance Unit (DSCU) that includes a recently incorporated contracted annual inspection component, performed by Creative Corrections, Incorporated, and a contracted on-site compliance verification component, performed by Nakamoto Group, LLC.

Utilizing contract inspectors has enhanced the efficiency of ICE's inspection program, which previously relied on collateral-duty field officers. Creative Corrections deploys a five-member team of inspection experts, over a two to three day period, to conduct annual reviews of facilities that house ICE detainees. The contract provides eight annual inspections per week and is supported by a Headquarters DRO Cell that provides program oversight, coordinates schedules, and performs analytical and administrative functions. Creative Corrections provides an automated reporting function that enables ICE to monitor the current compliance status of any detention facility. As of March 12, 2008, Creative Corrections has completed 130 facility inspections. Nakamoto Group provides on-site verification of facility compliance to ICE detention standards. Nakamoto will have personnel on-site at 40 of the largest facilities used to house ICE detainees, which includes all Service Processing Centers (SPC), Contract Detention Facilities (CDF) and larger intergovernmental service agreement (IGSA) facilities. A Headquarters DRO Cell provides program management, report analysis, and administrative support to the contract staff stationed throughout the United States.

- Enhanced Internal Management Control. To ensure independent internal management control, ICE created the Detention Facilities Inspection Group (DFIG) within the ICE Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR). The purpose of the DFIG is to independently validate detention inspections conducted by DRO by insuring consistency of application of the detention standards, verifying facility corrective actions, and performing quality assurance over the review process. This additional layer of oversight was put in place to complement the DSCU and ensure that detention facilities are safe and secure, with appropriate conditions of confinement.

QUESTION:

3. Is DHS/ICE contemplating the expansion of expedited removal to the interior? If not, please explain why? If so, how many more detention beds would be needed to support the policy change?

ANSWER: Expedited removal is currently applied to aliens at the ports of entry and aliens encountered within 100 miles of the border and within 14 days after their unlawful entry. The ER process is a fair and efficient means of controlling the borders of the United States. It allows DHS to rapidly return aliens who are illegally crossing the border, while giving those seeking protection an opportunity to pursue their claim before an immigration judge. Since the implementation of the Secure Border Initiative (SBI) in September 2005, ICE has increased efficiencies by expanding the use of Expedited Removal authority and reducing the time required to remove aliens. At this time, DHS/ICE continues to contemplate expanding ER, but we want to do this in a responsible manner. Since discussions are ongoing, the question of necessary increases in bed space involves an analysis of many factors. At this time ICE can not provide a numerical estimate as to whether an increase in beds is necessary and, if so, what that number would be.

QUESTION:

4. How many illegal immigrants in Federal, state or local detention facilities are being released annually? What percentage is ICE processing and ultimately deporting? Please provide the best estimate of data for both of these questions.

ANSWER: While CAP does not have exact numbers regarding illegal immigrants released from Federal, state, and local institutions, ICE is conducting full screening of all foreign born nationals at all Federal and State institutions and at 10% of local jails. ICE conducts some range of limited screening (from regular interaction to only at-needed response) at the rest of the institutions.

Through a risk-based assessment, ICE identified and categorized all Federal, State and local facilities nationwide. ICE developed a strategy, described in response #12, that ensures 100% screening of foreign

nationals at all threshold one and a majority of threshold two facilities with resources that had been appropriated through fiscal year 2007. In fiscal year 2008, ICE was appropriated funding for an additional 30 CAP Teams. These teams will be utilized to increase the level of coverage to 100% screening at the remaining threshold two facilities and 30% of threshold three facilities.

Worksite Enforcement

QUESTION:

1. Please provide a detailed description of how ICE is applying the additional \$15 million provided in P.L. 110-161 for worksite enforcement activities.

ANSWER: The \$15 million ICE received in P.L. 110-161 for worksite enforcement activities is being used to hire 32 ICE Special Agents and 26 Forensic Auditors. These positions will enhance current resources devoted to worksite enforcement. The costs associated with the Special Agents and Forensic Auditors is approximately \$6.6 million. With this staffing enhancement, ICE will be able to increase the number of worksite enforcement investigations that target employers that attract significant numbers of undocumented workers, and critical industries or occupations in which illegal and undocumented workers represent security risks.

Approximately \$8.4 million will be used for program and operational expenses to support the worksite enforcement initiatives at ICE Headquarters and ICE Field Offices throughout the United States. Program and operational expenses will change depending upon the current needs of ICE Headquarters and Field Offices, and will include costs associated with worksite enforcement investigations and operations, training, equipment, and travel associated with worksite training and enforcement operations.

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

QUESTION:

1. Please provide a detailed, comprehensive list of all 287(g) agreements that are currently active and pending.

ANSWER: ICE has statutory authority to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with states or political subdivisions of states under Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (287(g)). Pursuant to 287(g), ICE can delegate immigration authority to state and local law enforcement officers.

As of March 13, 2008, ICE has entered into 44 MOA's with state and local agencies and is actively negotiating on another seven agreements. The 287(g) program is one of several tools available in the suite of services known as ICE Agreements of Cooperation in Communities to Enhance Safety and Security (ICE ACCESS). ICE has determined that strategic partnerships with state and local law enforcement agencies are mutually beneficial. ICE is discussing ICE ACCESS potentials in 85 jurisdictions. These partnership discussions include potential application of the 287(g) program.

287(g) Participating Agencies (by State)

AL	Alabama State Police
AR	Benton County Sheriff's Department
AR	Springdale Police Department
AR	Rogers Police Department
AR	Washington County Sheriff's Office
AZ	Department of Public Safety
AZ	Department of Corrections

AZ Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
 AZ City of Phoenix Police Department
 AZ Pima County Sheriff's Department
 AZ Pinal County Sheriff's Office
 AZ Yavapai County Sheriff's Office
 CA Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
 CA Orange County Sheriff's Office
 CA Riverside County Sheriff's Office
 CA San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office
 CO CO Dept. of Public Safety
 CO El Paso County Sheriff's Office
 FL Collier County Sheriff's Office
 FL Department of Law Enforcement
 GA Cobb County Sheriff's Office
 GA Georgia Department of Public Safety
 GA Hall County Sheriff's Office
 GA Whitfield County Sheriff's Office
 MA Barnstable County Sheriff's Office
 MA Department of Corrections
 MA Framingham Police Department
 MD Frederick County Sheriff's Office
 NC Alamance County Sheriff's Office
 NC Cabarrus County Sheriff's Office
 NC Durham Police Department
 NC Gaston County Sheriff's Office
 NC Mecklenburg County Sheriff's Office
 NH Hudson City Police Department
 NM Corrections Department
 OH Butler County Sheriff's Office
 OK Tulsa County Sheriff's Office
 SC York County Sheriff's Office
 TN Davidson County Sheriff's Office
 VA Herndon Police Department
 VA Prince William County Police Department
 VA Prince William County Sheriff's Office
 VA City of Manassas
 VA Manassas Park Police Department

MOA Negotiations (by State)

MO Department of Public Safety

QUESTION:

2. Please provide a status report of the pending 287(g) agreement request from the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which was sent to ICE on September 14, 2007.

ANSWER: The Commonwealth of Kentucky's request was submitted to ICE by Governor Fletcher in September 2007. ICE began discussions with the State regarding the request. At that time, we conducted an analysis and determined that there were 205 foreign born individuals in KY Department of Corrections custody, all of whom were screened by ICE to determine removability. As a result, 117 of those were determined to be eligible for removal from the United States.

In November, at the suggestion of the Governor's office, discussions were placed on hold pending the arrival of the new Administration. ICE has since reached out to the office of Governor Steve Beshear and hopes to meet with administration officials prior to March 30, 2008. I will update you on our progress following this meeting.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 2008.

**CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES: LEGAL
IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE PROCESSING**

WITNESSES

EMILIO T. GONZALEZ, DIRECTOR, U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES
JONATHAN "JOCK" SCHARFEN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
TIM ROSADO, ACTING CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN PRICE

Mr. PRICE. This morning we welcome before our subcommittee Dr. Emilio Gonzalez, the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, or CIS, along with Deputy Director Jock Scharfen and Acting Chief Financial Officer, Tim Rosado. We look forward to discussing with all of you the budget area and policy issues that confront your agency.

The subcommittee has already met with your counterparts from Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the agencies responsible for ensuring that people obey our country's customs and immigration laws. Today we will discuss the more upbeat topic of legal paths to U.S. residency and citizenship, along with your plans for improving CIS's services to all of its customers.

CIS's core mission is processing applications filed by those pursuing the legal path to U.S. residency and citizenship. During our hearing last year, I congratulated you on having effectively eliminated CIS's backlog of immigration applications.

This past summer, however, CIS received a record number of applications, including twice as many filings as is normal in the months of July and August, just before the CIS fee increase went into effect. All of this new work means the application backlog has more or less returned.

You recently estimated it will take 18 months to process these naturalization applications instead of CIS's stated goal of under six months. I know you share our concern about this situation, and we would like your advice on what this subcommittee can do to help you expedite processing times.

In January I led a delegation of Members to the Middle East and spoke firsthand with the staff of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as with Save the Children and other refugee assistance organizations in Jordan. One of CIS's most important roles is the efficient processing of refugee applications so that vulnerable individuals can be given the opportunity for a better life in the United States.

While I laud the Administration's expansion of the Iraqi refugee quota from 7,000 in 2007 to 12,000 in 2008, I am concerned by estimates that there are two million displaced Iraqis throughout the Middle East with concentrations in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Of course, we hope that most of these Iraqis will be able to return to a peaceful and stable Iraq, but we also need to make sure that we are doing enough to help those whose displacement from their homes is, to a significant extent, a consequence of U.S. policies. We have a particular obligation to those who have worked with our personnel in Iraq and may be in danger for that reason.

CIS plans to improve services to its customers by transforming its business processes and modernizing its information technology systems. A successful transformation will mitigate many of the delays and processing problems that plague CIS and essentially eliminate paper-based adjudications.

In the CIS reprogramming request that the subcommittee approved last month, however, we learned that the business transformation project carried funds forward from last year because it could not award contracts critical to its work. Hopefully this does not indicate a slipping timeframe for the transformation effort, and we will want to hear from you about the status of that effort.

CIS is also responsible for maintaining and promoting the E-Verify system, which allows employers to check the immigration status of new hires. Your budget requests \$100 million for the E-Verify system, a hefty increase from the \$60 million provided by Congress for the current year. While enrollment in the system is growing, I have questions about the rationale for a 67 percent increase for E-Verify, given that the current 55,000 subscribers use only about five percent of the system's capacity.

Your budget also requests \$50 million for a REAL ID data system hub, which will allow state departments of motor vehicles to cross-check drivers license applications against federal and state databases. I understand CIS may have some technical expertise in this area, but I wonder if this is really a responsibility we should ask CIS to take on since your plate is already rather full.

So we have a lot to discuss. Dr. Gonzalez, I will ask you to give us a five minute summary of your testimony. We will enter the rest of your written statement in the hearing record.

Before you begin, however, I yield to Mr. Rogers for any comments he cares to make.

OPENING STATEMENT OF RANKING MEMBER ROGERS

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and welcome, Dr. Gonzalez and our other guests from CIS.

Today we are here to examine the mission and modernization of CIS and how the 2009 budget request helps the agency meet its current challenges. CIS's role in our immigration system ranges from processing millions of immigration benefit applications to processing thousands of Iraqi refugees overseas, no small chore by anyone's estimation.

It was just four years ago that CIS was suffering from the same affliction confronting ICE, something I like to call an INS hangover. At that point CIS was facing an enormous backlog of immigration benefit applications, and its IT systems were still mired in

not the 20th century, but probably something more like the 18th century.

After lots of pushing from this subcommittee and substantial direct appropriations to augment fee collections, CIS got closer to meeting the six month benefit processing goal only then to face bureaucratic problems with the FBI's background checks.

Unfortunately, this showed us that even if you plan your work and work your plan, you still get stuck in some areas sometimes, but in spite of these recent setbacks there are some bright spots as CIS has surpassed its goals in important areas.

Now 43,000 American employers have the ability to determine whether their employees are here legally through the rapidly improving E-Verify system. This is an important step in addressing illegal immigration and enhancing our national security. Participation in this voluntary program has increased nearly fivefold, far exceeding the goal of even its ardent supporters.

In addition, the long-running IT transformation and the modernization of CIS's business systems are beginning to reach a level of maturity, but this is against a backdrop of being tasked to shepherd the IT infrastructure for implementation of the REAL ID Act, something that dramatically expands CIS's core responsibilities.

So what I would like to learn today is whether CIS has the right systems and the right infrastructure to meet its current responsibilities, as well as its expanding mission areas. I would like also to know how this 2009 request moves CIS forward into the 21st century, improves customer service to those who lawfully seek citizenship and provides the capabilities to tackle the REAL ID implementation.

As you wrap up your final year as director, Dr. Gonzalez, I would like to hear from you that you are leaving CIS stronger, more responsive, more dependable than when you found it.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Dr. Gonzalez, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF MR. EMILIO GONZALEZ, DIRECTOR, U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Mr. GONZALEZ. Thank you, Chairman Price, Ranking Member Rogers and other Members of the committee. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to testify about our fiscal year 2009 budget request, as well as several issues important to USCIS and to the subcommittee.

First let me begin by thanking the Members of the subcommittee for your continued strong support of USCIS and its programs. Our appropriations have been absolutely critical to helping reduce our application backlog, moving forward with transformation efforts, expanding E-Verify and, most recently, addressing the FBI name check backlog. I will briefly touch on the status of some of these important issues in my testimony today.

As you know, we implemented a new fee structure last summer after an exhaustive year-long fee review and rulemaking process. \$2.5 billion of our \$2.7 billion budget request is funded through fee resources. Ensuring that we efficiently use resources is a critical priority for this agency.

In these efforts I am proud of the hard work and dedication of USCIS personnel who completed more than 6.2 million applications and petitions in fiscal year 2007. However, as all of you know, during June, July and August of last year we received in excess of three million applications and petitions for immigration benefits, nearly 1.4 million of which were naturalization applications.

Such volume in just a few months is unprecedented in the history of immigration services of this nation. This surge is in reality good news. Those who apply for immigration benefits demonstrate a sincere desire to participate fully in our country's civic life.

However, as Members of this committee and President Bush have expressed, I do not want to see our backlog increased or delay applicants from receiving the benefits they are entitled to. With these goals in mind, USCIS remains committed to providing services as expeditiously as possible. Because of the quick review and approval of our surge-related reprogramming by the subcommittee, we have a plan in place to accomplish our pending work quickly.

Two adjudicator job announcements provided a combined pool of more than 31,000 applicants for base fee rule and surge positions. As of February 17, we have made more than 940 selections from this group. We have hired 450 new permanent full-time adjudicators since the beginning of this fiscal year.

We have also garnered interest from more than 200 retirees interested in becoming reemployed annuitants. In addition to hiring efforts, we have enhanced our basic training program to ensure that those new employees are job ready upon graduation.

Leveraging information technology resources, we plan to expand automated processes for certain applications where individuals are already qualified and in the USCIS database. We are also modifying appropriate administrative procedures, centralizing the intake of naturalization applications to a lock box and the preprocessing of these applications to the National Benefits Center.

By making such adjustments, more adjudicator time will be available to adjudicate cases, thus enhancing their ability to make sound decisions to detect possible fraud.

In recent months we have also made significant progress on the FBI name check delay in terms of our policies, plans and operations. With this subcommittee's support, we have committed \$14.5 million to the FBI to expand their contract workforce and ensure that steps are taken to resolve pending name check cases.

More than 200 contractors are paid for and have been trained to handle the USCIS workload. This is up from a handful a contractors and FBI employees last year. Seeking to extend and expand this contractor workforce in fiscal year 2008 through most of fiscal year 2009, we are finalizing a separate \$20 million appropriation plan that will soon come before this committee.

Highlighting some of the good news, I would like to now mention our progress in building national support for E-Verify. To date, more than 55,000 employers have signed on to this voluntary program with about 1,000 new employers joining every week. Participants are able to instantly verify the employment eligibility of their new hires in 93 percent of the cases we handle. Of those seven percent who receive a mismatch letter, less than one percent is contested by the new hire and questioned.

The E-Verify infrastructure is well equipped to handle future growth and expansion, and our \$100 million request for fiscal year 2009 will help us sustain a compliance and monitoring program and make targeted system improvements, including enhancements such as the expansion of the photo tool to include State Department passport photos.

Finally, given our mutual strong interest in the Iraqi refugee situation, I want to mention what we are doing to step up efforts to meet the Administration's target of admitting 12,000 Iraqi refugees to the United States this fiscal year.

I currently have more than 20 employees in the region performing Iraqi processing and many others in Washington devoting substantial time to this effort. To accomplish this goal, we know we must work aggressively to complete at least 16,000 interviews by early this summer. By the end of this month we expect to have completed more than 8,000 Iraqi interviews for the year.

I will add, sir, that I too visited Iraq and Jordan in November and met with our folks, and they are an incredibly dedicated group of professionals out there.

Thank you again for the opportunity to appear before this committee, and I look forward to working with you on these and other matters critical to our immigration system and the operation of USCIS.

[The information follows:]

**TESTIMONY OF
EMILIO T. GONZALEZ, DIRECTOR
U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES**

**BEFORE
THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY**

MARCH 11, 2008

Chairman Price, Ranking Member Rogers and Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to testify about our \$2.7 billion budget request for FY 2009, as well as several critical issues important to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and the Subcommittee.

I want to thank the Members of the Subcommittee for your continued strong support of USCIS and its programs. Our appropriations have been absolutely critical to helping reduce our application backlog, getting our Transformation program off the ground, expanding E-Verify to meet exploding employer participation, and most recently addressing the FBI name check backlog. I will briefly touch on the status of some of these important issues in my testimony today.

Let me start by summarizing for you our budget request for FY 2009. As you know, we implemented a new fee schedule last summer after an exhaustive year-long fee review and rulemaking process. An integral part of that effort was the development of a two-year budget plan covering FY 2008 and FY 2009. During this time, we expect to make improvements to this agency that maintain security and integrity and substantially improve customer service and efficiency for the fee-paying public as well as a vastly improved workplace for employees.

Fee Initiatives

The majority of the \$2.7 billion budget request is \$2.5 billion of fee resources. Fee funding is proposed at the same level as it is for FY 2008. As you may recall, USCIS developed its resource requirements within the 2007 fee rule for a two-year period with the same funding level for each year. We are continuing to pursue our initiatives, many of which will be implemented in stages over this year, and next.

Though still early in the process, we are making steady progress on these initiatives. We are in the middle of an aggressive hiring campaign. Two adjudicator job announcements provided a combined pool of more than 31,000 applications. As of February 17, 2008, we have made more than 940 selections from this group. We have hired 450 new, permanent full-time adjudicators since the beginning of this fiscal year.

Outside of hiring core personnel, we have awarded a contract for the refresh and modernization of our card production infrastructure and have selected a geographic location for our second card production facility. Our Secure Mailing Initiative, implemented to improve our ability to track the delivery of secure documents, should be in place by early this summer. Resources are being used to replace, renew, or expand 38 facilities with all planning work on track to be completed this year.

Ensuring that we use resources paid to us from our customers in the most effective manner is among our highest priorities. I have a management group dedicated to tracking the progress of our initiatives listed in last year's fee rule. That group meets at least monthly with our senior management to discuss and actively work through issues. We will continue to keep the Subcommittee apprised of our progress.

Backlog and the Application Surge

I am proud of the hard work and dedication of USCIS personnel in completing more than 6.2 million applications and petitions in FY 2007. This was a difficult task made possible through years of financial support of this Subcommittee. However, as all of you now know, we received an unprecedented surge in applications last summer.

During June, July, and August 2007 we received in excess of 3 million applications and petitions for immigration benefits, compared to 1.8 million in the prior year. Such volume in just a few months is unprecedented in the history of immigration services of our nation. Historically, there have been increases in naturalization filings in advance of fee increases, Presidential elections, immigration debates, and new legislation. Still, none of the past increases compares to the magnitude of this most recent surge. On naturalization applications specifically, we received nearly 1.4 million applications, nearly double the volume received in the prior fiscal year.

I certainly view this surge as mostly good news; that is, applicants for these immigration benefits are demonstrating a deep desire to participate fully in our country's civic life. Applying for citizenship and immigration benefits is more than an administrative process; it is a life-changing event.

I do not want to see our backlog increase, or keep applicants waiting longer than is absolutely necessary for the agency to process their applications. I can assure you that we remain committed to providing immigration services and benefits to eligible applicants as expeditiously as possible. Because of the quick review and approval of our surge-related reprogramming by the Subcommittee, we have a plan in place to accomplish our pending work quickly. The core elements include:

- Hiring about 1,800 temporary federal and contract staff, including more than 570 adjudicators on top of the more than 720 adjudicators hired under our fee rule. By actively exploring all options to fill these positions as quickly as possible, we have also garnered interest from more than 200 retirees interested in becoming reemployed annuitants.

- Enhancing our training program to meet the demands of a fast-growing workforce thereby ensuring that it is productive and well-equipped to deliver high-quality immigration services;
- Increasing the output of our adjudication process while maintaining the quality and integrity of each adjudication; and
- Increasing efficiencies through the use of improved information technology.

In the technology area, we plan to expand the Systems Qualified Adjudication process, an automated process for certain applications where individuals are already qualified and in the USCIS database. The expansion will include, for example, the processes for replacement permanent resident cards and temporary employment authorization. Systems Qualified Adjudication has been very successful in completing the processing of Temporary Protected Status renewal applications, and we want to expand this success.

We are also modifying appropriate administrative procedures. We plan to centralize the intake of naturalization applications to a Lockbox and move the pre-processing of these applications to the National Benefits Center. This will improve the consistency of service throughout the country by standardizing intake processing. USCIS is reviewing the naturalization examination process to determine whether any process improvements can be achieved, including the possibility of expanding the number of USCIS officers that can administer the civics and history test. By making such adjustments more adjudicator time would be available to adjudicate cases, thus enhancing their ability to make sound decisions and to detect possible fraud.

FBI name check improvements

The FBI name check backlog has clearly been a significant challenge contributing to processing delays; growing litigation; and, to our ability to deliver both good service and excellent security at the same time. Since last summer, I have committed my Deputy, and the Secretary has committed his senior managers, to fixing this problem once and for all in partnership with the FBI. In recent months, we have made significant progress on this issue in terms of our policies, plans, and operations.

Through the Subcommittee's support, we have committed \$14.5 million to the FBI to expand their contract workforce so that we can get a much greater level of throughput in the name check process. More than 200 contractors are paid for and have been trained to handle the USCIS workload. That is up from a handful of contractors and FBI employees last year. We are putting the finishing touches on a separate \$20 million appropriations spend plan that will extend and expand this contractor workforce in FY 2008 through most of FY 2009.

We jointly agreed to process improvements which refine the focus to concentrate on information within FBI files which is critical to adjudication decisions and security needs. For those persons with pending adjustment of status applications, such applications will be approved if the individual is otherwise eligible and no actionable derogatory or adverse information has been returned by the FBI within 180 days. Any

applications that are approved under this policy will be closely monitored and should any actionable adverse information be returned from the FBI, DHS can immediately initiate removal proceedings.

Initial results of these efforts are positive, but this is just the beginning. I am confident that over the next several months we will see dramatic progress in reducing FBI's pending name check request backlog. While we are finalizing performance targets and timelines with the FBI, we expect significant improvements in the processing of name checks by next summer with the increases in personnel and additional monies to FBI. Soon we will have a joint FBI and USCIS schedule to report to the Committee...

E-Verify

Clearly some of the best news we have had is our progress in building support for our voluntary employee work authorization status verification program – E-Verify. More than 55,000 employers have signed up to participate, with about 1,000 new employers joining every week. Our system is well equipped to handle this growth, and our \$100 million request for FY 2009 will help us both to sustain our compliance and monitoring program begun this year and to make targeted system improvements.

I often hear concerns that E-Verify is not sufficiently accurate and somehow places undue hardship on the employees subject to these checks. This is not true. Participating employers are able to instantly verify the employment eligibility of their new hires 93 percent of the time, so only about seven percent receive an initial mismatch notice. And, less than one percent of new hires actually contest a mismatch. While we cannot reach a definitive conclusion about the status of an employee who does not contest a mismatch, there is nothing to prevent us from concluding that the E-Verify system is doing exactly what it is supposed to do: detecting and deterring unauthorized employment.

The mismatch rate for DHS information on work authorized individuals is currently less than one percent, and we are working to reduce this even further. We are planning to utilize real time arrival data from air and sea ports to provide more accurate electronic verification on the status of noncitizens that have arrived in the United States. We are also improving the ability to detect identity fraud; employers can now check the photo on their new hire's Employment Authorization Document (EAD) or Permanent Resident Card ("green card") against nearly 15 million images stored in DHS immigration databases.

Under the budget request, we plan to invest at least \$15 million in E-Verify systems, including enhancements such as an expansion of the photo tool to include Department of State passport photos.

Finally, the expansion and success of E-Verify led to the decision to open the first field office for Verification in Buffalo, New York. In February, USCIS began staffing a temporary site with 29 Verification personnel that will work on secondary verifications

and monitoring and compliance activities. This office is expected to grow to up to 135 personnel by the beginning of the next calendar year.

Real ID

I also want to briefly outline our request for \$50 million in FY 2009 to support the implementation of the REAL ID Act, specifically to enhance State capabilities to verify applicant data with each other and Federal agencies. These funds would be used to establish a State-governed hub or federated querying system to verify the information provided by applicants for State-issued drivers' licenses and identification cards - a key functionality for all the States. The Subcommittee has provided strong support for FEMA grant dollars to help States implement the provisions of the REAL ID Act. The verification hub will build upon the work done through the grant funds and the efforts States have already undertaken to enhance their licenses and issuance systems.

In a partnership with other parts of DHS, USCIS is well positioned within the Department to take on this activity. USCIS not only has established State operations, it has direct operational relationships with States through the SAVE program which States use to verify immigration status for the purpose of determining eligibility for public benefits. In addition, USCIS has established relationships with other Federal agencies pertinent to REAL ID Act compliance, including the Social Security Administration.

Iraqi Refugees

Finally, given our mutual strong interest in the Iraqi refugee situation I wanted to mention what we are doing to step up our efforts to meet the Administration's target of admitting 12,000 Iraqi refugees into the United States this fiscal year. To help accomplish this goal, we know we must work aggressively to complete at least 16,000 interviews by early this summer. That is a challenging goal, but we are doing everything possible to meet that target. By the end of this month we expect to have completed more than 8,000 Iraqi interviews for the year.

I currently have more than 20 employees in the region performing Iraqi processing and many other employees here in Washington devoting substantial time to this effort. We have also begun new hiring for our Refugee Corps, to increase by 15 the base level of 47 positions this year. Finally, we are leveraging more of our Asylum Division employees to conduct interviews. We expect that Asylum officers will assist in adjudicating half of the refugee cases we will process this year.

USCIS is committed to getting this job done. We are working closely and cooperatively with the Department of State to assess progress towards meeting the goal and to identify ways to facilitate and streamline processing. I am committed to working with you and the Subcommittee on any other ideas or measures you would deem helpful.

Conclusion

Thank you again for the opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee. I look forward to working with you on these and other matters critical to our immigration system and the operations of USCIS.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much, Dr. Gonzalez. We appreciate that report and will now ask you a few questions.

IRAQI REFUGEES

I will start with the matter of Iraqi refugees, with which you closed your statement. You referenced the goal of 12,000 to be admitted in this fiscal year, and you referenced the number of interviews, I believe 18,000, that you thought would be relevant to accomplishing that goal.

Mr. GONZALEZ. We are going to do 16,000 interviews.

Mr. PRICE. Sixteen thousand. I am sorry. I would like to ask you a couple of questions about the status of that effort and also some impediments that may stand in the way.

As I said, Representative Rogers, other Members and I traveled to the region in January, met in Amman, Jordan, with staff from the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, with Save the Children and other groups working on this issue. We did hear some concerns about the level of CIS, the personnel, the number of personnel appointed to this effort.

I do not know if you are still following this so-called circuit rider system where you have 60-day periods where CIS comes in with a team and conducts interviews. It appears that this is a significant task for the current fiscal year, and it is not clear that the level of staffing, the pacing of the interviews, is going to get us there. So I wonder about that circuit rider model.

I know you are conducting interviews in Jordan, in Baghdad, probably other places. You had trouble getting the access you needed in Syria. I wonder if you could just reflect on the current deployment of your personnel, where they are, the extent to which that level of deployment and access is going to get the job done.

IRAQI REFUGEES—CIRCUIT RIDE MODEL

Mr. GONZALEZ. Sir, thank you for the question. We do use a circuit ride model. It is a model that works.

I will tell you that we go to Amman, Jordan, as an example to interview cases once we are told that those cases are interview ready by the OPE, the overseas processing entity. We are ready to interview any case that comes before us, but it is a rather, and I am sure you were briefed on it, laborious process—the intake, the actual preparation of the case file, the interview process, the approval process.

Then the OPE then schedules the appropriate level of training, medical exams, flights. They have to do some work back in the States as to which immigrant advocacy group or NGO will take those immigrants and to what city, so there are a lot of moving parts in that process.

But I will tell you that from our perspective we have interviewed 8,000 people in the first half of this fiscal year. We will interview another 8,000 by the end of the third quarter with our expectation that we will have 12,000 cases approved by the end of this fiscal year to come in the United States.

The staffing is where we need it to be. We actually have an additional 15 FTE positions that we are going to augment our refugee corps with, but we are also using members of our asylum corps so

it is not so much staffing. It is the opportunity to interview a case once it is made interview ready for us.

We have interviewed on a very, very limited basis in Iraq proper, and we have also, as you mentioned, gone into Syria, not without some difficulties and some restrictions in working there, but our folks have interviewed individuals in Saudi Arabia. They have interviewed them in Cairo and Istanbul.

So the process works, and we are very, very confident that we will be able to reach our goal of admitting 12,000 individuals by this fiscal year.

MATERIAL SUPPORT RESTRICTION

Mr. PRICE. When we were in Amman we heard a good deal about the laws and regulations under which you operate, particularly the material support issue.

The immigration laws, as one would expect, that govern CIS's admittance of refugees bar the agency from approving those who have rendered material support to terrorist groups. However, we understand that there has been some ambiguity in applying this restriction.

In some cases it has applied to people who have been forced to pay ransoms to terrorist kidnappers. Of course, that is not an uncommon event in Iraq. Sometimes, the kidnap victims must collect money from friends and relatives to pay ransoms. They are classified as terrorist fundraisers and there are even stricter prohibitions on their immigration.

I know that you have been concerned about this and have attempted to address it to some degree. I wonder if you could fill us in on what you are doing to waive these so-called material support prohibitions in cases where they should be waived and whether you have the authority that you feel you need to exercise these waivers.

We would like to get to the heart of this issue. We know it has been a matter of concern, and if there is a need for the Congress to make a legal change we would like to know about it.

Mr. GONZALEZ. There have been problematic cases in the initial processing of this refugee population. However, we have now within the last month or so approved 233 Iraqi material support cases. Included in those cases are some of these duress cases that you described.

Out of those cases that we have reviewed and interviewed and adjudicated, there have been 10 denials and 233 approvals on the material support cases. On the cases where there have been the duress involved, I believe, and I will have to check this, but there may be approximately 70 cases involved where there was some sort of duress out of those Iraqi cases.

So in looking at this workload of Iraqi refugees, sir, we have been making progress on the material support cases. I believe that as of this morning when we went and took a look at the material support cases we had about 70 cases still waiting to be processed, but we think that that has been a good progress made on those cases.

Mr. PRICE. Do you feel the criteria you are working with are sufficiently clear, and also have you been able to communicate what those criteria are to the agencies you are working with, to the

NGOs, to the U.N. High Commission, others who are dealing with these refugees at an early point in the process?

Mr. SCHARFEN. Right now we are still working with the State Department in clarifying some of these issues—for instance, some of the combatant issues—and we will be able to answer that question more confidently in a few weeks when we finish up the processing of going through the new process with the State Department, sir.

And so I would like to be able to get back to the committee on that about whether or not we would need any new authorities. We are working out the new procedures with the State Department.

[The information follows:]

Question. USCIS states it will get back to the committee on whether or not any new authorities are needed in conjunction with the State Department on refugee processing.

As was noted in the record, USCIS has the necessary legal authority to exercise material support exemptions for cases in which material support was provided under duress to an undesignated (Tier III) terrorist organization, as defined at section 212(a)(3)(B)(vi)(III) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), among the Iraqi applicants. The typical pattern we see is that an Iraqi refugee has paid ransom to rescue a kidnapped family member.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (CAA) amended the Secretary of Homeland Security's discretionary authority (as well as that of the Secretary of State) not to apply certain terrorism-related inadmissibility grounds, beyond just the material support ground, to aliens who would otherwise be inadmissible. The use of this amended discretionary authority requires action by the Secretary of Homeland Security, and USCIS has presented to DHS certain categories of cases for which USCIS believes a discretionary exemption would be appropriate.

There are some provisions of the CAA that do not require Secretarial action prior to implementation, including the provisions that name ten groups that are not to be considered terrorist organizations under the INA based on any activities committed prior to CAA's enactment. USCIS adjudicators have received preliminary guidance on the application of these provisions, and they already consider cases under this provision of the statute. Formalized guidelines and instructions have been drafted and are in the clearance process.

At the same time, DHS is committed to establishing a process in consultation with the Department of State (DOS) for re-presentation to USCIS of cases previously denied refugee status that may benefit from the new legislation's automatic relief provisions.

USCIS has recently issued instructions to the field to withhold adjudication of the case when an existing exercise of the Secretary's exemption authority is not available with respect to a particular alien who provided material support to a terrorist organization, but the alien is otherwise eligible for the benefit. Cases will not be held, however, where there is no statutory authority to exempt the material support, such as those involving the provision of material support to a designated terrorist organization not under duress.

Mr. PRICE. I think we do need to know that because there have been reports, as I am sure you realize, that the counsels for CIS and State have been unsure how to interpret certain aspects of the law, including the law as amended in the foreign operations appropriations bill last year.

Mr. SCHARFEN. But I do think we will get back to you on the remaining outlying issues, sir.

But I do want to just stress that as to the duress cases we were able to get some guidance that we were comfortable with to move a number of those cases, so I do see that as progress, sir.

SPECIAL VISAS FOR IRAQIS EMPLOYED BY THE U.S.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Finally let me ask about the special interest visas also of course pertaining to Iraq and particularly to Iraqis

who were employed by the U.S. in that country and now are under threat or are perceived to be under threat because of that connection.

The 2008 Defense Authorization Act increased from 500 to 5,000 the number of Iraqis who could apply for special visas starting in fiscal 2009. Now, this is not going to happen all at once. It will take some time to implement it.

What is your timeframe for publishing regulations, establishing the processes for dealing with these 5,000 slots in 2009, and how does this intersect with the regular program that you have been describing?

Mr. SCHARFEN. There are some significant differences between the two. The most recent law, for instance, applies just to Iraqi refugees whereas the interpreter program, the earlier program, applied to the Afghan as well as the Iraqi populations.

As well as there are some time differences with the second law picking up, as I understand it, in fiscal year 2009 and also having an extra step involved in criteria regarding threats to the individuals involved whereas the first law for the interpreters did not have that criteria involved in it.

[The information follows:]

Question: USCIS states it will provide to the committee its interpretations of the 2 laws and how it will provide guidance relating to special interest visas pertaining to Iraq.

Insert for the Record: Section 1059 of Public Law 109-163, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, created the Iraqi/Afghan Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) interpreter program in FY06 for 50 military interpreters from Iraq and Afghanistan reporting to general or flag officers, and their spouses and children, to receive special immigrant status under section 101(a)(27) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Section 3812(b) of Public Law 110-28 and Section 699J of Division J of Public Law 110-161, temporarily increased the annual limit from 50 to 500 for interpreters from Iraq and Afghanistan to receive special immigrant status for FY 07 and FY 08 and clarifies that translators includes interpreters. The limit regresses back to 50 annually in FY 09 and afterwards. This law also expanded the category of eligible translators beyond those reporting to generals or flag officers to also include civil translators under Chief of Mission authority. Section 525 of Division G of Public Law 110-161, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, extends to Iraqi and Afghan special immigrants six months of resettlement assistance, entitlement programs, and other benefits available to resettled refugees.

Immigrant petitions for special immigrant status are processed by USCIS's Nebraska Service Center. As of March 27, 2008, USCIS had approved 1,879 immigrant petitions under section 1059.

Section 1244 of Public Law 110-181, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, created a new program for Iraqi citizens/nationals who are or were employed by or on behalf of the United States government in Iraq, on or after March 20, 2003, for not less than one year, as well as their spouses and children. Beneficiaries of this program may be, but need not be, translators or interpreters. These SIVs will be limited to 5,000 principals per fiscal year for 5 successive fiscal years.

Because the section 1059 program is oversubscribed even with its temporary increase to 500 principals, some have suggested that interpreters with approved petitions waiting for section 1059 visas can and should simply be granted visas under the new program. We agree that the programs are not exclusive of one another and that, to the extent possible, applicants should be considered for eligibility under either program. There are, however, some significant differences in the legal parameters of the two programs as established by Congress that stand in the way of issuing visas under section 1244 to individuals who have applied under section 1059:

- No provision in section 1244 for the current fiscal year. While DHS is working to implement section 1244 processing as quickly as possible, section 1244(c) states that the number of visas available "may not exceed 5,000 per year for each of the five fiscal years beginning after the date of

the enactment of this Act.” The first fiscal year beginning after January 28, 2008 – the date of enactment – is fiscal year 2009, beginning Oct. 1, 2008. The plain language of this statute thus authorizes issuance of visas beginning next fiscal year.

- Section 1244 does not cover Afghans. Section 1244 is limited to Iraqis, so no Afghan in the section 1059 pipeline is eligible for a section 1244 visa under any circumstances.
- Risk determination. Section 1244 requires that the alien “has experienced or is experiencing an ongoing serious threat as a consequence of the alien’s employment by the United States Government.” Since section 1059 has no such requirement, a section 1059 SIV applicant who is seeking to establish eligibility under the section 1244 program would have to satisfy the “ongoing serious threat” requirement
- Difference in required recommendations. Section 1059 requires a favorable written recommendation from the Chief of Mission or a general or flag officer, as may be appropriate (in the case of the military interpreters exclusively covered by the provision before 2007, this would be a military recommendation). Section 1244 requires in all cases the required supervisory recommendation to be accompanied by approval from the Chief of Mission or his or her designee prior to petition approval. This approval must specifically confirm the employment and the faithful and valuable service of the alien based upon an independent review of records, and must include a risk assessment. Applicants for SIVs under the section 1059 program will not have developed the requisite documentation for eligibility under the section 1244 program.
- Difference in required length and location of service. Section 1059 requires the translator or interpreter to be a national of Iraq (or Afghanistan) who has worked directly with the U.S. Government for a period of at least 12 months. Section 1244 requires the Iraqi to have been “employed by or on behalf of the U.S. Government in Iraq, on or after March 20, 2003, for not less than one year.” These elements are likely to be congruent in most Iraqi cases; however, since section 1059 petitions may be approved based on service before March 20, 2003, or service with the USG outside Iraq, a section 1059 approval does not directly translate to a determination that the section 1244 criteria have been met.
- Ineligibility of section 1244 aliens not in a nonimmigrant status to adjust status in the United States. Under both section 1059 and section 1244, the beneficiaries are special immigrants classified under section 203(b)(4) of the INA, which is an employment-based category. Section 245(c)(7) of the INA provides that employment-based immigrants are ineligible to adjust status unless they are in a lawful nonimmigrant status (i.e., not

admitted in a lawful nonimmigrant status). Some section 1059 applicants were paroled into the United States and, until Congress provided in June 2007 the statutory fix contained in section 1059(d), were thus ineligible for adjustment of status. Section 1244 does not, however, contain an equivalent adjustment fix provision, and aliens who have been or may in the future be paroled into the United States prior to seeking lawful permanent resident status under the section 1244 program cannot adjust status in this country.

DHS is working expeditiously in cooperation with the Department of State (DOS) to implement section 1244. It will be necessary to modify the Form I-360 immigrant self-petition form, which requires compliance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act. It is also necessary to provide guidance to the public via the USCIS website and other appropriate means, and to our adjudicators. Because section 1244 petitions require the thorough review and approval of the petitioner by the DOS Chief of Mission, Baghdad, prior to filing, DOS guidance is particularly important, and we have met with and provided feedback to DOS regarding such guidance. USCIS has also provided technical assistance to agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), whose refugee resettlement and other public benefit programs are affected by provisions of these public laws authorizing benefits for Iraqi and Afghan special immigrants.

We are taking a look at that as we speak, sir, comparing the two statutes and coming up with guidance on that. There are significant differences between the two of them. We will be providing guidance on that and getting back to the committee with our interpretations of the two laws and how we would provide guidance on that, but that is an ongoing effort as we speak, sir.

Mr. PRICE. Of course, it is not just an administrative issue. There is also a question of how many potentially eligible people there would be who want to apply and whether 5,000 is a good estimate, as well as whether it is a reasonable number for you to process in an orderly way.

Mr. SCHARFEN. And we will address that as well, sir, when we get back, when we finish with our analysis of the two laws, sir. We are doing that in conjunction with the State Department.

[The information follows:]

Question. In response to Chairman Price, USCIS states it will provide a number of how many potentially eligible people in Iraq who might want to apply for special interest visas; whether 5,000 is a good estimate, and whether it is a reasonable number for USCIS to process in an orderly way.

Insert for the Record. USCIS defers to the Department of State (DOS) for any estimate of anticipated demand for special immigrant visas under section 1244 or whether 5,000 is an appropriate estimate. Our experience with the section 1059 interpreter program has been that demand has been substantially in excess of authorized numbers. Because the numbers, time frame and eligibility criteria for section 1244 are different, as well as dependent on future conditions in Iraq, that experience might not carry over to the section 1244 program. As USCIS processes millions of immigrant application and petitions every year, we do not anticipate that 5,000 is an unreasonable number for USCIS to process in an orderly way under this program (noting, however, that the initial burden to determine legibility is borne by DOS's Chief of Mission, Baghdad, rather than by USCIS).

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. SCHARFEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Rogers.

FBI AND CIS BACKGROUND CHECKS—APPLICATION BACKLOG

Mr. ROGERS. Back to the immigration application backlog. You say that one of the main problems is the FBI's slowness in doing the background checks. Does CIS do some of the background checks yourself?

Mr. GONZALEZ. We do conduct security checks, sir. The FBI name check is part of the greater security process.

Mr. ROGERS. So only they can do the name check?

Mr. GONZALEZ. We do some name checks through our own systems, but we go to them as a federal law enforcement agency to see if there is information that they hold that we do not.

Mr. SCHARFEN. Yes, sir. If I could interject, sir, they own the documents. If I could just for a minute, they have a paper-based system just like our system that they want to transform. They do first a computerized check on systems that they own and operate, and then they go out when necessary to do a paper check.

They have over 200 offices in which these FBI records could reside at. They do a call on them. They get brought up, and they have a very laborious, manpower-intensive process in those instances when a paper file has to be brought up and reviewed. So it is there. That is their system of records. They have a program, a national name check program that they run.

What we do on the front end is we do some of their IBIS checks and text checks that we can do electronically, wants and warrants, as well as taking the fingerprints and submitting the fingerprint check to the FBI. Those generally clear within 24 to 48 hours.

Mr. GONZALEZ. But to put it in perspective, since last week—as of last week—the FBI owns 365,000 of our files.

Mr. ROGERS. I cannot hear you.

Mr. GONZALEZ. The FBI has 365,000 name check backlogs of ours as of last week.

Mr. ROGERS. Backlog?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Now, you say that at first the FBI does the computer check, and then you say if necessary they go to the paper-work scattered around 200 sites. What would trigger that secondary search?

Mr. SCHARFEN. If the name is identified, for instance, as the subject to an ongoing criminal investigation then they would want to get the record from the office where the investigation is being conducted.

Mr. ROGERS. What percent of those cases would they do that in?

Mr. SCHARFEN. It is a small percentage of cases. Normally it is approximately 98 percent of the cases can be cleared and the remaining two percent or less end up having to have a more in-depth name check.

Mr. ROGERS. So 98 percent of the cases that they check can and are done by the computer only?

Mr. SCHARFEN. Approximately, yes, sir, that are cleared.

Mr. ROGERS. That is practically all of them.

Mr. SCHARFEN. Yes, sir. Because of the numbers that we are dealing with, if you have a small accumulation of positive hits on the name check—in other words, there is some type of indication that you want to follow up on; for instance, someone is, like we said before, subject to the investigation—and there is a slowdown in that process that can accumulate for a while.

We had also earlier on asked for a number of the name checks to be rerun, and that request has still yet to work itself through the system. That is the backlog which we are trying to work through.

Mr. GONZALEZ. But before that, sir, about 95, 96, 97 percent of our cases clear the FBI in that initial six month period.

But it is, as you said, when you start talking about the volume that we handle that two percent, if it is backlogged, starts to add up and before you know it you have the size of a small city of people that are involved, people whose lives are at stake, people who are flooding you with constituent mail wanting to know the status of their case.

Mr. ROGERS. So you are working with the FBI to streamline the process, right?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. You have touched upon that, but I need to know more about what you are doing and what they are doing.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Well, just resource-wise, and I will let Jock talk about the specifics because since we identified this as a huge problem for us I detailed my deputy to work hand-in-hand with the

Deputy Director of the FBI to come up with a solution, but resource-wise we have put \$14.5 million into the FBI so that they can go out and hire additional contractors.

Before we were just a client, as they have many others in the federal government. We put our money in so that they could go out and hire people. They now have I believe close to 220 people that they have hired that will only work on our files and that we have trained them to look at things that we are most interested in.

We are also going to ask for \$20 million for additional support for this effort because we want to be able to clear all of these backlogs, some of which go back four years, by the way, to a point where it should not take more than 60 days on average to get all of these done.

So resource-wise we are working with them. Process-wise we are also working with them to instruct the FBI on those things that are most relevant to us. We look at different things than they do.

I will go ahead and let Jock get into the details of it, but we have a constant communication with the FBI. We met regularly at the highest levels. Our Acting Deputy Secretary at DHS has met with his counterparts, and they understand the gravity of this situation.

This is not only having a great cost in human lives because people's lives are at stake here, but it is also costing my agency. It is costing my lawyers a great deal of time. The lawsuits that we get are incredible. The time my attorneys have to spend on these cases basically keeps them from doing anything else, quite frankly.

So with that, I will defer to Jock.

Mr. SCHARFEN. Yes, sir. We have been working with your staff, sir, about how we were going to spend the additional \$20 million that was appropriated for the backlog elimination, and there is a business plan. As a matter of fact, we just finished up commenting on it I hope for the last time. We are pushing it now forward back to the FBI to let them take a look at it one more time and then up to DHS and OMB.

What is most important about that work plan, sir, is for the first time—I believe for the first time ever—there is a work plan with a calendar that shows when the FBI will clear certain categories of pending FBI name checks, so what they have done is they have broken down the pending name checks into groups of, for instance, the ones that are older than four years, ones that are older than three years, ones that are older than two years, one year, working down towards a goal that we would end up being down to first down to a six month wait and then down to 90 days and then finally our goal is to have it down to 30 days. It has to be down to 30 days.

If we are going to work down the processing time for naturalization cases, under the fee rule our ultimate goal is to be at a sustainable processing time of five months for naturalization cases. In order to achieve that we have to have a 30-day turnaround for FBI name checks.

That schedule we hope we will be able to give to the committee sooner rather than later. We will also be able to then give that out to the public so that the public can see the work plan that we will be working to in conjunction with the FBI.

Mr. ROGERS. Now, the arrangement with the FBI that you have described, has that been reduced to writing? Is there a written—

Mr. SCHARFEN. Yes, sir. We will be giving that to you. It is in draft form right now. We will be providing that to you, sir, and to the committee.

Mr. ROGERS. When can we expect it?

Mr. SCHARFEN. I think within weeks, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, would you say that the FBI backlog is the main reason for application backlog?

Mr. SCHARFEN. No, sir, I cannot say that. There is an accumulation of cases that we were going to have to work through with or without the FBI backlog being a factor.

Mr. ROGERS. And what do you mean, work through?

Mr. SCHARFEN. Well, we normally receive, as you know, sir, we average about 700,000 naturalization applications a year. We received 1.4 million. That is pushing up our process time for a naturalization case.

IMMIGRATION APPLICATION BACKLOG

We were saying 16 to 18 months processing time. The Director was just informed yesterday that that process time is going to be 14 to 16 months, which is already an improvement, and that is because of the different process changes that we have done, the hiring that the agency has done, the overtime that is being worked.

The Director just went out to Baltimore on Saturday to observe overtime work on the naturalization cases that were going on in Baltimore because we have front loaded our overtime, and we will be paying additional overtime to work this naturalization backlog.

But the way we measure that backlog generally, sir, is on a processing time. We were on seven months before the surge. We thought we were going to be at 16 to 18 months. Today we can say the processing on average is going to be between 14 to 16 months, and we are working hard to do better than that as well, sir.

That is independent, to get back to your original question. That is independent of the FBI name check.

Mr. GONZALEZ. But that has to do with the surge that we got last year. When we start talking about those cases that have been held up for one, two, three, four, five years that is a direct result of the FBI name check.

APPLICATION FILING SURGE

Mr. ROGERS. Finally, what caused the surge last year? Why all of a sudden did you have these millions of applicants?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Sir, a couple of things actually. One, we increased our fees in late July, so obviously a lot of people wanted to get in under the old price.

Secondly, a lot of immigrants rights groups were out getting people to apply, and they had very successful campaigns.

Lastly, I think the whole issue of the immigration debates last year. You know, we have millions—probably about eight million—people in this country that are legal permanent residents that could become citizens if they just applied, and they have not.

So I think a lot of those folks saw the debates going on, which touched them, and they decided that rather than to be observers

of the U.S. political process they wanted to be participants. So all these things came to a head so that in July, our numbers were 360 percent higher than July of the previous year just in that month.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. All right. Thank you.

Ms. Roybal-Allard.

IMMIGRATION APPLICATION BACKLOG

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. I just want to say I think the increase in fees was a big factor. I know that it was in parts of my district because it went up so high.

It is my understanding that there are roughly about one million applicants that you still have to process. Is that the correct number?

Mr. GONZALEZ. We got 1.4 million for naturalization.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. 1.4 million?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. How many of those do you think will complete the process by October, because I know there are a lot of folks who are hoping that they will be able to become citizens in order to participate in the November election. Do you have a sense of how many you will—

Mr. GONZALEZ. It is our expectation that, for example, those that applied in May and June will have their applications finished by the end of the fiscal year. Those that applied in July, I would say a fair number.

It is really hard to gauge in statistics or percentages because each case is individual and you really never know the content of a case. Some cases will be very smooth. In fact, I have been to naturalization ceremonies recently where we have already naturalized people that have applied in July. It is all going to depend on the case.

It would be very difficult for me to give you a precise or exact number as saying X percent of 1.4 million will in fact be citizens by the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. So you do not have any sense of it at all?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Only in general terms. Again, the fact that we are already doing cases that applied in July tells us that we are on track, but the problem we have is that our work is retail so you have some large urban areas—I will tell you L.A., Miami, New York, perhaps Chicago—where because they do have large immigrant populations the filings were highest.

You have other areas in the country where there is a negligible surge, and obviously there will be little, if any, effect on those applications compared to the other ones. Again, it would be very difficult for me to give you a precise number at this point.

MATERIAL SUPPORT CASES

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. I want to go back to the issue that was raised by the Chairman with regards to the applications that have been denied for permanent residents and family unification.

I have been told that the denial letters that are being issued not only fail to mention the possibility of filing a motion to reopen the cases, but they pretty much indicate instead that there is no possi-

bility of appeal. Is that true? If it is not, do you have a copy of what is sent out?

This is the information we are getting from some fairly reputable organizations that say these things are happening.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Are you talking about denial for citizenship or for legal permanent resident?

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. For legal permanent resident or family unification, having to do with the same issue that was raised by the Chairman with regards to some of these groups from Afghanistan, for example, that have been denied application.

They are saying that in that information there is no information about the appeal process.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Okay.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. In fact, the letter indicates that there is no other—

Mr. GONZALEZ. This is material support cases you are talking about?

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Yes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Okay. Go ahead.

Mr. SCHARFEN. I will get back to you, ma'am, on the form that we are using, and I will look into that and get back to you today.

This is the first time that has been brought to my attention about the adequacy of the notice of denial to an applicant in this group of applications. I will look into it. I will get back to you shortly today.

[The information follows:]

Question. In response to Rep. Roybal-Allard, USCIS states it will provide explanatory information relating to denial letters that fail to mention the possibility of filing a motion reopen a case and that indicates instead there is no possibility of appeal.

Insert for the Record. Only unfavorable decisions on certain applications and petitions may be appealed. While the regulations do not generally provide appeal rights on denied Applications to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Forms I-485) or Applications for Family Unity Benefits (Forms I-817), such applicants are generally afforded the opportunity to file a motion to reopen or reconsider the denial decision under 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. As a matter of practice, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) does not routinely advise applications whose adjustment of status applications have been denied of their right to file a motion to reopen or reconsider. However, USCIS will begin providing notice of the opportunity to file a motion under of 8 C.F.R. § 103.5 for cases denied under terrorism-related inadmissibility grounds.

Additionally, applicants for adjustment of status who are placed in removal proceedings can renew their applications for adjustment de novo before an immigration judge. Immigration judges, however, do not have jurisdiction to exercise the Secretary's authority to exempt support or other terrorist-related inadmissibility grounds.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Or perhaps you could also call my office so they can give you more information on that.

Mr. SCHARFEN. Okay. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. All right. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Culberson.

SECURITY OF CIS PROCESSES

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Director Gonzalez. I appreciate your service to the country. If I could, I wanted to focus on something that just continues to concern me.

I know that the entire mission of Homeland Security, certainly your mission, is to protect the United States against terrorists coming into the United States, to make sure that you are guarding the only other door that they can come in through.

The Border Patrol, of course, is protecting our borders, and it is your responsibility to make sure they are not coming into the ports of entry or using our visas, green cards, et cetera, to enter the United States to come here to hurt us.

I noted that of course the statute that creates Homeland Security, the statute that created CIS, pointed out that was your primary responsibility. I am quoting from a committee report the year before last, and this has been consistent with this committee's approach that, quoting from the committee report:

"The committee is concerned that DHS agencies are not placing top priority on their homeland security missions, but are in some cases giving more weight to less urgent legacy activities. It is the duty of each officer and employee of each element of the Department of Homeland Security to protect the homeland of the United States, including by ensuring that potential terrorists and criminal aliens do not enter the United States."

We directed the Secretary to ensure that CIS in particular—"The committee directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to ensure that the policies and procedures of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and every other element of DHS are consistent with that duty."

The reason I mention that is I am really struck by the fact that in your entire testimony here today I only see the word security twice. There is no discussion of protecting the United States against terrorists. Your entire focus of your testimony here, and of course we want to make sure that people are coming here legally and want to become productive American citizens, that we want to make sure that they can get here in an expeditious way.

Certainly we in Texas know better than anywhere the need for a labor force that people can come into the U.S. and we will help you with that, but I am frankly appalled, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Rogers, by the fact that the entire thrust of this testimony, and I am looking at the third paragraph here.

Your testimony, Director Gonzalez, is that we expect to improve customer service and efficiency. You are clearly referring to the foreign national applying for the privilege of entering the United States, the foreign national applying for the greatest privilege ever created in the history of the world.

I am just struck. I mean, the customer is my daughter. The customer are the people of the United States. I just think your focus is all wrong. I would welcome the comments from my colleagues. I know that we are all concerned about the backlog, but I am just frankly—I have to tell you—deeply disappointed and concerned.

When I visited the CIS offices a couple years ago, and we have had several meetings, Director, and you have I know recognized. We talked, for example—Mr. Chairman and Mr. Rogers, I know I brought this to your attention—in the Houston CIS office they are actually giving out movie tickets, free dinner coupons and movie tickets, to employees that crank through the most applications. It is just a real concern.

And then I read in the paper that you are on the brink of, and I would like to ask first and then address my bigger concern, a policy that you either have adopted or are about to adopt that we are going to start giving out green cards to people before you run the background check?

There is an old Islamic I think saying I read in a wonderful book that he who waits 40 years for revenge is in a hurry. Osama bin Laden is not going away. These guys are patient, and you guys are talking about cranking through the applications as far as you can to improve customer service and efficiency?

Clearly an honest person that wants to come here and work, Godspeed to him. We want to help him get in, but frankly if we have to wait a little longer to make sure that we are keeping Osama bin Laden and his cousins out of the United States we should do it.

Talk to us about this green card policy. I frankly think this is just nuts to let a foreign national get a green card before you run the background check. It is unbelievable in an era when we know they are trying to sneak in and kill us.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Well, let me back up, sir, if I may, and I will answer that question for you.

Security is in everything we do. Security over—

Mr. CULBERSON. It is not in your testimony anywhere.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Sir, everything we do. Every one of my employees hears it regularly from me and my leadership. Security is second nature. Security is in everything we do. We do not sacrifice security for productivity. We do not sacrifice safety for productivity. It is a mantra of this agency.

Our employees are told in any which way and form that if ever that is the case they should contact me or my deputy directly, so from our perspective everything we do, every file we touch, every interview we conduct, to include the Iraqi refugee interviews, which, if I could, is more comprehensive than any other interview that we do for refugees anywhere in the world.

Security is job one in this agency, and it is the reason why we are a member of the Department of Homeland Security.

Mr. CULBERSON. And your background would support that. You come from a long security background.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Yes, sir. My background is in national security, and we as an agency have inculcated this culture of security in our agency. So the fact that we are talking about issues such as budget and E-Verify does not negate the fact that security is paramount to everything we do.

Getting to your case with the FBI, we do not issue a green card without conducting a security check. What we have decided to do is give the FBI 160 days to look at a file of individuals who have been in this country in some cases many, many years, and if there is no derogative information over and above the files that we have checked, because we also run our own checks. We also run FBI fingerprints. We run IBIS checks. We do the gamut.

If after six months we cannot find any reason why we are not giving an individual an opportunity to become a legal permanent resident we will take that on and we will give them that green card.

NAME CHECKS

Mr. CULBERSON. Even if the background check has not been performed?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Sir, there is a difference between background checks and——

Mr. CULBERSON. The name check.

Mr. GONZALEZ [continuing]. What we are talking about is name checks. In over 99 percent of the cases the FBI name checks that are returned to us have no indication of adverse or derogatory information.

Mr. CULBERSON. Well, the Chairman has been patient with my time. If I could just very quickly point out that this is only dangerous, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, because you are granting the benefit without a full check, number one.

But, number two, you are shifting the burden of proof to the United States to disprove that this individual is a potential threat. The burden today is on the individual applying to enter the United States.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Sir, and I take your point. These individuals have been here many, many years. We have gone through extensive searches and background checks in the past.

What we are doing is we are trying to give these people the status that we believe they deserve, knowing full well that if for some reason they fall into that one percent of the cases where there is something adverse we can take that away, and it is only for a green card. It is not for citizenship.

Mr. CULBERSON. So you will be issuing green cards to individuals without running a name check or a background check on some of these people?

Mr. GONZALEZ. We will be——

Mr. CULBERSON. That is your policy now is to issue the card if within six months the customer, the foreign national——

Mr. GONZALEZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. And again that makes me nuts. Who are your customers?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Sir, we work for the United States of America.

Mr. CULBERSON. Okay. But the customer are our kids——

Mr. GONZALEZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON [continuing]. And the citizens of the United States, not the foreign national applying for the greatest privilege ever created in the history of humanity.

Mr. GONZALEZ. I agree. It is the——

Mr. ROGERS. Would the gentleman briefly yield?

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, sir. Please. I have taken too much time. Thank you.

SECTION 543 OF CURRENT YEAR BILL

Mr. ROGERS. I would remind us all that Section 543 of the current year bill, Section 543 says:

“None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by USCIS to grant an immigration benefit unless the results of background checks required by law to be completed prior to the grant

of the benefit have been received by USCIS and the results do not preclude the grant of the benefit.”

So by law you shall not grant benefits unless all the checks required by law to be completed prior to that have been done.

Mr. CULBERSON. It seems like this policy is in violation of that explicit statutory requirement.

Mr. PRICE. The gentleman’s time has expired, but I want the witness to be able to respond.

Mr. CULBERSON. Can we talk about that, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. SCHARFEN. Yes. We are aware of that provision, and we believe that our policy is consistent with that.

What we have done here is a weighing of the different risks that we operate under. One of the things here that we have not been talking about is the number of lawsuits and the courts where we have been sued on the delay in the granting of a benefit.

Mr. CULBERSON. The statute is explicit.

Mr. SCHARFEN. And we believe what we are doing is consistent with that statute, sir. The operative comment there is required by law, and it is not clear which of these name checks are required by law.

There are a number of checks that are being done here. One, you are doing the IBIS text check, which is being done in all these cases. Two, you are doing the fingerprint check. Three, you are doing the name check.

Mr. CULBERSON. But the statute says all.

Mr. SCHARFEN. The name check is 180 days. It is still being done. In the event that something comes back that would have been derogatory we will then put the individual into removal.

Mr. CULBERSON. But that is not what the statute says. The Chairman has been very patient with me. I will come back, but the statute says all and it does not say derogatory.

Mr. SCHARFEN. And it is not clear when you take a look at that whether or not the FBI name check is required by law or whether it has been our policy to do that.

It has been our position, and we can get back to you in writing on this to confirm it, but that has not been the requirement by law so we are in compliance with that statute.

Mr. PRICE. I remind the gentleman that we spent a good bit of time on this committee formulating the provision you refer to, and the words by law are in there for a reason, and it has to do with the kind of requirements that Mr. Scharfen is talking about.

I do think it would be helpful to the committee for you to follow up with the precise statement of the kinds of information that are available to you and are being reviewed, the kind of checks that are being conducted before the six month period expires and the basis on which you then will temporarily grant this green card.

Mr. SCHARFEN. I appreciate the opportunity to do that, sir. It is a precise issue, and I would like to be able to answer it precisely—

[The information follows:]

Questions. USCIS states it will provide as follows:

a. In response to Rep. Culberson—confirmation that it is in compliance with statutory requirements of Section 543 of the FY 2008 DHS Appropriations Act.

b. In response to Chairman Price—a precise statement of the kinds of information available to and being reviewed by USCIS, the kind of checks that are being con-

ducted before the 6-month period expires, and the basis on which USCIS temporarily grants green cards.

c. In response to Rep. Rogers—a statement of what USCIS is required by law to do.

Insert for the Record. USCIS policy now authorizes the grant of adjustment of status where the FBI name check request has been pending for more than 180 days if the individual is otherwise approvable and the FBI fingerprint check and TECS (also referred to as TECS/IBIS) biographic-based check have been completed. The question has been posed whether this policy is consistent with section 543 of Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, which reads: “None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by [USCIS] to grant an immigration benefit unless the results of background checks required by law to be completed prior to the grant of the benefit have been received by [USCIS] and the results do not preclude the grant of the benefit.” For the reasons stated below, USCIS policy is fully consistent with section 543.

Section 543 applies to “background checks required by law to be completed prior to the grant of the benefit” (emphasis added). While USCIS has authority to conduct what background checks it deems necessary to determine whether an applicant for adjustment of status has met his or her burden of demonstrating that he or she is admissible as an immigrant and that adjustment of status should be granted as a matter of USCIS discretion, including an FBI name check if USCIS deems it appropriate, there is no statute or regulation that specifically requires an FBI name check (as opposed to other checks).

Mr. ROGERS. If the Chairman would briefly yield on that point?

Mr. SCHARFEN [continuing]. With the assistance of our counsel, both departmental and agency.

Mr. ROGERS. It would be helpful if that included, and perhaps it was meant to be. If it included the things that are required by law that you do. It is just a matter of research. Could you include that as well?

NATURALIZATION PROCESS

Mr. SCHARFEN. Yes, sir. I would be happy to.

Mr. PRICE. And it is true, is it not, Mr. Scharfen, that when it comes to naturalization we are talking about the full process, including the full FBI check being—

Mr. SCHARFEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRICE [continuing]. Required before the grant of naturalization?

Mr. SCHARFEN. Yes, sir. That is correct. What is being done here is just in the green card if there has been a six month wait. At that point the green card is issued. The FBI name check is continued to be done, however, in each one of those cases.

We will monitor that, and when we complete that name check if any of those then have derogatory information, then we would take the steps necessary to put that individual into removal action.

If I could just add two more things, Mr. Chairman? One, this is consistent with other practices within the Department of Homeland Security. Our IG had recommended that we be consistent within the Department and so we are making our process consistent with what, for instance, ICE does with its green card cases as well.

The second thing I would like to point out is that as a manager and as a leader of an agency the Director and I have to be able to take a look at competing interests and ensure that national security is improved in all instances.

In this instance we believe national security is going to be improved by this process because what is not going to be done, what frees us up, is from a number of lawsuits that are draining our

legal abilities and our legal resources, excuse me, to draw them off from other cases.

We just simply cannot manage the number of lawsuits we have. We were sued almost 6,000 times. There has been a 1,000 percent increase in lawsuits in mandamus cases. The majority of those cases have been FBI name check cases.

We just cannot maintain that litigation workload, and we made this policy change in full consultation with the Department of Justice.

Mr. PRICE. Well, we will look forward to that more precise statement about the procedures you are following—

Mr. SCHARFEN. Sure.

Mr. PRICE [continuing]. And the kind of rationale that you have adopted.

Dr. Gonzalez, I appreciate your statement about how security is at the forefront of your concerns every day and the fact that a given word is omitted from a formal statement is not really relevant to that overall perspective that you bring to the job. I think we all want to be assured of that, and I appreciate your assurance.

I would also remind us all that this year's bill, the fiscal 2008 bill, expanded the CIS Fraud Detection Office with the agreement and cooperation of the Director. The fiscal 2008 bill also expanded the field office budget for security reviews, both of these items in the 2008 bill, which presumably we agree will improve that ability to assure security.

APPLICATION BACKLOG

Just finally on this backlog issue, I want to expand on the answer you were giving to Mr. Rogers, Dr. Gonzalez, about the staffing implications of this or what the relevance is of the measures you adopted in dealing with the earlier backlog.

In 2005 and 2006 you eliminated what was actually a much larger backlog of work in part by temporarily assigning staff at your service centers to processing applications. I wonder if you are doing that now or plan to do it now.

Are there other lessons learned from the past backlog that could be applied to this one, maybe applied more quickly than you have done so?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Yes, sir. Thank you. We are obviously moving work around. We are detailing people to those offices where there is greatest need. We are tapping into other resources.

As Jock just mentioned, I spent Saturday in Baltimore at our district office there on a weekend to see not only adjudicators but asylum officers, individuals from our appeals office all working together to work through some of these naturalization cases. So we do have a work plan. We are hiring over 2,500 people this year. Over half of them are adjudicators. We are putting them in those places where they are most needed. So we are taking all necessary steps to address the surge.

Each naturalization applicant has to be interviewed, and it is something that we will never abdicate. We will never outsource, and as a result, we have to have the trained immigration officers on board to be able to conduct those quality interviews and see whether someone is in fact worthy or eligible for U.S. citizenship.

So we are bringing these people on as quickly as possible. We are detailing them to the offices that are in most need. We are enhancing our processes. We are using our lockbox in Chicago more forcefully.

So we are doing process changes, and we are—because this is manpower-intensive work, we are ramping up our Immigration Officer Corps to the point where we will be able to work our way through this and through future surges. I am sorry, the second half of your question, sir?

LESSONS LEARNED FROM EARLIER BACKLOGS

Mr. PRICE. Well, just in general, are there other lessons learned, particularly in terms of deploying personnel, rotating personnel, whatever, lessons learned that might apply in this instance?

Mr. GONZALEZ. No, our folks are doing God's work every day. They are volunteering. We have an Asylum Corps that is volunteering to help on weekends in their off time. Each office has a work plan that they have established to get themselves through the fiscal year and beyond. We keep our offices and we monitor those work plans regularly, understanding that we are not going to sacrifice security for productivity, but nevertheless, whenever we see that there is an office that, for whatever reason, may be falling behind and needs more resources, then we will take that on.

But again, this is a function of resource management, resource deployment. Luckily, we have the financial resources that we need to get this done. It is the manpower and technology that we are going to ramp up now to make sure that we continue to be consistent in offering the individuals that come before us a transparent and fair—

MANPOWER NEEDS

Mr. PRICE. Well, that was my next question, to what extent this is a resource issue and to what extent your present manpower and the way it is deployed are sufficient.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Well, sir, we have, as we mentioned, we have a plan to hire over 2,500 people this year. Where we do have a bottleneck, for lack of a better term, is in our training. You know, we cannot just go out and hire an immigration officer off a newspaper article and put him to work the next day. We have to take those individuals, we have to—obviously, trying to get anybody on board in the federal government can be a challenge.

Once we get those individuals and they have passed their background checks, we schedule them for training. To give you an example, last year, we only trained four classes of 24 people in a whole year. This year, starting in January, in the first week of January, we are churning out a class of 48 people every week. We are going to probably train somewhere upwards of 1,200 adjudicators this year, which is huge. To do that, we even had to move to a new facility to be able to accommodate our needs.

So when you talk about resources for additional personnel, my concern would be that, while we have this plan in place to address the surge, we can have all the resources to do it. If we had additional resources to go out and hire X number of individuals, two things would happen. One, we may very well have a front-log of

people having to wait eight months before they can even be trained, and secondly, once we go through the surge, we may actually have excess capacity of too many employees to do the work that we have after we work our way through the surge.

When we were able to increase our fees last year, it gave us the resources that we need, because we know that a lot of our work is cyclical, and some years will be higher than others, and it allows us to adjust. So what we did not want to do is, if we did have the additional money, go out and have to hire X number of additional—200, 300 additional people, and then find out that 24 months from now, a lot of these offices would be overstaffed and underworked.

Mr. PRICE. Well, we do have these short-term needs. I appreciate fully what you are saying about training, however. It is not just a matter of bringing warm bodies onto the scene; it is a matter of—

Mr. GONZALEZ. And if I may, sir, that is actually—you know, when I first got here, some of the biggest criticism that we got is that people did not like the caliber of the officer they were meeting, or the training was inadequate, and we have gone out of our way to not only bring more officers on board, but at the same time, we have created a new, more robust training program. So we are actually increasing the numbers, and we are enhancing the training so that when that officer gets to the field, he or she will be able to start work day one, and not have to wait for a subsequent train-up or apprentice program, if you will, to start working.

And it is a challenge because the absorption capacity of our agency is one that will dictate how many people we can bring in, how many people we can train.

Mr. PRICE. Well, there too, if you could furnish for the record a bit more precise account of this ramp-up in training capacity—

Mr. GONZALEZ. Sure.

[The information follows:]

Question. In response to Chairman Price, USCIS should provide a more precise account of the ramp-up in training capacity for its officers and personnel.

Insert for the Record. USCIS has significantly expanded its capacity to train a high volume of new Immigration Officers in a learning environment that is student-centric, accessible, and technology-rich. USCIS has completely reinvented its BASIC Training program, to include a revised 6-week residential classroom portion at a training facility, 1 week practical training at a national office, and 2 weeks of practical training at selected representative USCIS field offices so that graduates are job-ready when they complete the training. The core learning objectives of the Academy's programs are follows: Build immigration expertise, foster a culture that honors public service, emphasize the significance of national security and public safety, underscore the human consequence involved in every USCIS decision, and cultivate the highest standards of professionalism and ethical conduct.

Our goal is to train nearly 1,200 new officers in this fiscal year and an estimated 1,600 officers cumulatively through the remainder of this calendar year. This rate is more than ten times the number trained in previous years. Cohorts start almost weekly with approximately 48 students each. The USCIS Academy currently is on pace to average more than 130 BASIC training graduates per month. Each of these graduates is prepared to contribute immediately as a member of the USCIS workforce.

USCIS has procured additional training space in Dallas, Texas to accommodate the BASIC training needs of its expanded workforce under the fee enhancement plan as well as the surge response plan. Previously, this training has been conducted at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, GA. However, the volume of new adjudications officers who need training could not be accommodated at FLETC.

Mr. PRICE [continuing]. And how that is responsive, or the ways in which that is responsive to the situation you are facing.

Mr. Rogers.

TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM

Mr. ROGERS. And another big part of the problem, I think, is—and I think you agree—is you are still tied to the paper process, manual paper process. There are as many as 55 million so-called alien files. A file is established for each alien seeking benefits. Fifty-five million files are stored in the National Records Center in Missouri and have to be physically transported to the hearing officer to permit review or process.

I know you established in 2004 a Chief Information Officer position to try to integrate process and technology improvements into the way you do business, the so-called, is it called e-filing? By the end of 2008, you plan to expand e-filing for citizenship applications, accept and deposit fees electronically and improve other citizenship-related processes, and you plan to award a large system integration contract this summer. Have I accurately stated where we are?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Yes, sir. The transformation solution architecture contract will be let sometime probably in the late summer. It is about a \$3.5 billion project. We do have a Transformation Program Office, and we also have a CIO. Technology is something that we have to take very, very seriously, but we also have to do it right. We cannot afford, like other federal agencies that go out and spend hundreds of millions of dollars on technology, and then when they turn on the switch, the lights go out.

So what we are doing is we are taking a very measured approach, one, to enhance our existing systems, while at the same time looking beyond, through our Transformation Program Office, to completely revamp the way we do business, our business processes, and use technology to increase efficiencies and securities.

Jock, you want to give me the details there?

Mr. SCHARFEN. Yes, sir. The Transformation Program is going to take our business and move it from a paper-based system into an automated system, and it is going to do it into different pieces, breaks it down into four different parts of our business. You were right, sir, to say that the first part of the business would be the citizenship part of the business, and that would be the first section that would be put through the Transformation Program. We are looking to do that in FY 2009.

We would institute that and implement the Transformation Program for citizenship in FY 2009, and then the following year, we would do the immigration side of the business. The last years, the outlet years, we would do humanitarian, and then the last years would be the non-immigrant portion of the business, sir, completing the Transformation Program by 2013.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I have seen some of these files and, let me say it again, there is 55 million of these files stored in Missouri, and if some action is needed to be taken on one of those cases, that file has to be transported, shipped, to wherever the hearing is taking place. Some of those files are this thick, are they not?

Mr. GONZALEZ. And bigger.

Mr. ROGERS. Or bigger. I mean, they are kind of like huge, heavy volumes of paper, and it seems to me that the electronic business that you anticipate would do more than anything else to speed up the processes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Sir, one of the things that we are doing now, for example, we do scan on demand. When a sister agency needs a file, we will just scan it for them. By the way, it is closer to 100 million files that we own. That does not make you feel any better, but—

[Laughter.]

Mr. ROGERS. I feel worse than I did before. [Laughter.]

Mr. GONZALEZ. But a large number of those files, I will tell you, they are my files, they are my dad's files, so the historical files are some that we are probably not in that much of a hurry to digitize as we are the ones of individuals that we are working cases on now, so—

Mr. ROGERS. So what percent of that 100 million are subject to being called up?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Oh, well, you know, we get 6 million applications a year. Some of those are adjustment of status or they may have existing files that we will add to. I can get you that number, but it is a huge number of files. People, for example, who are here under TPS, they have a file. I think we have already scanned most of the Temporary Protective Status folks' files, because we know we will be working on those again. So what we are trying to do is literally, to most degree, work backwards, and the most current files, be able to start digitizing those, and then understand that there are going to be tens of millions of files out there that, other than for genealogical reasons or historical reasons, there really is no sense of urgency to get those digitized.

E-VERIFY

Mr. ROGERS. Well, in addition to trying to catch up with the huge surge that you have been under, just applications, now the Department and the Congress is giving you huge new responsibilities; the E-Verify program, REAL ID, are enormous undertakings. Are those new responsibilities going to cause you trouble in carrying out your core responsibilities in terms of what we have been talking about?

Mr. GONZALEZ. No, sir. We have an entire section made up of verifiers in fact, and we are already planning with our own budget processes to create verification centers throughout the United States to help the employer participants. As we mention, we have 55,000 employers right now that use E-Verify, and we are increase to a tune of about 1,000 a week. We calculate that by the end of this year, we will have 150,000 employer on-board, and by FY 2009, some 350,000.

We have the technology to handle this. It is a very successful program. I will tell you that a large percentage of the program comes from Arizona, because it is mandatory there, but it is something that does not detract from our day job, if you will, because we have a very, very competent staff, and we have the very latest technology that allows us to do this in a very efficient way.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I do not want us to underestimate or underrelate how important E-Verify is. Regardless of what you think about "shutting down the border," quote, closing off, preventing

people from coming here, we will never succeed in that regard, in my judgment, until we shut off the magnet that draws them here, and that is the economic betterment that they want to achieve, and the only way I think that we can do that is to punish employers in this country that offer jobs to illegals, and the only way that they can be prosecuted, in my judgment is if we, the government, furnishes the employer a foolproof way for them to check whether or not an applicant for a job is an illegal alien, and with this system in place, the E-Verify system, there is nothing to prevent an employer from calling that number and verifying whether or not a person is legal or not, correct?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Yes, sir. As long as they have registered for the program, yes.

Mr. ROGERS. And so for those who have registered, and you say you have got how many now?

Mr. GONZALEZ. 55,000.

Mr. ROGERS. Employers?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. You are gaining a thousand a month?

Mr. GONZALEZ. A week.

Mr. ROGERS. A week. Four thousand a month. Well, for those people, if they are caught employing an illegal, they cannot claim they did not know.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Correct. We give them the tools for them to make an informed decision as to the immigration status of their employee.

Mr. ROGERS. That is what I am saying. They cannot claim in a criminal prosecution that they could not have known that this person was an illegal.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Correct.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you.

Mr. GONZALEZ. If I could, just to follow up, sir, we keep enhancing E-Verify constantly, to include photos now. We downloaded millions of photos, so if an individual comes to you with a legal permanent resident card to apply for a job, we can actually download to your human resource office the exact same photo that is on his card to your office, and you can look at both. Our match rate is 93 percent of the time, there is an instant verification.

Only about less than 1 percent of the people ever reclaim a mismatch, which means that the other 5 to 6 percent of the individuals simply realize that they are not authorized to work, and at that point, they either go away or the employer tells them that they need to get right with the Social Security Administration.

Mr. ROGERS. What motivated these 55,000, and 4,000 a month, what is motivating them to sign up with E-Verify?

Mr. GONZALEZ. With the exception of the ones in the State of Arizona, which are mandated to do it, folks are doing it because they want to. They want to understand that they are hiring the right people. This is a voluntary program, so nobody is, unless you live in a state where it is mandatory, nobody is holding a gun to their head, but they understand that this is an opportunity for them to have that additional check, besides whatever else an individual presents as proof of eligibility, to use.

It is very, very simple. It costs nothing, and you get a response in nanoseconds. I mean, I have actually known how to use the system and I have done it myself and if I can do it, anybody can do it, and the response comes back literally in one to two seconds, and you can even actually put in my wrong Social Security number and it will tell you, you have got a bad Social Security number, and it gives you a list of what you need to do to get right with the law, and it also gives you a list of your rights and the responsibilities of the employer.

Mr. ROGERS. When you get an inquiry, an E-Verify request on a given name, what do you run that against? What do you check?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Social Security Administration database, and part of the enhancements that we are doing, because as I mentioned, less than 1 percent of the people can successfully reclaim that it was a mismatch, but a lot of times that has to do with the fact that maybe they used to be a legal permanent resident and now they are a citizen, and they did not tell Social Security that they are citizens. That is a mismatch because the records are not updated.

So an individual is given a printout, literally a computer printout, of what he or she needs to do to rectify that mismatch, and they have X number of days, I think it is—eight days, excuse me. I have my E-Verify expert here. They have eight days with which they can go back and fix their situation.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Culberson.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The reason I launched earlier about customer service is that has been a hot button with me since I first visited a CIS office in Houston, discovered they literally were giving rewards to people for cranking them through, and I understand your background, Director Gonzalez, and appreciate that, and understand your focus on security. It is very distressing to me to see your testimony focus on customer service, and I do hope that we will continue to see you focus on the fact that the customers are the U.S. taxpayers, and your job is to make sure that—national security is your—

Mr. GONZALEZ. You will not see any parties or golf tournaments on my watch, number one, and—

Mr. CULBERSON. You are not giving incentives to employees to crank them through?

Mr. GONZALEZ. We are not partying hard to get the numbers out. In fact, what I told my—I will be very honest. What I told my employees is, do the work, and let me take the javelins and the head shots, and get out there, and if somebody has a problem with the pace or if somebody has a problem with what you are doing or how you are doing it, tell me, but we are not going to let anybody influence them doing the right decision.

SECURITY

And again, getting back to your point on security, security is second nature. Security, I believe that our folks understand that it is instinctive in what we do. We look at everything through the prism of security. We have established a very, very robust security apparatus with our Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate.

We hire security specialists, fraud specialists, intelligence officers. I will tell you that we have the best security specialists the federal government could get their hands on.

GREEN CARD PROCESS

Mr. CULBERSON. Let me if I could ask about and follow up on it, make sure I understood, because I want to make sure I understood the procedure you are following. Someone applies for a green card. A green card, of course, gives a foreign national the ability to travel without restriction to the United States. They can sponsor relatives to come in for legal status, so the green card has been described as sort of the Holy Grail of terrorist documents.

You are issuing green cards to individuals before the FBI name check is complete if nothing else negative has popped up and they have been waiting six months. Is that correct?

Mr. SCHARFEN. That is correct. I would just add that those individuals who have applied for a green card, they are being given travel documents and work authorization documents under the law already, so when we take a look at what we have—when we did our analysis here, we did not see this as changing the security status quo in that regard.

Mr. CULBERSON. And your decision was based in part on the number of lawsuits, 1000 percent increase in lawsuits—

Mr. SCHARFEN. A number of factors we considered was one, the amount of lawsuits that we had and our ability to defend those in trying to make decisions—

Mr. CULBERSON. Has any court ever ruled against you and ordered you to expedite the process? Have you ever had a court order—

Mr. SCHARFEN. We had some—it was upheld on appeal.

Mr. CULBERSON. By an appellate court.

Mr. SCHARFEN. I will give you some recent cases. These were not appellate cases, to my knowledge, but there were some district court cases—

Mr. CULBERSON. A district court order that has been appealed is not final. My point is that—and this really strikes me as just not—this just is dangerous, it seems to me, in an era when we have got terrorists trying to sneak in, if you are issuing a green card to an individual before all the security checks are done, I believe it is a violation of federal law, it puts the nation at risk, and it does not make any sense, and I just think it is dead wrong, and intend to vigorously oppose that policy and see you reverse it.

It just is not, I think, it just defies—it defies good sense for you to allow an individual—because then the presumption, the burden shifts to United States. We have got to disprove that this guy is entitled to access to the United States, whereas the burden is now on the foreign national. It is a shift in the burden of proof, is it not? That individual has now got a benefit that you have to take away from him.

Mr. SCHARFEN. I think that the standard of proof is the same. That individual—

Mr. CULBERSON. But they have got a right, they have got a benefit that they did not have before that you are going to have to prove a compelling reason to take it away from him.

Mr. SCHARFEN. That individual could have——

Mr. CULBERSON. They can sue you.

Mr. SCHARFEN. That individual could have appealed it, been before an IJ in either event, sir, and in either event, the standard of proof as I understand it is the same.

Mr. CULBERSON. It just does not make sense. I have got a brief amount of time. Forgive me. Let me ask also if I could, because my time is going to be—the Chairman is very patient with me and I appreciate it very much. The adjudicators, I know in the Houston office, still do not have full access to all of the criminal databases. It is my understanding that an adjudicator interviewing somebody cannot still access a lot of the criminal justice databases that they need to to run background checks.

Can you talk to me about that?

Mr. SCHARFEN. I will have to get back to you about the particular conditions at Eastern. That is the first that has been brought to my attention, sir, but I will look into that. All of our adjudicators should have access.

[The information follows:]

Question. In response to Rep. Culberson, USCIS states it will provide explanatory information on the particular conditions at Eastern relating to adjudicator access to criminal databases.

Insert for the Record. All Adjudicators at the Houston office have access to all USCIS databases used for conducting required background/security checks. This includes IBIS, FBI Name Check and FBI Fingerprint systems.

In addition, the Houston district office has several officers who have access to commercial systems, such as Lexis/Nexis and Choicepoint. Not all officers have access to these commercial systems at their individual workstations due to licensing issues. However, all officers are aware of the availability of these systems and can access them via those officers who do have direct access.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

E-VERIFY

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. We are nearing the end here, but I do have some E-Verify questions of my own here, following up to some extent on those raised by Mr. Rogers, and would like to explore just, in the first place, a couple of things that are puzzling about this program and the way it is going that I hope you can clear up. Director Gonzalez, it is fair to say, I believe, that your statement gives a very upbeat account of E-Verify. You say “the mismatch rate for DHS information on work-authorized individuals is currently less than 1 percent.”

As you know, though, there are some anomalies within some of these overall positive figures, and a recently completed assessment of the E-Verify systems, which employers use to validate the employability of these new hires, it shows that naturalized citizens face a 700 percent greater chance of being denied work authorization as compared to green card holders. Statistically speaking, nearly 1 in 10 naturalized citizens will have their work eligibility put on hold by the E-Verify system.

Now, the figures, for the record, of the green card denial rates, are 1.4 percent, but the naturalized citizen denial rate is almost 10 percent, 9.8 percent, and I understand that this problem results from data miscommunications between the CIS and the Social Se-

curity Administration databases. Even so, it seems peculiar, and I wonder how you explain the error rate and what is being done to resolve it.

Mr. GONZALEZ. I do not think it is data—I think a lot of it has to do with the fact that many times when naturalized citizens go through E-Verify, and again, without knowing the individual case, they may not have informed the Social Security Administration that they were in fact a naturalized citizen. The Social Security Administration may have them as a legal permanent resident. That will then cause the system to say, hey, there is something here because this person is claiming citizenship when, according to maybe the Social Security, they are not.

One of the things that we are going to be implementing very soon, probably at the end of this month, beginning of next month, is to balance our CLAIMS 4 computer system, which handles all of our naturalization database, with E-Verify, so we can actually check it first before we can send out a mismatch letter. We can see that this person was, Emilio Gonzalez was in fact naturalized last month, but perhaps he did not tell Social Security Administration, but we know that he did, so we can update that and we can—

Mr. PRICE. Well, why would not you do that notification in the first place? Why should that be up to the individual citizen to—especially if this is not working very well, if there is a lot of slippage, is this the best system, where the burden is on the individual to make that notification?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Believe it or not, I have asked that question many times, and I would like to say that we are headed in that direction, and there ought to be a system where we could automatically download naturalizations into the Social Security database. I am not quite sure why we cannot now, and I do not know if you want to talk to that, Jock.

Mr. SCHARFEN. That was the subject of interagency discussions, sir, and the best I can say at this point is that we have not been able to reach that. However, by, I believe, the end of the month, the CLAIMS 4 database will be available to this E-Verify system, and so that is our information, sir, and so I would see that as a, functionally, equivalency of that. The system now will be able to catch those individuals who we are missing now.

In other words, we will know which individuals have been naturalized but for some reason are not getting their Social Security numbers. They will come up in our CLAIMS 4 database, and I believe those numbers that you just quoted will be much improved.

Mr. ROGERS. If the Chairman will yield? I will be brief.

Mr. PRICE. Certainly.

Mr. ROGERS. Of course, Social Security has their own rules that they have to abide by on who gets onto their database, and I am sure one of those rules or laws is that the individual person has to, him or herself, apply or to notify somebody.

Mr. SCHARFEN. Sir, I do not know if that is a rule or a practice or a policy—

Mr. GONZALEZ. The Social Security Administration is very sensitive to who accesses their mainframes and so forth. We are trying to mitigate that by doing our part at the front end and making sure that if you have got a mismatch because it says you are not

a citizen, but we know you became a citizen last month or last week, then we can remedy that internally, but there is still going to be some individual responsibility that you have to take to go there and fix your account with Social Security.

PAYMENTS FROM CIS TO SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr. PRICE. Well, let me ask more generally about Social Security Administration's database. In 2007, CIS paid Social Security \$4.8 million to improve that agency's databases and clean out the Social Security records of people whose employment eligibility had been denied by the E-Verify system. I understand you do not yet have an agreement signed with Social Security for 2008, but I assume you will be paying at least that much, if not more, to the agency this year as part of your \$100 million E-Verify request for 2009, \$21 million would go to the Social Security Administration.

So we are asking to fund data cleanup and IT system enhancements at Social Security. What do you estimate? How much investment does the Social Security database require? Is CIS going to have to pay for all of it? When is the database and its records going to be cleaned up enough to eliminate the mismatch errors that delay people's work eligibility? You focused on a fairly obvious problem here this morning. I do not know how widespread the other problems may be, but it does seem to be a problem that is not going away quickly.

Mr. ROSADO. Yes, we did reimburse them for that amount in 2007. We do not know how much of that money they have spent so far, but in general, we are reimbursing them for their mismatch rate work, so the work that they do. That is generally what we reimburse them for, is their resolution of the mismatches. So in terms of system improvements and system enhancements, we do not have a full estimate of what they need and we certainly have not agreed with them yet on that.

Mr. PRICE. Well, how do you formulate these agreements, though? I mean, you must have some longer-term view of what this database needs to look like to be serviceable from CIS's point of view. This is not, I would hope, a totally incremental process where year to year you are identifying a few more items. What does the overall prospect look like here?

Mr. SCHARFEN. I will have to get back to you on that question, Mr. Chairman. I do not have that answer at this point, but we will look into it and get back to you.

[The information follows:]

Question. In response to Chairman Price, USCIS states it will provide information on what capabilities the SSA database needs to service USCIS requirements and an overall plan for achieving that level of service.

Insert for the Record. USCIS is committed to working with the Social Security Administration to determine service requirements to support the processing environment for E-Verify queries as the program grows. We are in still in discussion with SSA on appropriate service level agreements for long term growth, but in the short term we are confident that SSA's database, NUMIDENT, is able to handle projected query volume based on a series of load testing exercises that were conducted in the summer of 2007.

USCIS is also working with SSA to improve data accuracy in NUMIDENT by updating records for naturalized citizens. This effort will further reduce the number of E-Verify tentative non-confirmations (TNCs) for naturalized citizens, thus reducing the instances of "walk-ins" to SSA offices for naturalized citizens. The actual

data exchange for updating records will begin in FY 2009, but in May 2008, USCIS will deploy the inclusion of naturalization records as part of the initial E-Verify check, where a person's full citizenship status will be checked before a mismatch is issued, and any out of date or incorrect citizenship record that SSA has on file will not prevent immediate work authorization for employees in a majority of these cases.

Mr. PRICE. All right. I am surprised you do not have at least a ballpark answer because this has been a recurring item. It is something we are being asked to fund again. What is the rationale for the 2009 funding, for example?

Mr. ROSADO. For?

Mr. PRICE. Social Security database operations.

Mr. ROSADO. I think it is mostly a ballpark estimate and just a placeholder because we are still working with them to figure out what we are going to fund with them, in terms of what we are going to do for them, versus what they will do. So I will get you an answer.

[The information follows:]

Question. In response to Chairman Price, USCIS must provide the rationale for the FY 2009 funding request for SSA efforts to resolve mismatches.

Insert for the Record. Since SSA has not received appropriated funding for E-Verify, USCIS has traditionally reimbursed SSA for labor costs associated with resolving "tentative non-confirmations" (TNCs) in SSA field offices. These costs include salaries and overhead for SSA field office employees who resolve mismatches in the field, and salaries and overhead for SSA employees who staff the SSA toll-free number to answer calls from employees and employers.

USCIS and SSA have not yet reached a final agreement for reimbursement for FY 2008 and FY 2009. In FY 2007, USCIS reimbursed SSA \$4.8 million for this work, and \$343,000 for EV-STAR. For FY 2008, USCIS budgeted \$4.2 million, which is based on estimates of query volume and employer registrations in FY 2008. For FY 2009, USCIS has budgeted \$6 million as a planning estimate.

The downward trend in budgeted and reimbursed amounts during FY 2007 and FY 2008 despite query and employer growth is due to program improvements and greater accuracy in query projections. The proportion of TNCs and thus "walk-ins" to SSA for case resolution is declining due to system improvements to correct typos and improved data matching. For FY 2008, SSA reduced its estimated "fallout rate" (the percentage of employees who follow up with SSA after a TNC is issued) to less than 2 percent because of a new initiative to match SSA TNCs for citizenship with USCIS naturalization records. Query and employer growth estimates have also improved as the program's growth continues to stabilize and USCIS can better estimate projected growth based on states that are passing mandatory E-Verify laws. By FY 2009, USCIS expects that the SSA reimbursement amount will increase primarily because of continued program growth.

E-VERIFY SYSTEM INVESTMENTS

Mr. PRICE. All right, we certainly do need more information on that. One last question on E-Verify. Last year, this subcommittee appropriated \$60 million for E-Verify. That was twice the amount asked for in the budget. This year, though, you are requesting \$100 million for the program. However, we understand the database itself is only operating at 5 percent of its projected capacity. I am not quite sure what that figure means, but nonetheless, that is the figure that is out there.

Even if your enrollment rates climb quickly, and you anticipate they will climb quickly, by the end of 2009 you would have enrolled fewer than 15 percent of U.S. employers with five or more employees, so that does raise the question why this rather major increase in investment at a time that there appears to be a certain unused

capacity. Or are we asking the wrong question? I just want to know what the reason is for that increased request.

Mr. ROSADO. Sir, most of the money that is to be used for E-Verify in 2009 is associated with staffing increases they are going to put in place for compliance monitoring activities, so the majority of that money that is needed is to sort of annualize that cost from 2008 to 2009, in terms of staffing for compliance monitoring.

Mr. PRICE. Well, I think it is fair to say we do need a little more information on that.

Mr. ROSADO. Sure.

Mr. PRICE. What are these compliance monitoring people going to be doing? What would justify an increase of that magnitude?

Mr. ROSADO. Only about \$15 million would be used for sort of system enhancement.

Mr. PRICE. So you are saying that the increase is not related directly to system capacity?

Mr. ROSADO. Not all of it, correct, yes. If we talk about the system in terms of the broader concept of all the folks involved in the operational concept in terms of compliance and monitoring, so the system as a whole, yes, it is associated with that. If we are talking sort of IT enhancements, it is not mostly about the IT enhancements to the capacity, in terms of to handle the number of queries.

Mr. PRICE. All right. We clearly do need a more detailed justification of that request.

Mr. ROGERS, do you have any further questions?

Mr. ROGERS. Briefly on that topic, you are asking 17.2 million above your 2008 level for E-Verify. Is that because of this huge new numbers of employers that are part of the system?

Mr. ROSADO. No, sir. Most of that increase has to do with, again, annualizing the compliance and monitoring activity for sort of the long-term vision of the organization in terms of employer relationships across the country. There is a portion of that that is related to sort of the fraud work in terms of the enhancements, the \$17 million in terms of technological enhancements with passport photo work and the current enhancements to the photo tool, those types of activities.

It is not directly related, necessarily, to the amount of workload in terms of the number of queries.

EMPLOYERS SERVED BY E-VERIFY

Mr. ROGERS. Did I hear you say that the members, or the 55,000 employers that are now part of the system, that that is roughly 15 percent of the members you anticipate?

Mr. GONZALEZ. I think the total number of employers out there is about 7 million.

Mr. ROGERS. I am sorry?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Seven million.

Mr. ROGERS. What?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Employers. Potential—if we had every employer in the United States, it would be about 7 million.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, how many people can this system that you have now take care of?

Mr. GONZALEZ. The system that we have, I guess if you want to call it the bandwidth, for lack of a better term—

Mr. ROGERS. Would you mind using the microphone? I am having trouble——

Mr. GONZALEZ. I am sorry, sir. We created a system that would allow us to exponentially absorb employer applicants. So we could very easily ramp up—I mean, if you were to tell me that we would have 7 million applicants tomorrow, that would be a chore, but we can very easily ramp up exponentially to where we need to be, and then we can absorb as many people as—you know, like I said, we are getting a thousand a week now.

That does not really change how fast a response comes back when you put in a query because we have the technology in place now to continue to absorb thousands and thousands of new employers.

E-VERIFY MISMATCH RATES

Mr. ROGERS. Well now, my numbers do not agree with what has been said here. Correct me on these. My numbers say that 93 percent of the inquiries come back immediately with a match. Five percent come back with no match, and only 2 percent are considered errors or mismatches, and usually that mismatch is due to a married woman having changed her name and then failed to notify Social Security. What is wrong with the numbers I just gave?

Mr. GONZALEZ. I think they are pretty accurate, sir. I do not see anything wrong with that. We do have about a 5 percent, I believe it is 5 percent of people that, for whatever reason, they do not match, and then they either go away, the employers say, get your stuff in order, go to the Social Security Administration, and then they never come back, but your numbers are fairly accurate, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, help me again. The \$17.2 million above 2008, put that in real words for me. What is that for?

Mr. ROSADO. A specific spend plan will be developed with that \$15 to \$17 million, but at least 15 would go to IT enhancement.

Mr. ROGERS. I cannot hear you. Use the microphone, please.

Mr. ROSADO. I am sorry. At least \$15 million of that 17 will go to system enhancements that——

Mr. ROGERS. Tell me what that means.

Mr. ROSADO. Mainly tied to fraud detection type of activity, meaning photo tools, bringing passport photo tools into the system, expansion of the current photo tool system, so ensuring that employers can check the photos of the folks who are getting their names checked in the system against the documents that they hand the employers.

Mr. ROGERS. What else?

E-VERIFY SPEND PLAN

Mr. ROSADO. So those are the main enhancements, but a detailed plan with the remaining portion of those enhancements would have to be developed.

Mr. ROGERS. You are going to get us the spend plan?

Mr. ROSADO. We can get you a more detailed spend plan, correct, sir.

[The information follows:]

Question. In response to Rep. Rogers, USCIS states it will provide a spend plan for the \$17.2 million requested for IT enhancements.

Insert for the Record. USCIS estimates that with carryover and new appropriations, the program will use approximately \$31 million to support IT operations, maintenance, enhancements and upgrades. The estimated spend plan for the Verification Information System (VIS), the technology that supports E-Verify, is as follows:

[\$ in millions]	
Spend plan for IT	FY 2009
VIS Contract (O&M)	2
VIS Contract (Helpdesk, Security, Data Center, Training, etc.)	11
Naturalization data exchange ¹	6
Photo Tool Upgrades (DMVs, DOS, AAMVA) ²	4
Other Enhancements (electronic Form I-9, monitoring and compliance, registration, and other enhancements) ³	8
Total	31

¹ The Naturalization data exchange is an effort to update citizenship status for SSA records with USCIS data in an effort to reduce data mismatches for naturalized citizens.

² The Department of State (DOS) data sharing initiative is budgeted for \$2 million, and will also include labor costs for system enhancements. The DMV photo pilot is estimated to cost approximately \$2 million and involves procurement for services with the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators.

³ The development of an electronic Form I-9 for the E-Verify system is estimated at \$1.4 million. Other enhancements will include the re-engineering of the E-Verify registration process (\$3.8 million), establishing a compliance tracking and monitoring system for the E-Verify Monitoring & Compliance division (\$2 million), among other initiatives.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, we are going to need that, because you are talking gibberish with me now. I want some details. Will you get us the spend plan for the \$17.2 million?

Mr. ROSADO. We will.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, and with that we will conclude the hearing. We appreciate all of you being here and your testimony. We will look forward to following up with you and collaborating as we put the 2009 bill together.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Thank you, sir.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much. The subcommittee is adjourned.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE

Citizenship and Immigration Services
Fiscal Year 2009 Budget RequestManagement

Question: Please list all CIS political employees who received bonuses in 2007. Include the position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: USCIS did not pay any bonuses to political employees in 2007.

Question: Please list all CIS SES bonuses provided in 2007 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

SES BONUSES - FY 2007				
	Total SES On-Board as of Pay Period 19	Total SES awarded a bonus in FY 2007	Aggregate Total Bonus	Notes
CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGRATION SVCS				
CHIEF OF STAFF/DEP DIR				
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, USCIS	1	0	\$0.00	1
CHIEF OF STAFF	1	0	\$0.00	
<i>subtotal</i>	1	0	\$0.00	
OFC OF CHIEF COUNSEL				
GEN ATTY	1	1	\$5,000.00	3
DEP GEN CNSL	1	1	\$20,000.00	
<i>subtotal</i>	2	2	\$25,000.00	
NATIONAL SEC & REC VERIFICATION				
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF FDNS	1	1	\$12,063.00	
ASSOC DIR, NATIONAL SEC & RECORDS VERF	1	1	\$12,806.00	
<i>subtotal</i>	2	2	\$24,869.00	
REFUGEE, ASYLUM & INTL OPS				
ASYLUM DIVISION				
DIR, ASYLUM	1	2	\$17,163.00	
REGNL DIR	1	1	\$5,000.00	
DIR., OFFICE OF REFUGEE AFFAIRS	1	1	\$5,000.00	
<i>subtotal</i>	3	4	\$27,163.00	
REFUGEE DIVISION				
DIR., OFFICE OF REFUGEE AFFAIRS	1	1	\$6,750.00	

<i>subtotal</i>	1	1	\$6,750.00	
OFC OF POLICY & STRATEGY				
ASSOC COMM. POLICY & PLAN	1	1	\$12,806.00	
CHIEF, POLICY & STRATEGY	1	0	\$0.00	
<i>subtotal</i>	2	1	\$12,806.00	
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION				
CHIEF, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION	1	0	\$0.00	¹
<i>subtotal</i>	1	0	\$0.00	
OFC OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, USCIS	1	1	\$15,107.00	
<i>subtotal</i>	1	1	\$15,107.00	
OFC OF HUMAN CAPITAL & TRAINING				
TRAINING & CAREER DEVELOPMENT DIVISION				
SENIOR MGMT CNSL	1	1	\$7,906.00	
<i>subtotal</i>	1	1	\$7,906.00	
OFC OF CITIZENSHIP				
CHIEF OF THE OFFICE OF CITIZENSHIP	1	0	\$0.00	¹
<i>subtotal</i>	1	0	\$0.00	
OFC OF CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER				
CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER (USCIS)	1	1	\$7,600.00	
<i>subtotal</i>	1	1	\$7,600.00	
OFC OF ASSOC DIR OPERATIONS				
DIR, OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS	1	1	\$3,000.00	
<i>subtotal</i>	1	1	\$3,000.00	
OFC OF FIELD OPERATIONS				²
DIRECTOR, DOMESTIC OPERATIONS	1	1	\$12,163.00	
DIR, OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS	1	1	\$3,000.00	
REGNL DIR	1	1	\$5,000.00	
REGNL DIR	1	1	\$5,000.00	
REGNL DIR	1	1	\$5,000.00	
DIR, NATIONAL BENEFITS CENTER	1	1	\$5,000.00	
NORTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE				
DISTRICT DIRECTOR, USCIS	1	2	\$45,689.00	
REGNL DIR	1	0	\$0.00	
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE				
DIST DIR	1	0	\$0.00	¹
DIST DIR	1	0	\$0.00	
WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE				¹
REGIONAL DIRECTOR	1	0	\$0.00	
<i>subtotal</i>	9	7	\$80,852.00	
OFC OF SVC CTR OPERATIONS				
DIR, SERVICE CENTER OPERATIONS	1	1	\$4,000.00	
TEXAS SERVICE CENTER				
DIR, SERVICE CENTER OPERATIONS	1	1	\$4,000.00	
DIR, SERVICE CENTER OPERATIONS	1	1	\$4,100.00	
VERMONT SERVICE CENTER				
DIR, SERVICE CENTER OPERATIONS	1	1	\$3,800.00	

<i>subtotal</i>	3	3	\$15,900.00	
USCIS FY 07 SES BONUS TOTAL	29	24	\$226,953.00	
NOTES:				
¹ The total number of SES employees on-board is based on data from Pay Period 19 in FY 2007, which was the last pay period within that fiscal year. Therefore, because of factors such as attrition, the timing of EOD dates, and internal reassignments, it is possible to see SES employees on-board without any bonus amount associated with their positions.				
² SES bonuses for regional offices for the Office of Field Operations are partly paid out of the Office of Field Operations headquarters budget.				
³ The Chief Counsel of USCIS did receive an award in FY2007 as a career federal employee; however, there were no awards given after the conversion to a political employee.				

Question: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2007, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

ANSWER: Please see the tables on the following pages.

NON-SES BONUSES - FY 2007					
OFFICE	Grade Level	Total Employees On-Board as of Pay Period 19	Total Employees awarded a bonus in FY 2007	Aggregate Total Bonus	Notes
CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGRATION SVCS					
OFC OF DIR CITIZENSHIP & IMM SVCS					
	GS-03	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-09	1	1	\$550.00	
	GS-12	1	1	\$500.00	
	GS-13	1	1	\$1,500.00	
	GS-14	1	2	\$5,400.00	
	GS-15	3	5	\$12,300.00	
<i>subtotal</i>		8	10	\$20,250.00	
OFFICE OF TRANSFORMATION					
	GS-04	2		\$0.00	¹
	GS-09	2		\$0.00	¹
	GS-14	8		\$0.00	¹
	GS-15	8	1	\$3,500.00	
<i>subtotal</i>		20	1	\$3,500.00	
CHIEF OF STAFF/DEP DIR					
	GS-15	2		\$0.00	¹
<i>subtotal</i>		2	0	\$0.00	
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT					
	GS-04	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-09	2		\$0.00	¹
	GS-12	2	2	\$3,000.00	
	GS-13	2	2	\$4,500.00	
	GS-14	1	1	\$3,000.00	

	GS-15	2	1	\$3,500.00	
<i>subtotal</i>		10	6	\$14,000.00	
OFFICE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY & INCLUSION					
	GS-04	4		\$0.00	¹
	GS-07	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-09	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-12		1	\$250.00	²
	GS-13	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-14	1	1	\$2,250.00	
	GS-15	1		\$0.00	¹
<i>subtotal</i>		9	2	\$2,500.00	
OFFICE OF SECURITY & INTEGRITY					
	GS-03	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-07	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-11	6	2	\$4,000.00	
	GS-12	3	7	\$15,582.00	²
	GS-13	28	7	\$18,882.00	
	GS-14	13	3	\$9,255.00	
	GS-15	2	1	\$4,678.00	
<i>subtotal</i>		54	20	\$52,397.00	
REFUGEE, ASYLUM & INTL OPS					
ASYLUM DIVISION					
	GS-02	2	4	\$1,250.00	²
	GS-03	4	5	\$2,000.00	²
	GS-04	29	10	\$4,950.00	
	GS-05	57	39	\$34,015.00	
	GS-06	25	33	\$30,500.00	²
	GS-07	80	73	\$100,353.00	
	GS-08	8	8	\$13,800.00	
	GS-09	52	19	\$20,250.00	
	GS-10	3	2	\$2,000.00	
	GS-11	30	30	\$41,850.00	
	GS-12	234	222	\$326,912.00	
	GS-13	78	74	\$128,800.00	
	GS-14	23	28	\$88,500.00	²
	GS-15	13	12	\$49,500.00	
<i>subtotal</i>		638	559	\$844,680.00	
INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS DIV					
	GS-04	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-05	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-07	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-09	8	5	\$8,500.00	
	GS-11	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-12	23	12	\$22,250.00	
	GS-13	4	3	\$6,750.00	
	GS-14	35	20	\$54,000.00	
	GS-15	4			
<i>subtotal</i>		78	40	\$91,500.00	

REFUGEE DIVISION					
	GS-09	12		\$0.00	¹
	GS-11	3	5	\$9,000.00	²
	GS-12	23	19	\$31,602.00	
	GS-13	4	4	\$6,000.00	
	GS-14	19	8	\$15,000.00	
	GS-15	5	6	\$15,000.00	²
	<i>subtotal</i>	66	42	\$76,602.00	
OFC OF CHIEF COUNSEL					
	GS-02	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-05		1	\$2,000.00	²
	GS-06	1	1	\$750.00	
	GS-07	2	1	\$1,750.00	
	GS-08	1	1	\$1,800.00	
	GS-11	3	4	\$9,000.00	²
	GS-12	5	9	\$23,500.00	²
	GS-14	2	6	\$14,500.00	²
	GS-15	91	113	\$255,150.00	²
	<i>subtotal</i>	106	136	\$308,450.00	
OFC OF POLICY & STRATEGY					
	GS-08				
	GS-09	3	1	\$2,500.00	
	GS-11	1		\$0.00	
	GS-13	1	1	\$500.00	
	GS-14	2	1	\$500.00	
	GS-15	3	2	\$5,500.00	
	<i>subtotal</i>	10	5	\$9,000.00	
NATIONAL SEC & REC VERIFICATION					
FRAUD DETECT & NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION					
	GS-03	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-04	2	1	\$1,000.00	
	GS-05		1	\$134.00	¹
	GS-06	3	2	\$4,315.00	
	GS-07	9	2	\$620.00	
	GS-09	26	11	\$3,593.00	
	GS-11	4		\$0.00	¹
	GS-12	24	8	\$3,817.00	
	GS-13	189	79	\$66,653.00	
	GS-14	76	41	\$38,549.00	
	GS-15	20	12	\$16,061.00	
	<i>subtotal</i>	354	157	\$134,742.00	
VERIFICATION DIVISION					
	GS-01	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-02	5		\$0.00	¹
	GS-03	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-04	21	6	\$4,000.00	
	GS-05	8	5	\$5,000.00	
	GS-06	1		\$0.00	¹

	GS-07	3	4	\$6,500.00	
	GS-09	19	8	\$17,416.00	
	GS-11	5	6	\$14,683.00	2
	GS-12	13	4	\$9,500.00	
	GS-13	18	7	\$14,500.00	
	GS-14	31	18	\$43,400.00	
	GS-15	15	12	\$51,156.00	
<i>subtotal</i>		135	70	\$166,155.00	
RECORDS DIVISION					
	GS-04	12	2	\$980.00	
	GS-05	29	40	\$15,150.00	2
	GS-06	17	9	\$6,504.00	
	GS-07	62	54	\$66,387.00	
	GS-08	7	10	\$13,600.00	
	GS-09	21	16	\$14,054.00	
	GS-11	58	33	\$42,689.00	
	GS-12	29	27	\$41,520.00	
	GS-13	20	28	\$54,177.00	
	GS-14	25	31	\$82,300.00	
	GS-15	10	15	\$30,800.00	
<i>subtotal</i>		290	265	\$368,161.00	
OFC OF ADMIN APPEALS					
	GS-09	1	1	\$3,000.00	
	GS-11	2	2	\$4,000.00	
	GS-12	3		\$0.00	1
	GS-13	2	5	\$14,000.00	
	GS-14	61	23	\$66,760.00	
	GS-15	12	16	\$64,130.00	
<i>subtotal</i>		81	47	\$151,890.00	
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION					
	GS-07	2	1	\$900.00	
	GS-09	3	1	\$1,100.00	
	GS-11	5	5	\$4,300.00	
	GS-12	18	16	\$18,200.00	
	GS-13	12	14	\$19,050.00	2
	GS-14	6	13	\$17,900.00	
	GS-15	5	8	\$26,000.00	
<i>subtotal</i>		51	58	\$87,450.00	
OFC OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER					
	GS-03	1	1	\$250.00	
	GS-09	2	4	\$3,843.00	2
	GS-11	4	1	\$1,500.00	
	GS-12	2		\$0.00	1
	GS-13	7	6	\$7,500.00	
	GS-14	22	19	\$41,050.00	
	GS-15	7	7	\$31,750.00	
<i>subtotal</i>		45	38	\$85,893.00	
OFC OF CITIZENSHIP					

	GS-12	1	4	\$15,000.00	²
	GS-13	4	3	\$10,500.00	
	GS-14	1	1	\$2,500.00	
	GS-15	1	2	\$9,000.00	²
<i>subtotal</i>		7	10	\$37,000.00	
OFC OF HUMAN CAPITAL & TRAINING					
TRAINING & CAREER DEVELOPMENT DIVISION					
	GS-04	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-06	1	1	\$2,500.00	
	GS-09		1	\$2,500.00	
	GS-11	3	1	\$2,000.00	
	GS-12	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-13	18	17	\$37,300.00	
	GS-14	5	5	\$23,500.00	
	GS-15	7	1	\$5,000.00	
<i>subtotal</i>		36	26	\$72,800.00	
HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT DIVISION					
	GS-02	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-03	2		\$0.00	¹
	GS-04	13		\$0.00	¹
	GS-05	3		\$0.00	¹
	GS-07	3		\$0.00	¹
	GS-09		1	\$2,500.00	²
	GS-11	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-12	2		\$0.00	¹
	GS-13	6		\$0.00	¹
	GS-14	10	13	\$31,500.00	²
	GS-15	2	1	\$3,800.00	
<i>subtotal</i>		43	15	\$37,800.00	
OFC OF COMMUNICATIONS					
	GS-09		1	\$2,500.00	²
	GS-11	2	2	\$4,000.00	
	GS-13	17	7	\$8,750.00	
	GS-14	20	19	\$43,361.00	
	GS-15	3	2	\$6,000.00	
<i>subtotal</i>		42	30	\$64,611.00	
OFC OF CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS					
	GS-07	2	2	\$3,600.00	
	GS-09		1	\$2,100.00	
	GS-11	2		\$0.00	¹
	GS-12		1	\$2,300.00	²
	GS-13	2	3	\$6,600.00	²
	GS-14	4	1	\$2,300.00	
	GS-15	4	3	\$12,300.00	
<i>subtotal</i>		14	11	\$29,200.00	
OFC OF CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER					
	GS-04				
	GS-05	1	2	\$3,000.00	²

	GS-06		1	\$2,000.00	¹
	GS-07	5	4	\$7,000.00	
	GS-09	3	3	\$3,800.00	
	GS-11	2	2	\$3,000.00	
	GS-12	59	56	\$102,200.00	
	GS-13	13	8	\$13,000.00	
	GS-14	15	10	\$14,000.00	
	GS-15	17	6	\$9,000.00	
	<i>subtotal</i>	115	92	\$157,000.00	
OFC OF ASSOC DIR OPERATIONS					
	GS-09		1	\$500.00	²
	GS-11	1	2	\$1,000.00	
	GS-13		1	\$1,200.00	²
	GS-14	2		\$0.00	¹
	GS-15	2	1	\$3,000.00	
OPERATIONS PLANNING DIVISION					
	GS-07	2	2	\$2,050.00	
	GS-09	1	1	\$1,000.00	
	GS-12	1	1	\$4,000.00	
	GS-13	4	4	\$8,900.00	
	GS-14	14	8	\$19,000.00	
	GS-15	6	5	\$15,250.00	
REGULATION AND PRODUCT MANAGEMENT DIVISION					
	GS-06		1	\$700.00	²
	GS-07	2	1	\$900.00	
	GS-09	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-11	3	2	\$2,900.00	
	GS-12	1	3	\$4,500.00	
	GS-13	3	2	\$3,100.00	
	GS-14	4	8	\$17,400.00	
	GS-15	5	4	\$10,500.00	
ENTERPRISE SERVICES DIVISION					
	GS-11	2		\$0.00	³
	GS-12	3		\$0.00	³
	GS-13	2		\$0.00	³
	GS-14	4		\$0.00	³
	GS-15	1		\$0.00	³
	<i>subtotal</i>	64	47	\$95,900.00	
OFC OF FIELD OPERATIONS					
	GS-05	3	1	\$500.00	
	GS-06	21	2	\$1,000.00	
	GS-07	34	15	\$12,988.00	
	GS-08	24	22	\$12,327.00	
	GS-09	70	68	\$63,605.00	
	GS-10	3	6	\$2,924.00	
	GS-11	33	31	\$39,645.00	
	GS-12	48	29	\$42,234.00	
	GS-13	24	10	\$17,979.00	

	GS-14	20	17	\$42,218.00	
	GS-15	8	2	\$6,500.00	
NORTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE					
	GS-02	1		\$0.00	¹
	GS-03	6	1	\$750.00	
	GS-04	18	5	\$3,250.00	
	GS-05	105	70	\$66,391.00	
	GS-06	26	11	\$7,420.00	
	GS-07	134	66	\$68,490.00	
	GS-08	114	38	\$25,110.00	
	GS-09	205	55	\$48,843.00	
	GS-10	17	11	\$10,000.00	
	GS-11	164	33	\$35,550.00	
	GS-12	379	117	\$120,187.00	
	GS-13	93	53	\$77,215.00	
	GS-14	29	23	\$62,500.00	
	GS-15	15	18	\$71,250.00	
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE					
	GS-03	2	1	\$500.00	
	GS-04	5	1	\$500.00	
	GS-05	38	20	\$12,300.00	
	GS-06	33	6	\$4,000.00	
	GS-07	51	32	\$21,050.00	
	GS-08	42	18	\$14,179.00	
	GS-09	35	23	\$16,150.00	
	GS-10	9	4	\$3,100.00	
	GS-11	36	19	\$19,900.00	
	GS-12	170	68	\$78,010.00	
	GS-13	35	35	\$44,415.00	
	GS-14	11	9	\$14,250.00	
	GS-15	4	2	\$5,500.00	
CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE					
	GS-03	2		\$0.00	¹
	GS-04	11	7	\$2,514.00	
	GS-05	49	34	\$13,262.00	
	GS-06	13	8	\$4,200.00	
	GS-07	114	92	\$55,582.00	
	GS-08	82	53	\$18,997.00	
	GS-09	53	51	\$23,528.00	
	GS-10	17	13	\$5,750.00	
	GS-11	63	52	\$24,989.00	
	GS-12	311	223	\$137,630.00	
	GS-13	81	83	\$64,780.00	
	GS-14	28	29	\$36,101.00	
	GS-15	17	13	\$37,950.00	

WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE					
	GS-02		1	\$500.00	²
	GS-03		4	\$1,500.00	²
	GS-04	14	24	\$10,298.00	²
	GS-05	114	51	\$33,576.00	
	GS-06	25	11	\$11,242.00	
	GS-07	99	10	\$5,000.00	
	GS-08	140	76	\$113,576.00	
	GS-09	56	58	\$40,381.00	²
	GS-10	18	8	\$7,884.00	
	GS-11	37	28	\$21,920.00	
	GS-12	479	251	\$171,847.00	
	GS-13	81	68	\$86,304.00	
	GS-14	28	24	\$54,650.00	
	GS-15	13	9	\$39,250.00	
	<i>subtotal</i>		4,010	2,223	\$2,095,941.00
OFC OF SVC CTR OPERATIONS					
	GS-04	7		\$0.00	¹
	GS-05	113	17	\$17,347.00	
	GS-06	34	15	\$15,250.00	
	GS-07	168	74	\$60,549.00	
	GS-08	131	48	\$35,544.00	
	GS-09	149	66	\$65,425.00	
	GS-10	5	2	\$3,250.00	
	GS-11	188	69	\$73,369.00	
	GS-12	589	240	\$207,237.00	
	GS-13	140	108	\$149,178.00	
	GS-14	27	36	\$99,500.00	
	GS-15	31	19	\$51,000.00	
	<i>subtotal</i>		1,582	694	\$777,649.00
OFC INFO & CUST SVC					
	GS-05	16	10	\$8,500.00	
	GS-06	2	2	\$1,430.00	
	GS-07	18	57	\$89,012.00	²
	GS-08	51	13	\$12,100.00	
	GS-09	17	18	\$19,100.00	
	GS-10	9		\$0.00	¹
	GS-11	5	7	\$11,550.00	²
	GS-12	7	8	\$16,000.00	²
	GS-13	17	21	\$49,720.00	²
	GS-14	18	27	\$66,400.00	²
	GS-15	7	12	\$32,390.00	²
	<i>subtotal</i>		167	175	\$306,202.00
USCIS FY 07 BONUS TOTAL					
			8,037	4,779	\$6,091,273.00
NOTES:					

¹ The total number of non-SES employees on-board is based on data from Pay Period 19 in FY 2007, which was the last pay period within that fiscal year. Therefore, because of factors such as attrition, EOD dates, and relocation, it is possible to see non-SES employees on-board without any bonus amount associated with their positions.

² The amounts displayed above were taken from USCIS' financial system and represent all performance bonuses, special act awards, and small dollar on-the-spot awards, that were paid in FY 2007. However, because the end of the performance period for each year coincides with the end of the fiscal year many bonuses that were awarded in FY 2006 were not paid until FY 2007; thus, showing as a FY 2007 cost. The same situation will occur with FY 2007 bonuses appearing as FY 2008 costs. Because of factors such as attrition, promotions, and small dollar on-the-spot awards, it is possible to see a greater number of bonuses awarded to a particular grade level in an office than the number of on-board employees as of Pay Period 19 for that office.

³ The Enterprise Service Division was established in FY 2007. While employees were moved into the office in FY 2007 no bonuses were awarded through that office during that fiscal year.

USCIS - QSI's FY 2007		
OFFICE	Grade level of Employee Awarded	Total QSI's
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR USCIS	GS-13	1
	GS-14	2
<i>subtotal</i>		3
REFUGEE, ASYLUM & INTERN'T OPS	GS-7	1
	GS-8	
	GS-9	
	GS-10	1
	GS-11	1
	GS-13	18
	GS-14	2
	GS-15	6
<i>subtotal</i>		29
OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL	GS-15	9
<i>subtotal</i>		9
NATIONAL SEC & REC VERIFICATION	GS-7	
	GS-9	
	GS-11	1
	GS-12	
	GS-13	
	GS-14	4
	GS-15	4
<i>subtotal</i>		9
OFFICE OF ADMIN APPEALS	GS-15	3
<i>subtotal</i>		3
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION	GS-12	
	GS-13	
	GS-14	
	GS-15	1
<i>subtotal</i>		1
OFFICE OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	GS-14	
	GS-15	2
<i>subtotal</i>		2
OFFICE OF HUMAN CAPITAL & TRAINING	GS-13	3
	GS-14	
<i>subtotal</i>		3

OFFICE OF CITIZENSHIP	GS-13	1
	GS-14	1
<i>subtotal</i>		2
OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS	GS-14	1
	GS-15	
<i>subtotal</i>		1
OFFICE OF CHIEF INFORMATION OFCR	GS-12	
	GS-13	
	GS-14	
	GS-15	2
<i>subtotal</i>		2
OFFICE OF ASSOC DIR OPERATIONS	GS-6	
	GS-7	1
	GS-8	
	GS-9	2
	GS-10	3
	GS-11	
	GS-12	12
	GS-13	56
	GS-14	15
	GS-15	8
<i>subtotal</i>		97
USCIS TOTAL QSI - FY2007		161

Question: Please provide a table showing how much of the 2009 budget will be used for bonuses for CIS political employees, CIS SES employees, and CIS non-SES employees.

ANSWER: For planning purposes, USCIS will use for budgeting the same level of funding in 2009 used for actual bonuses in 2008 for USCIS political employees, USCIS SES employees, and USCIS non-SES employees. Likely actual bonus levels for 2008 will be determined later this fiscal year.

Question: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by CIS political employees for travel in 2007. Include name of individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, and total cost.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Traveler's Name	Paid	Begin Date	End Date	Places Visited	Travel Purpose	
					Speech or Presentation	Conference Attendance
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$1,863.30	10/25/2006	11/3/06	Raleigh, NC	X	X
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$697.55	11/8/2006	11/9/06	New York City, NY		X
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$645.50	11/16/2006	11/19/06	San Juan, PR		X
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$1,275.82	12/1/2006	12/7/06	Puerto Rico, FL & TX		
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$1,760.78	1/29/2007	2/2/07	Springfield, MO & Phoenix, AZ		
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$1,334.03	2/14/2007	2/19/07	Mexico City	X	
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$1,665.05	2/27/2007	3/4/07	Orlando, FL		
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$809.25	3/13/2007	3/14/07	Miami, FL	X	
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$1,902.85	3/19/2007	3/25/07	Seattle, WA/Los Angeles, CA		X
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$360.00	4/18/2007	4/18/07	Manhattan, NY	X	
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$1,103.63	4/24/2007	4/29/07	Los Angeles to San Juan PR		
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$1,075.65	5/14/2007	5/17/07	San Antonio, TX		X
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$542.00	5/24/2007	5/24/07	Manhattan, NY		
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$1,216.25	6/4/2007	6/6/07	Boston, MA		
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$276.00	7/2/2007	7/2/07	PHI, PA	X	
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$883.75	7/10/2007	7/11/07	CHICAGO, IL	X	
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$5,477.91	7/28/2007	8/5/07	London, GBR	X	
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$704.05	8/27/2007	8/28/07	Boston, MA		
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$1,089.20	*8/30/2007	9/3/07	Los Angeles, CA	X	
ALFONSO AGUILAR	\$1,664.10	9/11/2007	9/17/07	Phoenix, AZ/Las Vegas, NV	X	
ALFONSO AGUILAR Total	\$26,346.67					
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$1,597.55	10/22/2006	10/24/06	SAN DIEGO, CA	X	
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$1,213.91	10/30/2006	11/3/06	Orlando, FL		X
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$399.75	11/9/2006	11/11/06	Philadelphia	X	X
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$1,021.55	12/3/2006	12/5/06	Dallas		
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$561.07	12/7/2006	12/8/06	Philadelphia	X	
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$1,040.55	12/13/2006	12/15/06	Tampa	X	
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$1,051.05	12/18/2006	12/19/06	Miami	X	
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$2,163.37	1/29/2007	2/2/07	Miami, FL/San Juan PR		
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$955.00	2/21/2007	2/23/07	Manhattan, NY	X	
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$1,897.66	2/27/2007	3/2/07	Orlando/Miami, FL		
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$2,067.90	3/18/2007	3/24/07	San Francisco, CA		
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$875.52	4/3/2007	4/4/07	Atlanta, GA/Miami, FL	X	
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$1,573.40	5/14/2007	5/18/07	San Antonio, TX		X
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$1,433.74	5/22/2007	5/25/07	Phoenix, AZ		
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$4,608.04	6/7/2007	6/15/07	Athens, GRE & Rome, ITA		X
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$443.00	6/20/2007	6/21/07	Manhattan, NY		
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$1,660.50	7/10/2007	7/14/07	San Juan, PR	X	
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$3,455.32	8/19/2007	8/25/07	San Francisco/Los Angeles/San Diego		
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$1,193.25	8/28/2007	8/30/07	Miami, FL	X	
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$1,938.39	9/15/2007	9/19/07	Panama City		X
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$1,059.79	9/19/2007	9/21/07	Tampa/Orlando, FL	X	
CARLOS ITURREGUI	\$1,014.08	9/26/2007	9/29/07	Tampa, FL		
CARLOS ITURREGUI Total	\$33,224.39					

EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$399.10	10/6/2006	10/9/06	FT Lauderdale, FL		
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$716.25	10/16/2006	10/16/06	Corbin, KY	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$33.00	10/25/2006	10/25/06	Cherry Hill, NJ	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$1,747.65	10/26/2006	11/5/06	Miami/Orlando		X
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$6,233.85	11/7/2006	11/16/06	Kuwait/Iraq/FRG	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$999.05	11/21/2006	11/27/06	Miami, FL		
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$817.05	12/3/2006	12/5/06	Dallas, TX		
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$2,180.19	12/13/2006	1/3/07	Tampa, FL	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$118.00	1/4/2007	1/4/07	Tampa, FL	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$718.29	1/7/2007	1/9/07	Kansas		
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$1,679.46	1/12/2007	1/16/07	Mexico City		
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$706.25	1/22/2007	1/23/07	Haiti/Jacksonville/Glynco		
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$874.25	2/8/2007	2/11/07	Miami, FL		X
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$730.25	2/21/2007	2/25/07	Miami, FL		X
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$3,377.76	3/2/2007	3/8/07	Athens, Greece		X
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$955.00	3/15/2007	3/18/07	Miami, FL	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$2,169.81	3/21/2007	3/24/07	Sevilla, Spain		X
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$546.65	4/3/2007	4/4/07	Miami, FL	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$955.00	4/6/2007	4/10/07	Miami, FL	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$933.25	4/13/2007	4/19/07	Tampa/Melbourne	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$7,777.54	4/28/2007	5/3/07	Bangkok, Thailand		
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$582.90	5/14/2007	5/15/07	San Antonio, TX		X
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$644.75	5/18/2007	5/18/07	West Point, NY		
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$303.70	6/4/2007	6/4/07	Raleigh, NC	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$229.75	6/11/2007	6/11/07	New York		X
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$3,937.21	6/13/2007	6/28/07	Madrid, Spain		
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$45.75	7/2/2007	7/2/07	Philadelphia	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$884.51	7/3/2007	7/5/07	Orlando, FL	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$1,555.57	7/11/2007	7/14/07	Puerto Rico		
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$1,561.35	7/27/2007	7/31/07	Houston, TX		
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$691.25	8/6/2007	8/6/07	Memphis, TN		
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$9,648.41	8/7/2007	8/14/07	TBILISI,GRO/AMMAN,JOR		
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$341.75	8/16/2007	8/16/07	Detroit, MI	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$971.55	8/22/2007	8/23/07	Tampa, FL	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$1,078.25	8/28/2007	9/4/07	Miami, FL	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$886.38	9/9/2007	9/11/07	Glynco	X	
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$1,930.54	9/13/2007	9/18/07	Panama		
EMILIO GONZALEZ	\$528.87	9/28/2007	9/30/07	Tampa, FL		
EMILIO GONZALEZ Total	\$60,790.14					
JONATHAN SCHARFEN	\$346.55	10/10/2006	10/10/06	Chicago		
JONATHAN SCHARFEN	\$739.20	10/16/2006	10/16/06	Corbin, KY	X	
JONATHAN SCHARFEN	\$1,212.11	10/30/2006	11/3/06	Orlando, FL		X
JONATHAN SCHARFEN	\$1,066.10	12/15/2006	12/16/06	Miami		
JONATHAN SCHARFEN	\$15,010.51	1/26/2007	2/3/07	East Africa	X	
JONATHAN SCHARFEN	\$1,103.75	3/8/2007	3/9/07	San Francisco		
JONATHAN SCHARFEN	\$299.70	3/27/2007	3/27/07	Chicago	X	
JONATHAN SCHARFEN	\$1,124.42	5/13/2007	5/17/07	San Antonio, TX		X
JONATHAN SCHARFEN	\$3,953.70	5/27/2007	5/31/07	Munich, Germany & Boston, MA	X	X

JONATHAN SCHARFEN	\$1,490.65	6/17/2007	6/20/07	San Francisco	X	
JONATHAN SCHARFEN	\$10,465.85	6/29/2007	7/5/07	Kuwait - Iraq	X	
JONATHAN SCHARFEN	\$728.18	7/31/2007	8/1/07	NH		
JONATHAN SCHARFEN	\$5,226.56	8/25/2007	9/1/07	Guam/Hawaii		
JONATHAN SCHARFEN	\$762.00	9/10/2007	9/10/07	Texas		
JONATHAN SCHARFEN	\$6,039.34	9/22/2007	9/25/07	ISTANBUL,TUR		
JONATHAN SCHARFEN Total	\$49,568.62					
LYNDEN MELMED	\$1,363.29	8/28/2006	9/1/06	DALLAS,TX		X
LYNDEN MELMED	\$826.60	10/30/2006	11/2/06	Orlando, FL		X
LYNDEN MELMED	\$891.63	3/1/2007	3/2/07	Glynco, GA	X	
LYNDEN MELMED	\$6,117.20	4/27/2007	5/5/07	Bangkok, Thailand		
LYNDEN MELMED	\$1,053.00	5/14/2007	5/17/07	San Antonio, TX		X
LYNDEN MELMED	\$1,304.25	6/14/2007	6/16/07	Orlando, FL		X
LYNDEN MELMED	\$2,463.80	6/25/2007	6/29/07	ORANGE COUNTY,CA		X
LYNDEN MELMED	\$827.10	7/30/2007	8/1/07	New Orleans, LA		X
LYNDEN MELMED	\$1,376.50	8/18/2007	8/22/07	Dallas, T X		
LYNDEN MELMED	\$833.82	9/7/2007	9/8/07	Dallas, TX		X
LYNDEN MELMED	\$1,648.45	9/16/2007	9/19/07	VT and Boston, MA		
LYNDEN MELMED Total	\$18,705.64					
MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ	\$999.75	10/19/2006	10/22/06	Miami, FL		X
MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ	\$1,157.33	12/11/2006	12/13/06	Miami, FL		
MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ	\$797.11	2/21/2007	2/21/07	Charleston, SC		
MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ	\$1,451.37	3/5/2007	3/8/07	Miami, FL		
MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ	\$2,372.32	3/15/2007	3/17/07	Miami, FL	X	
MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ	\$1,046.20	4/3/2007	4/4/07	Miami, FL		
MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ	\$647.09	5/31/2007	6/1/07	Chicago		X
MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ	\$1,183.14	6/21/2007	6/22/07	Miami, FL		
MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ	\$1,292.32	8/28/2007	8/30/07	FT Lauderdale, FL	X	
MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ	\$1,022.82	9/13/2007	9/14/07	Miami, FL	X	
MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ Total	\$11,869.45					
NATALIE LUI	\$115.40	9/22/2006	9/23/06	Chicago/Dallas/DC		
NATALIE LUI	\$521.25	10/30/2006	11/3/06	Orlando, FL		X
NATALIE LUI	\$179.42	11/12/2006	11/14/06	SHEPHERDSTOWN,WV		
NATALIE LUI	\$470.66	12/3/2006	12/4/06	DC/ATL/DC		
NATALIE LUI	\$939.73	1/22/2007	1/23/07	GLYNN COUNTY,GA		
NATALIE LUI	\$872.00	3/4/2007	3/9/07	Boston, MA		
NATALIE LUI	\$1,290.12	3/25/2007	3/28/07	San Francisco, CA		
NATALIE LUI	\$8,003.81	4/28/2007	5/4/07	Bangkok, Thailand		
NATALIE LUI	\$45.75	7/2/2007	7/2/07	PHILADELPHIA,PA		
NATALIE LUI	\$704.14	7/31/2007	8/3/07	Boston, MA		
NATALIE LUI	\$1,081.32	8/26/2007	8/29/07	Dallas Ft Worth		
NATALIE LUI	\$695.56	9/17/2007	9/19/07	Denver		
NATALIE LUI	\$480.69	9/24/2007	9/26/07	FALLS CHURCH,VA		X
NATALIE LUI Total	\$15,399.85					
THOMAS PAAR	\$1,056.85	10/30/2006	11/3/06	Orlando, FL		X
THOMAS PAAR	\$596.97	12/11/2006	12/13/06	FT Lauderdale, FL		
THOMAS PAAR	\$768.04	3/21/2007	3/23/07	Los Angeles, CA	X	
THOMAS PAAR	\$11,855.15	4/13/2007	4/19/07	Sydney, AU		X

THOMAS PAAR	\$973.47	5/14/2007	5/17/07	San Antonio, TX		X
THOMAS PAAR	\$591.43	6/14/2007	6/15/07	Kansas City, MO		
THOMAS PAAR	\$346.75	7/3/2007	7/3/07	MANHATTAN,NY		
THOMAS PAAR	\$2,819.56	8/19/2007	8/22/07	Helena, MT/Salt Lake City, UT/Boise, ID		
THOMAS PAAR	\$530.27	9/11/2007	9/11/07	Nebraska Svc Ctr		
THOMAS PAAR	\$1,197.37	9/19/2007	9/22/07	Dallas, TX & FT Sill		
THOMAS PAAR Total	\$20,735.86					
ANGELICA ALFONSO	\$95.67	7/9/2007	7/20/07	SHEPERDSVILLE, WV		
ANGELICA ALFONSO	\$273.20	6/3/2007	6/4/07	Raleigh, NC		
ANGELICA ALFONSO	\$336.00	2/27/2007	2/28/07	Chicago, IL		
ANGELICA ALFONSO	\$290.25	12/8/2006	12/9/06	Miami, FL		
ANGELICA ALFONSO	\$611.80	10/30/2006	11/3/06	Orlando, FL		X
ANGELICA ALFONSO	\$38.00	6/12/2008		local		
ANGELICA ALFONSO Total	\$1,644.92					
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$378.50	8/28/2007	8/30/06	Miami, FL		
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$827.55	8/16/2007	8/16/07	Detroit, MI	X	
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$1,261.24	7/11/2007	7/14/07	Atlanta, GA	X	
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$947.38	7/2/2007	7/4/07	Orlando, FL	X	
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$1,165.55	6/11/2007	6/11/07	New York	X	
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$402.45	5/14/2007	5/17/07	San Antonio, TX		X
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$438.25	4/26/2007	4/26/07	Atlanta, GA	X	
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$4,955.72	4/2/2007	4/3/07	Atlanta, GA		
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$1,572.27	3/14/2007	3/27/07	Miami, Spain and Chicago	X	
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$1,262.89	1/7/2007	1/9/07	St. Louis, MO		
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$1,191.05	12/17/2006	12/26/06	Miami and Atlanta		
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$2,321.53	12/3/2006	12/5/06	Dallas, TX	X	
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$11.00	10/28/2006	11/3/06	Miami and Orlando		X
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$8.00	7/25/2007		local		
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$28.00	7/18/2007		local		
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$56.00	5/24/2007		local		
JOSE MONTERO Jr	\$16.00	12/7/2006		local		
JOSE MONTERO Jr Total	\$16,843.38					
Grand Total	\$255,128.92					

Question: Please list the number, by office and pay grade level, of all CIS employees hired non-competitively in fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007.

ANSWER: Data for the years 2002 and 2003 does not exist for USCIS since it predates its creation. Please see the table on the following page.

OFFICE	Grade Level	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR USCIS	GS-3			3		2	
	GS-4			3			
	GS-9						2
	GS-11						1
	GS-15					2	
CHIEF OF STAFF/DEPUTY DIRECTOR	Consultant				1		
	GS-4						5
	GS-7						2
	GS-9						3
	GS-12		1				
	GS-13					1	
	GS-14						1
REFUGEE, ASYLUM & INTERN'T OPS	GS-1				1	3	
	GS-2				3		2
	GS-3				3	4	
	GS-4		2	8	23		11
	GS-5				1	2	1
	GS-9		3	3	3		5
	GS-12			1			
OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL	GS-2					1	
	GS-3				1	1	
	GS-5		1	1			
	GS-14		3	1			
	GS-15		3	1	3		8
NATIONAL SEC & REC VERIFICATION	GS-1						1
	GS-2						5
	GS-3						2
	GS-4					2	29
	GS-5						10
	GS-7						4
	GS-11						22
	GS-15						1
OFFICE OF ADMIN APPEAL	GS-15						1
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION	GS-2					2	
	GS-4					7	
	GS-5					4	
	GS-7					2	
	GS-9						1
OFFICE OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	GS-3					1	
	GS-9					1	
OFFICE OF HUMAN CAPITAL & TRAINING	GS-2						1
	GS-3						2
	GS-4						14
	GS-5						3
	GS-3						2
OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS	GS-9				1		
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS	GS-15						1
OFFICE OF CHIEF INFORMATION OFCR	GS-4						1
OFFICE OF ASSOC DIR OPERATIONS	GS-1			8	3	5	2
	GS-2			6	2	2	
	GS-3			7	1	14	
	GS-4			11	4	28	13
	GS-5			5	3	11	2
	GS-6						1
	GS-7				1	3	
	GS-9			1	11	20	6
	GS-11					1	
	GS-15						2
TOTAL				57	51	148	167

* Data is unavailable

* Data is unavailable

Contracts

Question: Please provide for the record a list of sole source contracts executed by CIS in 2007. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Contractor	Purpose	Award Amount	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for Sole Source
CALIFORNIA MASONIC / NOB HILL MASONIC CENTER	FACILITY USAGE FOR 23 NATURALIZATION CEREMONIES	\$146,349.00	\$146,349.00	10/01/06	09/30/07	Unique Source
SMG / MIAMI BEACH CONVENTION CENTER	CONVENTION CENTER USE FOR NATURALIZATION CEREMONY	\$150,984.00	\$180,812.00	12/19/06	09/30/07	Unique Source
Sayres & Associates, Inc.	HQ Program Mgmt Support for Service Center Ops	\$685,519.60	\$2,133,698.40	10/15/06	10/14/08	8a
MAYA Advertising & Communications, Inc	Media and advertising campaign services	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	07/15/07	07/14/08	8a
Battle Resource Management, Inc.	IT Governance Support Services	\$1,242,596.00	\$2,942,325.40	09/25/07	03/24/08	8a
Altitiq International Solutions, LLC	SCOPS Quality Assurance Support	\$2,336,801.28	\$3,459,518.73	11/01/06	04/30/08	8a
COLONIAL PARKING	PARKING AT L'ENFANT PLAZA FOR VERIFICATION	\$66,908.00	\$300,000.00	02/01/07	01/31/09	Unique Source
General Dynamics Information Technology	Card Consumables	\$8,811,435.66	\$501,000,000.00	03/01/07	02/29/12	Unique Source
General Dynamics Information Technology	Non-optical Card Stock - EAD	\$895,803.28	\$1,600,000.00	05/02/07	05/01/08	Unique Source
Nortel Government Solutions	Technical Support Services for OCIO	\$493,284.27	\$493,484.60	10/01/06	12/31/06	Logical Follow-on
BIZCARTA INC	LANDESK SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS	\$127,129.50	\$127,129.50	10/01/06	09/30/07	Unique Source Proprietary software
IMMIX Technology Inc.	USER LICENSES	\$100,285.26	\$100,285.26	10/01/06	09/30/07	Unique Source Proprietary software
Lockheed Martin Government Solutions	AR-11 Data Entry services	\$333,739.00	\$333,739.00	11/01/06	02/28/07	Unique Source
Performance Management Consulting, Inc	Acquisition & Program Management Support Services	\$1,513,190.48	\$2,366,541.52	11/10/06	02/09/07	Unique Source
Nortel Government Solutions	IT Support Services for OCIO	\$308,183.21	\$929,743.63	01/01/07	07/31/07	Unique Source
Management Systems Designers	Operations & Maintenance Support Svcs: BCS, ISRS	\$624,489.09	\$624,489.09	03/11/07	08/10/07	Unique Source
Irving Burton Associates	Technical Support Services for NSCS	\$825,312.16	\$2,080,376.62	04/24/07	10/05/07	Unique Source
AVAYA	Avaya Renewal	\$59,031.00	\$59,031.00	4/23/2007	5/31/2008	Unique Source Proprietary software
Nortel Government Solutions, Inc.	Administrative Support Services	\$420,320.95	\$420,320.95	05/01/07	06/15/07	Unique Source
Grant Thornton	SAVE Fee Analysis	\$237,684.96	\$237,684.96	05/09/07	09/30/07	Logical Follow-on
NORTEL GOVERNMENT SOLUTIONS	Acquisition & Program Support Services	\$313,398.58	\$489,075.58	06/01/07	07/31/07	Unique Source

Subsystem Technologies, Inc.	I-LINK support services	\$181,723.65	\$181,723.65	07/01/07	12/31/07	Unique Source
Mantech	ACQUISITION AND ADMIN SUPPORT SVCS	\$422,754.40	\$422,754.40	07/10/07	07/31/07	Unique Source
JHM Research & Development Inc.	Service Center Operations Support Services	\$22,583,209.61	\$26,970,208.63	07/18/07	11/30/07	Unique Source
Booz Allen Hamilton Inc	Prog/Proj Mgt, consulting svcs: Transformation	\$1,528,936.34	\$2,314,133.48	09/10/07	03/09/08	Unique Source
Digicon Corporation	CIGAR SOFTWARE ENHANCEMENTS	\$155,549.06	\$155,549.06	09/24/07	03/24/08	Unique Source Proprietary software
Dell Marketing LP	Server Language & Media for ICS/OPC	\$109,825.87	\$109,825.87	09/15/07	10/16/07	Unique Source Proprietary software

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all contracts over \$1 million in total value executed by CIS in 2007. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and contract type (e.g., firm fixed price, etc.).

ANSWER: Please see the following tables.

Dollars at Award (FY07 dollars)	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type	Competitive or Sole Source
\$ 3,489,921.00	\$ 5,823,677.00	9/24/2007	4/24/2008	CPFF	Sole Source
\$ 3,828,946.45	\$ 3,828,946.45	5/9/2007	8/9/2007	T&M	Sole Source
\$ 4,290,490.00	\$ 23,045,054.00	7/20/2004	7/19/2009	FFP	Sole Source
\$ 139,514.87	\$ 139,514.87	10/1/2006	6/29/2007	FFP	Sole Source
\$ 278,980.65	\$ 278,980.65	11/15/2006	12/31/2006	FFP	Sole Source
Dollars at Award (FY07 dollars)	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type	Competitive or Sole Source
\$ 1,106,481.00	\$ 15,423,835.00	6/30/2007	4/30/2012	T&M	competitive
\$ 3,489,921.00	\$ 5,823,677.00	9/24/2007	4/24/2008	CPFF	Sole Source
\$ 3,828,946.45	\$ 3,828,946.45	5/9/2007	8/9/2007	T&M	Sole Source
\$ 1,511,935.84	\$ 4,535,807.52	9/18/2007	9/13/2008	T&M	Competitive
\$ 4,290,490.00	\$ 23,045,054.00	7/20/2004	7/19/2009	FFP	Sole Source
\$723,902.00	\$3,304,712.00	3/1/2007	2/28/2011	FFP	Competitive

Contractor	Purpose	Award Amount	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type
Sayres & Associates, Inc.	HQ Program Mgmt Support for Service Center Ops	\$685,519.60	\$2,133,698.40	10/15/06	10/14/08	T&M
MAYA Advertising & Communications, Inc	Media and advertising campaign services	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	7/15/2007	7/14/2008	T&M
Battle Resource Management, Inc.	IT Governance Support Services	\$1,242,596.00	\$2,942,325.40	9/25/2007	3/24/2008	T&M
Alutiq International Solutions, LLC	SCOPS QA Support	\$2,336,801.28	\$3,459,518.73	11/1/2006	4/30/2008	IDIQ

General Dynamics Information Technology	Card Consumables	\$8,811,435.66	\$501,000,000.00	3/1/2007	2/29/2012	IDIQ
SI International, Inc.	Service Center Operations Support Services (SCOSS)	\$161,176,804.40	\$225,000,000.00	12/1/2007	11/30/2010	IDIQ/CPAF
Stanley Associates, Inc.	Service Center Operations Support Services (SCOSS)	\$184,616,808.50	\$225,000,000.00	12/1/2007	11/30/2010	IDIQ/CPAF
Mantech Systems Engineering Corp.	Program Management Support Services	\$4,675,518.70	\$4,675,518.70	10/15/2006	7/10/2007	T&M
Government Contract Solutions, Inc.	Acquisition Support Services for HQ ADM	\$2,772,652.80	\$2,850,000.00	3/26/2007	3/25/2012	T&M
Performance Management Consultants (PMC)	Acquisition & Program Management Support Services	\$1,513,190.48	\$2,386,541.52	11/10/2006	2/9/2007	T&M
SI International, Inc.	Records Operations Center	\$6,981,436.00	\$6,981,436.00	1/20/2007	1/19/2008	FFP
SI International, Inc.	Records Operations Center	\$1,024,242.87	\$1,024,242.87	1/1/2007	12/31/2007	FFP
CMI Facilities Services	Records Management Services	\$11,815,000.00	\$11,815,000.00	2/5/2007	1/31/2008	T&M
CMI Facilities Services	Records Management Services	\$15,727,314.09	\$15,727,314.09	2/5/2007	1/31/2008	T&M
SI International, Inc.	Records Operations Center	\$12,000,000.00	\$12,000,000.00	2/1/2007	7/31/2007	FFP
Performance Management Consultants (PMC)	Acquisition & Program Management Support Services	\$54,431,317.12	\$55,000,000.00	2/10/2007	12/9/2011	T&M
Grant Thornton	Prof. & Mgmt Support Svcs for A-76 Support	\$4,123,450.00	\$4,123,450.00	3/19/2007	3/18/2012	T&M
Touchstone Consulting Group, Inc.	Program Management Support Services	\$4,776,167.00	\$4,776,167.00	2/23/2007	2/23/2009	T&M
BAE Systems Information Technology LLC	Program Management Support	\$4,816,377.15	\$4,816,377.15	3/1/2007	2/29/2012	T&M
Information Management Consultants (IMC)	FIPS	\$2,199,994.00	\$2,199,994.00	5/16/2007	5/15/2008	FFP
The Tauri Group, LLC	Administrative Support Services	\$3,541,850.21	\$3,541,850.21	6/1/2007	4/30/2008	T&M
VISIONICS/IDENTIX Inc	Live Scan Systems	\$1,709,260.00	\$1,709,260.00	6/1/2007	5/31/2008	FFP
ICF Incorporated, LLC	Program Management Support for FDNS	\$1,005,082.00	\$1,005,082.00	8/15/2007	6/13/2008	T&M
Bearing Point	E-Filing & Lockbox support	\$1,184,078.79	\$1,184,078.79	7/16/2007	7/15/2008	T&M
SI International, Inc.	Records Operations Center	\$3,790,967.00	\$3,790,967.00	7/20/2007	10/19/2007	FFP
Nortel Government Solutions, Inc.	ACQUISITION & PROGRAM SUPPORT SERVICES (77)	\$38,981,699.22	\$38,981,699.22	8/1/2007	10/1/2011	T&M
JHM Research & Development, Inc.	Service Center Operations Support Services	\$22,583,209.61	\$26,970,208.63	7/18/2007	11/30/2007	FFP/CPAF
SI International, Inc.	Records Operations Center	\$20,972,862.17	\$20,972,862.17	8/1/2007	1/31/2008	FFP
Deloitte Touche, LLP	Consultation Services for Financial Management	\$1,554,021.12	\$1,554,021.12	10/1/2007	9/30/2008	T&M
Datatrak Information Services, Inc.	Operate Corbin KY Card Center	\$4,000,000.00	\$4,000,000.00	8/12/2007	8/11/2008	IDIQ
TOUCHSTONE CONSULTING GROUP INC	EEV PMO SERVICES	\$4,791,468.00	\$4,791,468.00	9/27/2007	9/27/2008	T&M
LOGICAL INTEGRATIONS	EEV TRAINING SUPPORT SERVICES	\$1,149,499.00	\$1,149,499.00	9/26/2007	9/26/2012	T&M

Booz Allen Hamilton Inc	Prog/Proj Mgt, consulting svcs: Transformation	\$1,528,936.34	\$2,314,133.48	9/10/2007	3/9/2008	T&M
BAE Systems Information Technology LLC	Program Management Services (GS-10F-06-LP-A-0003)	\$4,998,231.00	\$4,998,231.00	9/29/2007	9/28/2008	T&M
WESTAT, INC	Evaluation and Analysis for EEV Pilot Program	\$3,624,631.00	\$3,624,631.00	9/28/2007	9/26/2008	FFP
Dell Marketing LP	Software Licenses	\$2,621,507.07	\$2,621,507.07	9/21/2007	9/30/2008	FFP
DataTrac Information Services, Inc.	Digitization	\$22,607,360.06	\$22,607,360.06	9/23/2007	3/22/2008	FFP
The Tauri Group, LLC	Management Consultant and Advisor Services	\$1,755,625.52	\$1,755,625.52	9/28/2007	9/26/2012	T&M
EG SOLUTIONS LLC	SUN JAVA ITEMS FOR CSWP	\$1,018,909.60	\$1,018,909.60	6/18/2007	12/17/2009	FFP
EG SOLUTIONS LLC	CISCO SMARTNET TECH SUPPORT SERVICES	\$1,660,865.49	\$1,660,865.49	7/15/2007	7/14/2008	FFP
NCS TECHNOLOGIES	CISCO NETWORK SERVICE CENTER REFRESH	\$2,213,271.46	\$2,213,271.46	7/26/2007	8/26/2007	FFP
EG SOLUTIONS LLC	BASICS Consolidates Tools	\$1,488,098.21	\$1,488,098.21	9/18/2007	10/18/2007	FFP
GOVERNMENT ACQUISITIONS INC	STORAGE FOR BASICS	\$1,746,984.85	\$1,746,984.85	9/18/2007	10/18/2007	FFP
EG SOLUTIONS LLC	IT INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADE	\$22,324,652.35	\$22,324,652.35	9/28/2007	9/27/2008	FFP
General Dynamics One Source LLC*	Tech Operations & Maint. Infrastructure Support	\$70,848,130.21	\$227,038,680.98	4/25/2007	9/30/2008	T&M
Booz Allen Hamilton Inc*	OCIO IT Professional Services	\$1,203,044.00	\$18,484,610.00	6/21/2007	4/30/2008	T&M
Computer Science Corp*	Technical Support Services for ICSD	\$3,489,080.00	\$33,890,207.00	9/10/2007	3/9/2008	T&M
Computer Sciences Corp*	Verification Information System	\$11,749,000.00	\$53,389,712.00	9/26/2007	9/25/2011	FFP

* Awarded by ITAC

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all CIS contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER: USCIS had no contracts, grants, or any other transactions in 2007 where work was performed outside of the United States.

Backlog Processing

Question: Please provide for the record a chart that shows, by application type, the total number of pending applications held by CIS as of October 1, 2006; March 1, 2007; July 1, 2007; October 1, 2007; and March 1, 2008.

ANSWER: Please see the tables on the following pages.

		Gross Pending 1 Oct 2006	Gross Pending 1 Mar 2007	Gross Pending 1 Jul 2007	Gross Pending 1 Oct 2007	Gross Pending 1 Mar 2008
Form						
I-90	Renew / Replace Permanent Resident Card	247,857	0	0	0	167,643
I-129	Premium processing H2A and H2B & Other	64,668	2,007	2,007	2,007	49,034
I-130	Relative Petition	1,129,602	39,114	39,234	39,326	1,366,987
I-131	Advance Parole	31,333	3,195,560	3,809,134	4,843,755	32,791
	Reentry Permit/Refugee Travel Doc.	35,644	210,491	189,972	164,230	78,949
I-140	Premium processing Immigration Petition for Alien Worker	50,131	48,266	83,396	59,889	147,913
I-485	Asylum Adjustment	101,193	77,822	107,913	147,166	63,091
	Refugee adjustment	27,461	29,634	56,887	186,887	59,269
	Indochinese Adjustment Act	292	41,476	58,133	63,782	256
	all other adjustment of status	440,553	1,223,248	1,322,134	1,405,164	664,879
I-539	Application To Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status	47,096	0	0	0	55,472
I-751	Remove Conditions on Residence	46,251	0	0	0	113,662
I-765	Premium processing Employment Authorization based on Asylum					
	All other Employment Authorization	341,571	0	0	0	150,026
I-821	Temporary Protected Status	191,032	0	0	0	25,623
N-400	Military naturalization other naturalization	473,502	451,578	510,964	754,783	1,008,454
N-600 N-643	Recognition of Citizenship	30,987	37,886	49,567	47,759	40,867
I-589	Asylum	55,038	48,056	37,575	27,073	21,655
I-881	NACARA 203 Application	11,874	10,330	9,053	6,318	4,465
I-867	Credible Fear Referral	117	75	149	142	126
Sub-total		3,326,204	5,415,543	6,276,118	7,748,281	4,051,162

I-102	Replace I94	6,170	SW	SW	SW	39,479
I-129F	Fiancée Petition	21,320	1,864	5,784	26,112	49,034
I-360	Immigrant Petition	10,781	14,520	58,109	20,063	147,913
I-526	Investor petition	239	15,661	103,563	907	11,541
I-600/600A	Application To Extend or Change Nonimmigrant Status/Application for Advance Processing of Orphan Petition	8,326	67	355	16,320	55,472
I-687/690/695/698/700	Legalization/ SAW	34,154	19,673	55,348	2,240	10,835
I-730	Derivative Petition for spouse and unmarried children of a Refugee/Asylum	20,125	823	11,360	-	170
I-817	Family Unity Benefits	2,062	-	329	1,383	27,315
I-824	Follow-up action on approved case	11,710	295	1,825	32,568	25,623
I-829	Remove conditions - investor	291	704	34,426	2,040	11,495
I-914	for 'T' nonimmigrant status	234	17	260	43,341	167,643
I-905	Permission to issue health care certification					
N-300	Declaration of Intent	219	53,833	190,398	12	171

		Gross Pending 1 Oct 2006	Gross Pending 1 Mar 2007	Gross Pending 1 Jul 2007	Gross Pending 1 Oct 2007	Gross Pending 1 Mar 2008
Form						
N-336	Request for a Hearing on a Decision in Naturalization Proceedings (Under Section 336 of the INA)	8,327	33	120	5	68
N-470	Application to Preserve Residence for Naturalization Purposes	841	7	60	611	5,841
N-565	Application for Replacement Naturalization/Citizenship Document	12,786	876	7,028	32	366
N-644	Application for Posthumous	1	43	442		16,825

	Citizenship				1,949	
N-648	Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions	3,909	3,450	18,904		3
	Immigrant Visas					
	EOIR adjustment processing					
Waivers		19,242		1	871	2,962
Totals:		3,486,941	5,527,409	6,764,430	7,896,735	4,623,918

Question: Please provide for the record a chart that shows the count of applications on hand at CIS as of March 1, 2008, by application type and 60-day increment elapsed since receipt of each application by CIS (e.g., # applications received within past 60 days, # of applications received in past 61-120 days, # applications received in past 121-180 days, etc.).

ANSWER: This request seeks information concerning the number and age of all pending applications and petitions held by USCIS as of March 1, 2008. The requested information is captured within the various electronic case management systems that USCIS relies upon to manage its adjudication workflow; however, no standardized reports currently exist to allow reporting of the pending workload in the manner requested. In order to obtain the information needed to fulfill this request, special IT service requests are being created and will be provided to the appropriate system administrators. Once the system administrators are able to run the special queries and deliver the custom data file, USCIS will need additional time to review the data and conduct routine quality control audits to ensure the information is accurate and complete. It is estimated that at least two weeks will be required to obtain the custom data files, perform the required quality control reviews, and generated the requested aging report. This information will be provided in the summer of 2008.

Question: In the summer of 2007, CIS received a surge of applications prior to its increased fees schedule becoming effective. The revised fees were developed to ensure that CIS is has adequate resources for reasonable processing times, however the surge in filings were all made at the previous, lower fee level. Were CIS collections associated with the 2007 application surge adequate to fund timely adjudications?

ANSWER: While the applications filed last summer were filed before the fee increase, they brought with them more than an estimated \$460 million in additional revenue which is already being invested in our 2 year plan to work through this additional workload and by mid-FY 2010 reduce processing times to the goals we set when we implemented the fee changes.

FBI Name Check Backlog

Question: Please provide for the record a chart showing the number of applications pending FBI name check review for each of the following periods: pending for less than 90 days, pending for 91 days to 180 days, pending for 181 to 270 days, pending for 271 to 365 days, pending for 366 to 730 days, pending for 731 to 1,095 days, pending for 1,096 to 1,460 days, pending for over 1,460 days.

ANSWER: As of March 21, 2008, the FBI reported the pending counts provided in the table on the next page:

<90 days	49,868
91-180	78,903
181-300	54,593
301-730	66,250
731-1,095	25,943
1,096-1,460	10,686
>1,461 days	2,266

Question: Please provide for the record a copy of all MOUs signed between CIS and the FBI for eliminating the backlog of applications pending FBI name check review.

ANSWER: The FBI has produced a business plan for USCIS workload that USCIS and FBI has signed, and which will represent the mutually-agreed to program and resource strategy to eliminate the current pending name check backlog.

Within that plan, USCIS and the FBI established a series of milestones prioritizing work based on the age of the pending name check. The FBI has already eliminated all name check cases pending more than four years.

By increasing staff, expanding resources, and applying new business processes, the goal is to complete 98 percent of all name checks within 30 days. USCIS and the FBI intend to resolve the remaining two percent, which represent the most difficult name checks and require additional time to complete, within 90 days or less. The goal is to achieve and sustain these processing times by June 2009.

The joint plan will focus on resolving the oldest pending FBI name checks first. USCIS has also requested that the FBI prioritize resolution of approximately 29,800 pending name checks from naturalization applicants submitted to the FBI before May 2006 where the naturalization applicant was already interviewed.

The target milestones for processing name checks are:

Completion Goal	Category
May 2008	Process all name checks pending more than three years
July 2008	Process all name checks pending more than two years
November 2008	Process all name checks pending more than one year
February 2009	Process all name checks pending more than 180 days
June 2009	Process 98 percent of all name checks within 30 days and process the remaining two percent within 90 days.

E-Verify/Basic Pilot

Question: Please provide for the record a detailed obligations plan for the \$100 million request for the E-Verify system along with any funds anticipated to be carried over from FY08.

ANSWER: USCIS has revised the E-Verify program budget forecast for fiscal year 2009. Based on fiscal year 2008 spending levels and program requirements, the program will continue to plan to use the \$100 million in new resources requested for fiscal year 2009, but will also use \$28.3 million of carry over funding (up from \$24.5 million). Please see table on the next page.

Spend Plan for E-Verify	FY 2009
	\$ in thousands
Personnel Costs	28,850
Travel and Transportation of People (Outreach & Training)	750
Rent, Communication & Utilities	12,400
Contracts	
PMO & Business Consultant	7,000
SSA Secondary Processing	6,000
VIS Contract (OM, Enhancements, & Helpdesk) and Related Technical Enhancements	31,192
Business Process Enhancements (see #3 below)	11,000
Marketing Contract	11,000
Monitoring & Compliance Case Management	1,500
Independent Evaluation Contract	4,000
Admin Support	2,000
Training Contract	300
Privacy Branch Contract	995
Customer Contact Center	500
Other Contracts	1,795
Supplies, Materials & Equipment	2,000
Training	7,000
Total	\$ 128,282

Question: Please provide for the record a table showing, for FY07, the number of E-Verify queries submitted and the "non-confirmation" rate for each the following groups: all queries, American-born citizens, naturalized citizens, legal permanent residents, work-authorized students and cultural exchange visitors, other.

ANSWER: The chart below shows the available breakouts for E-Verify queries. We do not have information on the specific subgroups requested.

Case Outcomes Submitted to the Web Basic Pilot: October 2006 - March 2007

Line Number		Total		Citizens		Noncitizens	
		Actual cases	Per 1,000 cases	Actual cases	Per 1,000 cases	Actual cases	Per 1,000 cases
1	Total Cases to SSA (citizen and non-citizen)* (2+6)	1,148,977	1,000	1,001,944	872	147,033	128
2	Final Case Resolution by SSA (3+4+5)	1,023,363	891	1,001,944	872	21,419	19
3	U.S. citizens instantly verified as work authorized	964,659	840	964,659	840	0	0
4	U.S. citizens verified after resolving a mismatch	4,220	4	4,220	4	0	0
5	SSA final nonconfirmation (not contested cases and contested and failed, includes both citizens and non-citizens)	54,484	47	35,065	29	21,419	19
6	Non-citizens with verified SSNs referred to USCIS (7+10)	125,614	109			125,614	109
7	Work authorized by USCIS (8+9)	117,738	102			117,738	102
8	First stage authorization by USCIS (Automated verification by USCIS)	104,427	91			104,427	91
9	Second stage authorization by USCIS (Manual Verification without a tentative nonconfirmation)	13,311	12			13,311	12
10	USCIS Tentative Nonconfirmations (11+12)	7,876	7			7,876	7
11	Final nonconfirmation by USCIS (not contested)	6,179	5			6,179	5
12	Contested cases: (13+14)	1,697	1			1,697	1
13	- Third stage authorization by USCIS	1,582	1			1,582	1
14	- Unauthorized finding by USCIS	115	0			115	0

*Includes final case resolution by SSA for U.S. citizens plus non-citizens whose SSN was not verified by SSA and not sent to USCIS; plus non-citizens with verified SSNs referred to USCIS
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Question: Please provide for the record a table showing, for FY07, the number of E-Verify enrolled employers by number of queries submitted to the system, in each of the following categories: under 25 queries, 26-50 queries, 51-100 queries, 101-250 queries, 251-500 queries, 501-1000 queries, over 1,000 queries.

ANSWER: The following statistics represent the percentage of total queries of the E-Verify system broken down by the size of employer.

Employer Size	First Half of FY 2005	Second Half of FY 2005	First Half of FY 2006	Second Half of FY 2006	First Half of FY 2007
< 100	20.0	20.4	26.5	36.7	41.5
100-250	8.3	8.7	9.4	10.4	9.4
250-500	18.2	15.3	15.0	12.7	10.4
500-1000	12.1	12.5	12.1	10.6	9.1
> 1000	41.4	43.1	37.1	29.6	29.7

This information is taken from the Westat Independent Evaluation of the Basic Pilot dated September 2007. We do not have more recent data available at this time.

Question: The authorization for the Basic Pilot program is currently set to expire in November, 2009. Absent a legislative change to this authority, what effect will the expiration have on the program's operations?

ANSWER: The E-Verify program (formerly known as the Basic Pilot) will have been in effect 11 years as of November 30, 2008. Section 401(b) of Pub. L. 104-208, as amended (8 U.S.C.A. 1324a note) says that "Unless the Congress otherwise provides, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall terminate a pilot program at the end of the 11-year period beginning on the first day the pilot program is in effect."

Refugees/Material Support

Question: In the 2008 Omnibus, the Congress modified the conditions under which CIS can provide waivers to material support prohibitions on immigration adjudication. What is the CIS schedule for publishing new policy guidelines or federal regulations to implement the enacted revisions?

ANSWER: The Fiscal Year 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (CAA) amended the Secretary of Homeland Security's discretionary authority (as well as that of the Secretary of State) not to apply certain terrorist-related inadmissibility grounds, beyond just the material support ground, to aliens who would otherwise be inadmissible. The use of this amended discretionary authority requires action by the Secretary of Homeland Security, and USCIS has presented to DHS certain categories of cases for which USCIS believes a discretionary exemption would be appropriate.

There are some provisions of the CAA that do not require Secretarial action prior to implementation, including the provisions that name ten groups that are not to be considered terrorist organizations under the Immigration and Nationality Act based on any activities committed prior to CAA's enactment. USCIS adjudicators have received preliminary guidance on the application of these provisions and they already consider cases under this provision of the statute. Formalized guidelines and instructions have been drafted and are in the clearance process.

At this time, USCIS believes that the promulgation of federal regulations is not required to implement this statute.

Please describe the material support review process CIS uses for evaluating I-485 applications from refugees currently living in the United States. If a person with refugee status is found to be in violation of material support prohibitions when applying for other immigration benefits, does that individual lose their right to remain in the United States? What appeal process do I-485 applicants have if found in violation of a material support prohibition?

ANSWER: When considering an Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Form I-485) filed by an applicant living in the United States as a refugee, the adjudicator conducts a thorough review of the record and identifies any involvement the applicant had with terrorist activities and/or terrorist organizations, as defined by the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). The provisions of the INA regarding inadmissibility on terrorist-related grounds are broad in scope. Under INA section 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI), an alien is inadmissible for having engaged in terrorist activity if he or she has provided material support: (1) for the commission of a terrorist activity; (2) to any individual who has or plans to commit a terrorist activity; or (3) to a terrorist organization or member of such an organization.

Under INA section 212(d)(3)(B)(i), the Secretary of Homeland Security has the discretionary authority to exempt certain terrorist-related inadmissibility grounds, including the provision of material support to a terrorist organization as defined under the INA. The Secretary has exercised this discretionary authority with respect to aliens who have engaged in terrorist activity by providing material support under duress to the following terrorist organizations if warranted by the totality of the circumstances of the particular case:

- The National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN);
- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC);
- The United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC); and
- Any Tier III organization, as defined under the INA.

If the only identified terrorism-related inadmissibility ground is provision of material support, the adjudicator determines whether an existing duress-based exemption is available and, if so, whether or not the applicant qualifies for such exemption. All decisions regarding whether or not the applicant qualifies for a duress-based exemption are subject to two levels of supervisory review and concurrence.

In order to be considered for a discretionary exemption, the applicant must meet the following threshold requirements:

- The applicant must be otherwise eligible for the benefit being sought;
- The applicant must have passed all required background and security checks;
- The applicant must have fully disclosed the nature and circumstances of the material support; and
- The applicant must not pose a danger to the safety and security of the United States.

Any previous decision to grant an available exemption or not to grant an available exemption is valid for all future applications filed by the same applicant unless additional information is uncovered that justifies the reconsideration of the grant of the exemption.

Under section 209(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), aliens admitted to the United States as refugees must apply to adjust their status to that of a Lawful Permanent Resident 1 year after their admission to the United States. If an alien is found to have provided material support to a terrorist organization, the alien would be inadmissible under INA section 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI) and therefore ineligible for adjustment of status. The Secretary of Homeland Security, however, has the discretionary authority to exempt certain aliens from the material support inadmissibility ground. Currently, USCIS is authorized to use the Secretary's exemption authority with respect to aliens who provided material support under duress to any undesignated (Tier III) terrorist organizations or to certain designated (Tier I/II) terrorist organizations. If an exercise of the

Secretary's exemption authority is not available with respect to a particular alien who provided material support to a terrorist organization, but the alien is otherwise eligible for the benefit, current USCIS policy is to withhold adjudication of the case unless the material support was provided to a designated terrorist organization and not under duress.

If a refugee adjustment application is denied on inadmissibility grounds, including material support, the applicant is issued a denial with an explanation of the reason(s) for the denial. Upon denial of a refugee adjustment application, the applicant is no longer in valid refugee status and is subject to removal proceedings before an immigration judge where he or she may renew the application for adjustment or request any other immigration benefit for which he or she may be eligible.

An alien granted asylum, who is denied adjustment of status on inadmissibility grounds, such as material support, retains his or her asylum status, but may be subject to termination of that status and be placed into removal proceedings where he or she may renew the application for adjustment.

While there is no administrative appeal of a USCIS decision to deny such an application, 8 C.F.R. § 103.5 provides an avenue for reconsideration or reopening of such a denial. If the applicant believes that the denial was based upon an incorrect application of the law or USCIS policy, he or she may file a motion to reconsider with USCIS in accordance with the requirements of that regulation. Such a motion must be filed within 30 days of the denial. If the applicant becomes aware of new facts that he or she believes would affect the decision to deny the adjustment application, he or she may file a motion to reopen the decision in accordance with the provisions of 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. A motion to reopen generally must be filed within 30 days of the decision, but the failure to file a motion to reopen within this timeframe may be excused if it is demonstrated that the delay is reasonable and was beyond the control of the applicant.

Additionally, a denied applicant who is placed into removal proceedings may renew his or her application before an immigration judge. The decision of the immigration judge may be appealed to the Board of Immigration Appeals. Neither immigration judges nor the Board of Immigration Appeals, however, has jurisdiction to exercise the Secretary's authority to exempt material support or other terrorist-related inadmissibility grounds.

Question: In testimony provided to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, CIS Associate Director for Refugee, Asylum and International Operations Lori Scialabba stated that CIS has "exercised the Secretary's discretionary exemption authority to admit hundreds of Iraqi refugees who otherwise would have been barred from admission under the material support-related ground of inadmissibility." However, according to field workers from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, CIS has provided no specific guidance on what types of material support findings are eligible for waiver, and also offered no recommendations for how to determine the significance of materials support claims. Is there any plan at CIS to better inform UNHCR and other refugee processing entities of the agency's position on material support waivers?

ANSWER: USCIS communicates regularly with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) offices in Washington and in the field on many issues, including the processing of material support exemptions. To the extent that UNHCR's field staff would find additional information useful regarding the application of material support exemptions, we are happy to meet with UNHCR to provide such information. USCIS notes, however, that Section 212(a)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act is a complex provision of U.S. law, and its application to any individual case is the responsibility of U.S. government adjudicators who are trained in U.S. immigration law.

Adoption Processing

Question: In October, 2007, CIS announced a new process for reviewing applications for adoption (I-600) for children from Vietnam, which is called "Orphans First." Please describe the procedural revisions that CIS has made in light of this policy announcement, and explain what commitments, if any, CIS has made to potential adoptive parents for processing these applications in a timely manner. Are any other countries included in the "Orphans First" program? How does CIS decide which countries are included in "Orphans First"?

ANSWER: In response to growing concerns arising from indicia of fraud, child selling and other such problems, the Department of Homeland Security, effective November 16, 2007, implemented the "Vietnam Initiative" for prospective adoptive parent(s) adopting in Vietnam. Under the Vietnam Initiative, prospective adoptive parent(s) can file Form I-600, *Petition to Classify an Orphan as an Immediate Relative*, directly with USCIS in Ho Chi Minh City before traveling to Vietnam. This enables USCIS or U.S. Department of State officers to determine whether a child identified in the petition qualifies as an orphan before the child is transferred to the care of the adopting parents. These procedures are designed to prevent situations where a family adopts a child who may not be eligible to immigrate to the U.S. as an orphan. As part of the announcement of the Vietnam Initiative, USCIS stated that it may take approximately 60 days to make its determination regarding a child's eligibility for classification as an orphan.

As of March 21, 2008, USCIS was able to make a final determination on an average of 38 days. Ho Chi Minh City has processed approximately 91% of the cases received within 60 days or less. In some cases, the information gained from the necessary verifications has presented complex legal issues that have required additional legal analysis and/or the gathering of additional information. In other cases, Vietnamese authorities have interfered with field inquiries needed to verify that the child will qualify as an orphan. In both instances, the adjudication period of Form I-600 may be prolonged beyond 60 days.

USCIS will continue to provide information to a prospective adoptive parent(s) if their case is beyond day sixty and will inform them of the issues that have not been resolved.

In June 2003, the Orphan First program was piloted in five countries: Haiti, Honduras, Philippines, Poland, and Sierra Leone. When a prospective adoptive parent began the immigration process for a prospective adoptive child, they were given the opportunity to voluntarily enter into the Orphan First program. The aim of the Orphan First program was to allow for determination of a child's status as an orphan under the INA *prior* to a United States citizen adopting or obtaining legal custody of a child. If a prospective adoptive parent opted to participate in the pilot program, then the Request for and Report on Overseas Orphan Investigation - Form I-604 (now called "Determination on Child for Adoption") into the child's status as an orphan was completed prior to final adjudication of the Form I-600, *Petition to Classify Orphan as an Immediate Relative*, and specifically was completed before a prospective adoptive parent traveled overseas.

Since the Orphan First program was piloted,

- Haiti continues to actively operate within the Orphan First program.
- Honduras is not currently active in the program primarily due to the small number of Honduran intercountry adoptions taking place at this time.
- Due to the heavy adoption workload, difficulty in arranging travel to outlying islands, and limited resources, the verification process was not able to be conducted in Philippines within a reasonable period of time. Therefore, prospective adoptive parents rarely opt into the Orphan First program in the Philippines.
- Prospective adoptive parent(s) rarely opt into the Orphan First program when adopting from Poland.
- Sierra Leone was removed from the Orphan First program shortly after the pilot began when intercountry adoptions were internally limited by the government of Sierra Leone. Although intercountry adoptions have resumed, Sierra Leone has not been re-designated as an Orphan First country.

The Vietnam Initiative, while similar to the voluntary Orphan First program, requires prospective adoptive parent(s) to mail Form I-600 directly to Ho Chi Minh City. Prospective adoptive parents are encouraged to wait to receive the necessary pre-approval before traveling to Vietnam. Because of the similarities, the Vietnam Initiative has been referred to as part of the Orphan First program.

On April 1, 2008 the *Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption* (Hague Adoption Convention) will enter into force for the United States. While the Orphan First program is voluntary, the Hague Adoption Convention mandates a similar method of pre-determining a child's eligibility to enter and permanently reside in the United States before a prospective adoptive parent may adopt or obtain legal custody of a child.

All intercountry adoptions cases filed on and after April 1, 2008 by a U.S. citizen seeking to adopt and bring to the U.S. a child habitually resident in any country that has also ratified the Hague Adoption Convention *must* follow the Hague process, as specified in the interim rule. There are currently 75 countries that are party to the Hague Adoption Convention. Vietnam is not a party to the Convention.

For those countries that are not party to the Hague Adoption Convention, the Orphan First program remains a viable method to address concerns arising from indicia of fraud, child selling and other such problems relating to child protection in certain countries. There are no criteria to qualify a country for the Orphan First program. Generally, the decision to include a country in the Orphan First program is made on a case by case basis relying on determinations of fraud within the intercountry adoption process of a certain country. Additionally, the Orphan First program is only effective when the prospective adoptive parent(s) are able to obtain sufficient background information or documents for USCIS to verify the child's eligibility prior to adoption.

Question: Please provide a chart that shows, by country and week of I-600 receipt, the number of adoption applications at each step in the CIS and State Department review process under the "Orphans First" program.

ANSWER: As outlined above, many of the countries originally included in the Orphan First pilot are no longer an active part of the program. Consequently, tracking data for the Orphan First program has been sporadic since the pilot began. However, the Vietnam Initiative launched in October 2007 has been consistently tracked as indicated in the data below.

Month	I-600s Received	Pre-approval	Blocked	Pending Investigations/ Outcome	RFE/NOID
NOV 07	85	76	4	0	1
DEC 07	65	53	8	4	0
JAN 08	104	49	21	27	3
FEB 08	69	20	14	35	0
MAR 08	41	10	5	25	0

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY
CONGRESSWOMAN LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD
Citizenship and Immigration Services
 Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Request

Process for Referring Cases to USCIS

USCIS retains the authority to grant waivers to material support bars to terrorism. But no process has yet been announced as to how asylum applicants appearing before immigration judges in removal proceedings (who may require a waiver) can have their cases referred to USCIS to decide whether they are eligible for a waiver. USCIS has long been aware of this problem and the failure to establish a procedure is holding up asylum cases of hundreds of people.

Question: When will USCIS issue a procedure?

ANSWER: Establishment of a procedure to consider material support exemptions for individuals in removal proceedings requires close coordination between USCIS, DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and the Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR). A working group of USCIS, ICE, and EOIR representatives has been diligently examining the most effective process for the identification and presentation to USCIS of cases appropriate for material support exemption consideration. Initial proposals for the process are being re-examined in light of the changes to the legislation resulting from the enactment of the CAA, and USCIS, ICE, and EOIR are looking to move forward to establish this process.

As an interim measure, on January 10, 2008 ICE issued procedures to the staff of the Office of Detention and Removal Operations and its field Offices of the Chief Counsel for the review and identification of detained nationals of Colombia under orders of removal whose cases were denied based on the provision of material support to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

Question: Please send a written statement to the Subcommittee by May 1, 2008, explaining the progress of establishing such a procedure.

ANSWER: USCIS and ICE are actively involved in establishing a procedure for the consideration by USCIS of possible exemptions for cases in removal proceedings. The procedure affords eligible aliens seeking asylum and other forms of immigration relief a fair process while also protecting U.S. national security. The draft procedure and corresponding agency guidance are currently undergoing necessary interagency review and are expected to be finalized in August, 2008. Once DHS has established the proposed process, the Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review will issue instructions to its immigration judges to implement the proposed process.

Motions to Reopen Immigration Cases

DHS has suggested that applicants for permanent residence or for family reunification based on the material support bars may file motions to reopen their cases if denied these benefits. However, motions to reopen come with a hefty fee and are subject to a short (30 day) deadline. Many of these applicants have limited resources

and do not have attorneys. In addition, the denial letters being issued do not tell them about the possibility of filing a motion to reopen, telling them instead that there is no possibility of appeal.

Question: Why have these applicants not been informed of their right to appeal?

ANSWER: Only unfavorable decisions on certain applications and petitions may be appealed. While the regulations do not generally provide appeal rights on denied Applications to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Forms I-485) or Applications for Family Unity Benefits (Forms I-817), such applicants are generally afforded the opportunity to file a motion to reopen or reconsider the denial decision under 8 C.F.R. §103.5. As a matter of practice, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) does not routinely advise applicants whose adjustment of status applications have been denied of their right to file a motion to reopen or reconsider. However, USCIS will begin providing notice of the opportunity to file a motion under 8 C.F.R. §103.5 for cases denied under terrorism-related inadmissibility grounds.

Question: Will DHS send written notice to all applicants denied to date for whom statutory authority exists to grant waivers that it is reopening their cases *sua sponte*, provide them with information about the waiver process and opportunity to submit any additional evidence the applicant wishes to submit in connection with that, and cease further such denials until DHS has implemented the waiver authority given to it by Congress?

ANSWER: The Department of Homeland Security and Department of State are considering several groups and categories of cases for which an exercise of the discretionary authority under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) section 212(d)(3)(B)(i), as amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (CAA), would be appropriate. Pursuant to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Memorandum, "Withholding Adjudication and Review of Prior Denials of Certain Categories of Cases Involving Association with, or Provision of Material Support to, Certain Terrorist Organizations or Other Groups," dated March 26, 2008, as the Secretary of Homeland Security may issue new exemptions at a future date, adjudicators have been instructed to withhold adjudication of cases filed by the following categories of applicants:

- Applicants, such as former combatants, associated with the following groups who would remain inadmissible under the CAA for their own actions:
 - Karen National Union/Karen Liberation Army (KNU/KNLA);
 - Chin National Front/Chin National Army (CNF/CNA);
 - Chin National League for Democracy (CNLD);
 - Kayan New Land Party (KNLP);
 - Arakan Liberation Party (ALP);
 - Tibetan Mustangs;
 - Cuban Alzados;
 - Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP);
 - Appropriate groups affiliated with the Hmong; and
 - Appropriate groups affiliated with the Montagnards;
- Applicants who are inadmissible under the terrorist-related provisions of the INA based on any activity or association that was *not under duress* relating to any other Tier III organization;
- Applicants who are inadmissible under the terrorist-related provisions of the INA, other than material support, based on any activity or association related to a designated (Tier I or Tier II) or undesignated (Tier III) terrorist organization where the activity or association was *under duress*¹;

¹ Adjudicators may adjudicate cases in which the applicant qualifies for the existing material support duress exemption for those Tier I or Tier II organizations already identified by the Secretary for consideration: the National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN), the

- Applicants who voluntarily provided medical care to designated (Tier I or Tier II) or undesignated (Tier III) terrorist organizations, to members of terrorist organizations, or to individuals who have engaged in terrorist activity; and
- Applicants who are inadmissible under INA section 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(IX) as the spouses or children of aliens described above, whether or not those aliens have applied for an immigration benefit.

In accordance with this memorandum, USCIS will review all cases denied on or after December 26, 2007, the effective date of the CAA, on the basis of a terrorist-related ground of inadmissibility. Denied cases that fall within one of the hold categories will be reopened on a USCIS motion and placed on hold. An applicant whose case has been reopened will receive notice of such action.

FBI Name Check Backlog

Question: The FBI has stated for several years that it is able to process 90% of USCIS application name checks within 90 days. How long is it taking for the FBI to clear the 10% of naturalization applicants delayed beyond the normal 90-day period? What resources does the FBI need to process all immigration application name checks within 90 days?

ANSWER: The FBI clears the older cases as the information that is needed to close the case becomes available. At the present time there is no specific time frame that can be cited since there are N-400 FBI Name Checks that remain Pending beyond three years. However, as noted in the response to QFR 14, the goal by June 2009 is that the FBI complete 98% of all name checks within 30 days and that the remaining 2%, which are more complex, be completed within 90 days.

USCIS is not in a position to comment fully on the resources FBI needs to process all application name checks within 90 days. However, as noted in the response to QFR 14, USCIS and the FBI have developed a plan to eliminate the backlog and process nearly all name checks within 30 days or less and the balance within 90 days. That plan is being provided to the committee. More detailed questions on resource needs should be directed to the FBI.

Question: USCIS has informed community-based organizations that it has a backlog reduction plan for the current numbers of naturalization applications pending. What is USCIS' written, naturalization backlog reduction plan? Please issue this written plan to the Subcommittee by May 1, 2008.

ANSWER: The Name Check backlog milestones are outlined in the response to QFR 14. The plan itself is attached.

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), and The United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC). Adjudicators remain under an existing directive to withhold adjudication of cases in which the applicant is eligible for the benefit but for the provision of material support *under duress* to other Tier I or Tier III organizations



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

USCIS Surge Response Plan

June 2008

Executive Summary

Filing Surge

Events in the summer of 2007 brought a significant increase in the number of immigration benefit applications and petitions filed with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) that resulted in a corresponding increase in the pending application workload. This dramatic increase in immigration applications was triggered by:

- A significant year-long increase in naturalization applications that peaked in the 4th quarter;
- Applicants filing various immigration forms ahead of the increase in USCIS application and petition fees effective on July 30, 2007; and
- An unexpected increase in employment-based (EB) adjustment-of-status applications.

This influx of filings created a delay in receipting applications (sometimes referred to as a “front log”) as the volume of applications received exceeding available intake capacity.

In July and August 2007, nearly 2.5 million immigration benefit applications and petitions of all types were received. This represented a significant increase in volume when compared to 1.2 million applications and petitions received during the same period in the previous year. During FY 2007 USCIS received nearly 1.4 million applications for naturalization, almost double the volume received the year before.

The new USCIS fee schedule introduced in July 2007 provides the resources needed for USCIS to pursue investments that will enhance operational capabilities, strengthen the security and integrity of our immigration system, improve customer service, and modernize business operations. Under the new fee structure, USCIS has:

- Initiated actions to hire 1,500 new employees;
- Begun to invest in long-term sustainable information technology (IT) solutions that will modernize the agency;
- Initiated work orders to modernize USCIS physical plant and infrastructure through the construction and renovation of USCIS facilities; and
- Opened a new USCIS academy that will develop a highly educated and professional workforce, equipped with the necessary knowledge, capabilities and skills to enable USCIS to deliver on its critical mission, confront the complex national security challenges ahead and provide excellence in customer service.

Under this plan, USCIS projects that by the end of FY 2008 average processing times will be as follows:

- Naturalization applications (N-400) will increase from the FY 2007 average of 7 months or less to approximately 13–15 months.

USCIS SURGE RESPONSE PLAN

- Family-based adjustment-of-status (I-485) applications will increase from the FY 2007 average of 6 months or less to approximately 10–12 months.
- Immigrant petitions for relatives (I-130) and workers (I-140) will increase from the FY2007 average of 6–7 months to approximately 8–9 months.
- Due to the DOS July Visa Bulletin making almost all employment based preference categories current during the month of July, applicants for whom a visa number is no longer available may wait years before another EB visa becomes available.

Strategic Approach

USCIS has developed a comprehensive production plan that incorporates a number of process improvements and efficiency gains that will make possible a swift and efficient response to the surge of filings that were received during the summer of 2007. The plan has been built around three core strategic pillars that are considered critical to effectively addressing the surge: staffing; technology; and process improvements. By implementing this plan, USCIS expects to eliminate the backlog of surge cases filed during the summer of 2007 and reduce overall processing times by 20 percent (using the FY 2007 processing times as a benchmark) as pledged in the July 2007 Fee Rule, by no later than the end of the second quarter FY 2010. The three core strategic pillars include the following elements:

1. Staffing**Hiring:**

- Toward the end of FY 2007, USCIS proactively developed and implemented plans to hire and train 1,500 new employees added through the fee rule. Nearly half of these positions are for Adjudication Officers who, after graduating from the USCIS 8-week basic immigration training program and practicum, will have a direct impact on reducing the number of pending cases. With surge-related revenue, USCIS is leveraging current hiring and training activities to add even more staff on a temporary basis to address the increased workload.
- Re-hired annuitants are being added to further bolster, train and mentor the temporary employees hired under the surge elimination plan.

Resource Augmentation:

- Employ additional overtime and shift work as necessary.
- Use Asylum Office facilities and staff for naturalization interviews.
- Detail employees to areas that have been most heavily impacted by the surge.
- Provide funding to the FBI to cover the costs of conducting additional surge related applicant fingerprint and name check services.

USCIS SURGE RESPONSE PLAN

2. Technology

USCIS has identified and prioritized the following information technology (IT) initiatives that will have a lasting positive impact on the adjudications process:

- Expand the Systems Qualified Adjudication (SQA) and other business rules based processes to include Replacement of Permanent Resident Card (I-90), Reentry permit /Refugee Travel Documents (I-131), and Employment Authorization Document (I-765) forms as well as Temporary Protected Status (TPS) renewals, and other products. Through SQA, more electronic adjudication of applications is possible, allowing adjudicators to focus their time on more complicated applications.
- Upgrade existing IT applications through business process reengineering to establish functional alignment between business system processes and the automated system supporting them.
- Upgrade the IT infrastructure to optimize and centralize N-400 pre-adjudication processing work at the National Benefits Center.
- Develop centrally controlled and locally printed Naturalization Certificates to give field offices enhanced internal controls and improved capabilities for timely generation of certificates.

3. Process Improvements

USCIS will adjust the interview process to recover valuable adjudicator time that should be focused on decision making. This will include expansion of the National Benefits Center's (NBC) case review, risk analysis, and background check function and the use of newly hired entry level Adjudications Officers and non-adjudicator staff¹ for activities such as naturalization testing and certificate/photo signing. These changes will improve the adjudicator's ability to detect possible fraud and make sound decisions. In addition, USCIS will shift the upfront intake processing of the N-400 form from the Services Centers to the Department of Treasury administered Chicago Lockbox, and operationally activate full electronic submission of naturalization applications.

Conclusion

USCIS must continue to balance and prioritize work to ensure the best possible service without jeopardizing national security or the integrity of the adjudications process. FY 2008 is a transition year for USCIS as it works to eliminate the backlog of applications received during the summer of 2007 while also working to secure improvements made possible by the introduction of the new fee schedule in July 2007. USCIS is committed to fulfilling its promise of maintaining the integrity of the immigration system, while also building a strong foundation to provide excellence in customer service.

¹ Includes Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS) Officers working overtime hours in the capacity of Adjudication Officers.

Surge Response Plan

Filing Surge

During FY 2007, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) experienced a significant surge in the number of filings for immigration benefits. Naturalization filings nearly doubled from 730,000 in FY 2006 to almost 1.4 million, and changes published by the Department of State (DOS) in their July Visa Bulletin resulted in the filing of nearly 300,000 applications for employment-based (EB) adjustment of status, along with approximately 500,000 interim benefit requests for employment authorization (I-765) and travel documents (I-131). In July and August, nearly 2.5 million applications and petitions were received – almost double the number received in July and August of 2006. Overall, in terms of Equivalent Units (EUs),² receipts in FY 2007 were 41% higher than in FY 2006.

This filing surge, most of which occurred in the last half of FY 2007, resulted in a significant volume of pending work getting carried forward into FY 2008. Because this volume of additional work was not anticipated in resource planning for FY 2008, USCIS developed a supplementary resource plan that has been approved by Congress. The resource plan allocated surge-related revenue towards the staffing and technology improvements outlined in the plan. Through resources provided in the original and supplementary surge resource plans, USCIS expects to eliminate the backlog and achieve its published processing time goals by no later than the end of the 2nd quarter of FY 2010.

Processing Time Commitments – FY 2008

In connection with implementing the new immigration fee schedule in July 2007, USCIS committed to delivering, by the end of FY 2008, sizable case processing time reductions in key applications types that together represent over one third of all applications and petitions filed. These commitments included reducing the processing times for Application for Naturalization (N-400) to 5 months and Adjustment of Status (I-485), Replacement of Permanent Resident Card (I-90) and Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker (I-140) to 4 months. USCIS has determined that meeting the existing time frames is no longer feasible because of the surge. As depicted in the table below, meeting these commitments by the end of FY 2008 would require nearly doubling the completion of N-400s and a forty two percent increase in I-485 completions.

Form	Annual Completions Needed for a 1-Year Plan			FY 2008 vs. FY 2006/2007 Average
	FY 2008 Targets	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	
N-400	1,493,659	748,916	823,385	+90%
I-485 (Family/Employment)	1,009,102	614,310	805,698	+42%
Total Completions (in EUs)	5,296,826	3,585,980	4,144,089	+37%

² "Equivalent Unit" is a measure of officer hour volume that serves to equalize form types based on the investment of productive time required for adjudication.

USCIS SURGE RESPONSE PLAN

To achieve such targets, USCIS estimates that more than 3,000 full-time employees would be needed, over and above the 1,500 employees authorized under the fee rule. USCIS cannot grow a trained workforce of that level in such a short period of time. Alternatively, a production and resource plan covering approximately 2 years was developed that provides the blueprint for achieving the processing time goals established in the fee rule by no later than the end of the 2nd quarter of FY 2010.

Process Improvements

USCIS has identified a number of opportunities to improve efficiency. While it is difficult to predict specific gains for each element, our plan calls for process improvements and a re-engineering of the interview process that will deliver an average 6 percent efficiency gain for all form types and an 8 percent gain for I-485s over the two year plan period.

Specific improvements include:

Information Technology (IT) Enhancements:

1. Expand the Systems Qualified Adjudication and other business rules based processes to include the I-90, I-131, and I-765 forms, TPS renewals, and other products.
2. Upgrade existing IT applications through business process reengineering to establish functional alignment between business system processes and the automated system supporting them.
3. Upgrade the IT infrastructure to optimize and centralize N-400 pre-adjudication processing work at the National Benefits Center.
4. Background Check processing improvements.
5. Develop centrally controlled locally printed Naturalization Certificates that enhance field office internal controls and yield improved capabilities for timely generation of certificates.

Re-engineer Interview Process

USCIS will adjust the interview process to focus valuable adjudicator time on decision making. This will include expansion of the NBC case review, risk analysis, and background check function and the use of newly hired entry level Adjudications Officers and non-adjudicator staff³ for activities such as naturalization testing and certificate/photo signing. These changes will improve the adjudicator's ability to detect possible fraud and make sound decisions. In addition, USCIS will shift the upfront intake processing of the N-400 form from the Services Centers to the Department of Treasury administered Chicago Lockbox, and operationally activate full electronic submission of naturalization applications.

³ Includes Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS) Officers working overtime hours in the capacity of Adjudication Officers.

USCIS SURGE RESPONSE PLAN

Overtime

USCIS will make additional overtime funding available to increase the productive hours worked by adjudicators and support staff by five percent. This equates to an average of four hours per pay period for each employee, which is estimated to be a sustainable level throughout the production plan period without instituting unreasonable mandatory overtime requirements and/or experiencing productivity losses.

Asylum Program Support

USCIS will engage its Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate to assist in the surge elimination effort by utilizing available Asylum staff and program facilities. These additional resources will be used to support naturalization interviews and case processing on weekends and after normal shift hours on overtime. Asylum Office facilities, which are designed for interview processing, are located in metropolitan areas where USCIS experienced its most significant increases in workload involving applicant interviews. Providing the opportunity for Asylum staff to become cross-trained in naturalization processing will qualify them to participate in the surge elimination effort by working after their normal shift hours and on weekends in an overtime capacity.

Term Extensions

At the beginning of FY 2008, there were 379 term employees on-board within the USCIS field offices. All term appointments have been extended through the 3rd quarter of FY2008, and those with time remaining on their initial four-year appointments are being extended through the end of the 2nd quarter FY2010, or the maximum time period allowed by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). As attrition occurs before the 2nd quarter of 2010, additional hiring for temporary positions will be initiated to backfill these positions. Term position vacancy announcements are being issued as needed to give term employees who have separated from their original appointments the opportunity to compete for a new position, thereby allowing employment with USCIS to continue through the 2-year surge elimination period.

Hiring

In addition to the process improvements and term extensions outlined above, USCIS must hire an additional 885 government employees and 527 records and adjudications clerical contractor staff to eliminate the backlogs over the next two and a half years. This is in addition to the 1,500 positions authorized in the FY 2008 budget. USCIS is in the process of developing facility plans and strategies to timely address all associated space requirements. Of the total growth in positions, 790 are needed for the four Service Centers and the NBC and 429 for the field offices located in New York, Los Angeles, Miami and Boston.

USCIS SURGE RESPONSE PLAN

Government Hires	Field Offices	NBC	Service Centers	HQ	Total
Adjudication Officer (AO) FCIP	177	132	264		573
Supervisory AOs	10	10	30		50
Immigration Information Officer (Term)	109	16	48		173
Admin Support (Term)	5	3	12		20
Clerical	0	14	22		36
I.T. Specialists & Computer Scientists				31	31
Space Mgt Specialists				2	2
Total	301	175	376	33	885

Contract Expansion	Field Offices	NBC	Service Centers	HQ	Total
Adjudication Clerical	207	239	0		446
Records Clerical	81	0	0		81
Total	288	239	0		527

Total Government and Contract	589	414	376	33	1,412
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USCIS is able to fill its Adjudications Officer positions using the Federal Career Intern Program (FCIP) hiring authority, which has a 2-year appointment requirement. Those appointed under this authority will be eligible for conversion to permanent status without further competition if there is an ongoing need for their services once the backlog in surge applications has been eliminated.

Processing Times

Based on current pending application and petition levels and projected new receipts, this plan will achieve processing time improvements by no later than the end of the 2nd quarter of 2010. The following are projected processing time milestones for key application types:

Form	End of FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008		FY 2009	
		Fee Rule Processing Time Commitment	Surge Plan	Fee Rule Processing Time Commitment	Surge Plan
N-400	6.9 Months	5 Months	13-15 Months	5 Months	5-6 Months
I-485	5.8 Months	4 Months	8-9 Months	4 Months	4-5 Months
I-130	5.9 Months	6 Months	6-10 Months	5 Months	4-5 Months

USCIS has opted for a balanced approach in addressing the naturalization and adjustment-of-status workload since both confer benefits that are extremely important to individuals and the

USCIS SURGE RESPONSE PLAN

Nation. By targeting an 8-9 month processing time for I-485s in FY 2008, we are able to allocate resources to meet the greater surge in naturalization filings, yet avoid the unnecessary renewal of thousands of Employment Authorization Documents every two years and Advance Parole / Travel documents that expire annually. This should also ensure sufficient and steady demand for visa numbers so the DOS will not need to advance priority dates abruptly on the monthly visa bulletin.

Production Targets

Targets have been set for production in FY 2008 and FY 2009 for each form type as follows:

Form	Annual Completions – 2 Year Surge Plan			FY 2008/2009 Average vs. FY 2007
	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target	
N-400	748,932	1,014,945	1,150,075	+45%
I-485 (EB/FB)	596,310	601,554	885,334	+25%
Total EUs	3.57 million	3.98 million	4.69 million	+21%

Surge Elimination Plan Assumptions/Dependencies

- **Receipt Projections** – Projected processing times are based on receipt projections for FY 2008 and FY 2009. Our plan sets numeric targets for each form type based on staffing levels. If new receipts come in higher than projected, processing times will likely become longer. Conversely, if new receipts come in lower than projected, processing times will likely be shorter.
- **FBI Name Checks** – This plan assumes that by the beginning of the fourth quarter of FY 2009, the backlog of name checks will be eliminated. If backlogs persist at the FBI, processing times may appear shorter due to a greater number of cases being deducted from processing time calculation because they are outside of USCIS control. It is also recognized the surge in receipts has increased the workload of USCIS' Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS) Operations and Center Background Check Units.
- **Visa Bulletin** – USCIS will manage family-based and employment-based adjustment-of-status completions to meet targets collaboratively set with DOS. This should minimize volatility in the movement of priority dates. Should DOS advance priority dates abruptly, resources would need to be diverted to deal with unanticipated workload surges.
- **IT Support** – To realize the required efficiency gains, existing systems must remain in good working order and some enhanced capabilities must be delivered. Examples include moving

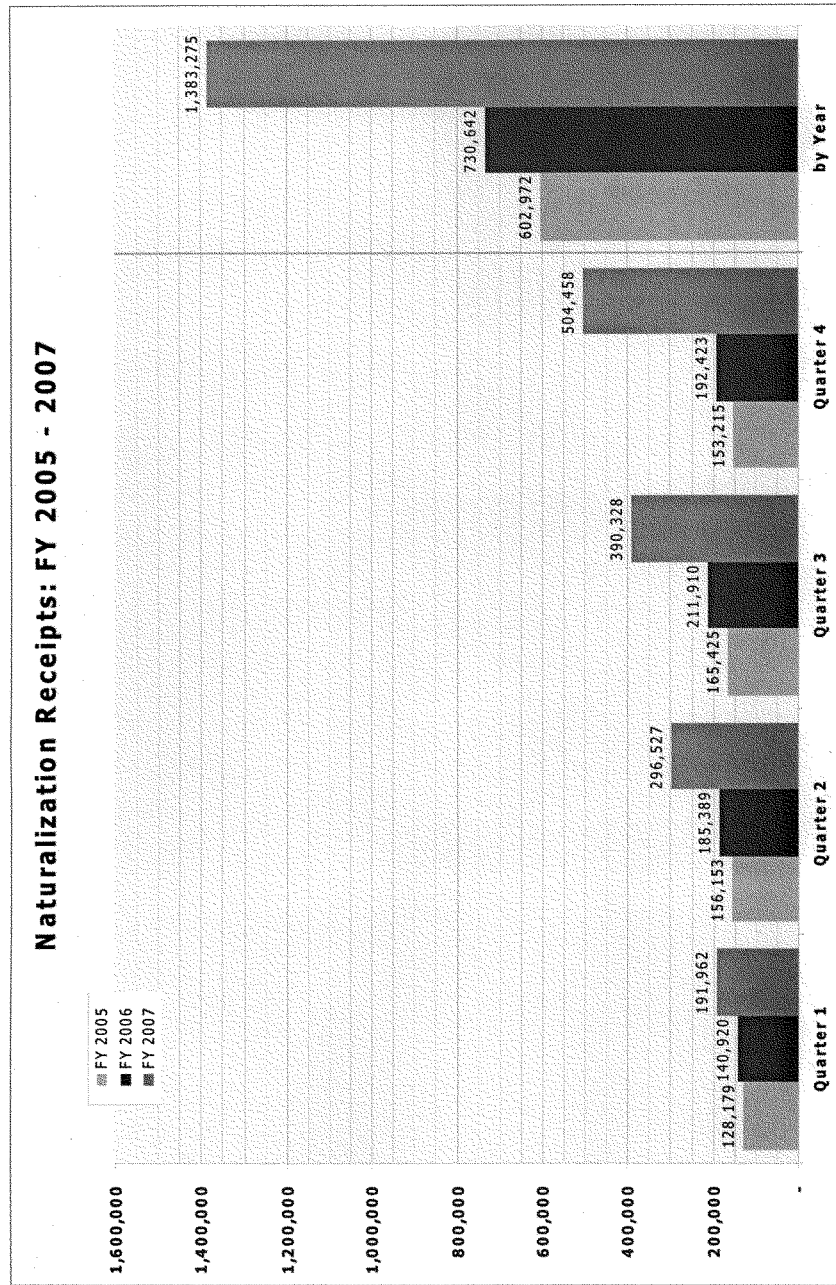
USCIS SURGE RESPONSE PLAN

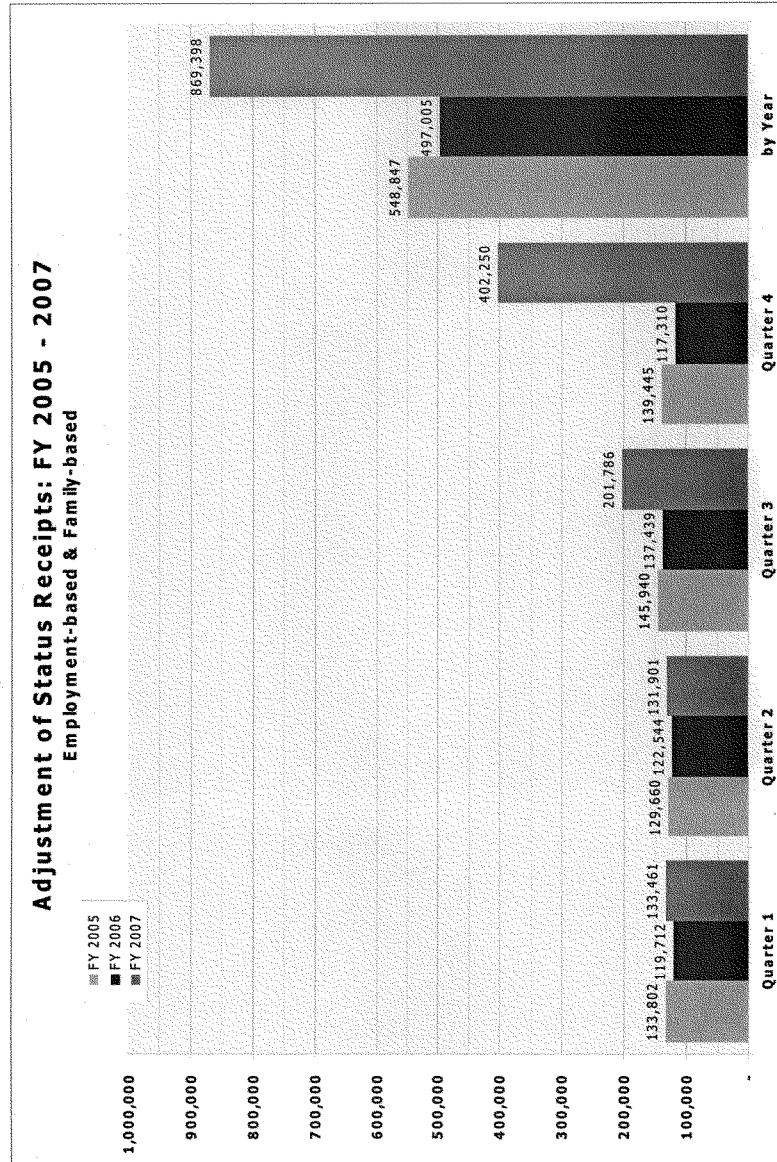
N-400 processing to Lockbox and NBC and systems qualified adjudications for I-90, I-131, and I-765 forms.

- **Training** – Adjudication Officer BASIC training will be 8 weeks, including a practicum at the NBC and at the employee's home center or field office. Other training initiatives will principally be targeted toward improving quality and/or increasing production. Additional practicum training will be deferred and scheduled after processing times are in normal range.
- **Hiring** – Must be completed with employees on board between July and September, 2008 and trained by the end of the 1st quarter of FY 2009. OPM has granted USCIS rehired annuitant authority that will help expedite the hiring process.
- **Space/Shift Work** – Because of the immediate and short-term nature of this workload, staff may be required to work shift work and may be assigned to less than ideal work environments (shared and/or smaller workspace).
- **Details** – Funding has been made available, through a supplemental resource plan approved by Congress, to cover the costs of temporarily detailing staff from offices with excess capacity to those in most need.

Conclusion

USCIS must continue to balance and prioritize work to ensure the best possible service without jeopardizing national security or the integrity of the adjudications process. FY 2008 is a transition year for USCIS as it works to eliminate the backlog of applications received during the summer of 2007 while also working to secure improvements made possible by the introduction of the new fee schedule in July 2007. USCIS is committed to fulfilling its promise of maintaining the integrity of the immigration system, while also building a strong foundation to provide excellence in customer service.





Question: USCIS has informed community based organizations that it is developing a system to retain biometric (fingerprint) data. What is USCIS' deadline to retain 100% of its biometric data so applicants don't have to resubmit fingerprints after the 15 month validity period resulting in a further delay in processing their applications?

ANSWER: Biometrics collected by USCIS are stored in IDENT, a service managed by USVISIT. USCIS had planned to include this capability as part of the Biometrics Storage System (BSS), which will begin pilot deployment later this spring. Due to unforeseen complexities in the biometrics technology currently in use, the BSS Pilot had to be de-scoped and this capability will not be included in the spring release. This initial capability will replace the legacy Image Storage and Retrieval System (ISRS) and modernize the technology that shares images used to produce permanent resident cards and employment authorization documents. ISRS is a service used across the immigration enterprise by USCIS as well as ICE and CBP. ISRS will be decommissioned after the successful deployment of BSS.

The BSS technology will allow for additional development that could include retrieval and resubmission functionality. As USCIS continues to modernize its infrastructure and move toward a new electronic integrated environment, that service remains a high priority at USCIS for both customer service and operational efficiency goals.

Question: For those applying for naturalization, how many applicants who have passed the criminal background check, the IBIS check, and were later found to be ineligible as a result of something in an FBI file? In how many of such cases were individuals required removed from the U.S. because of the information in the FBI file?

ANSWER: This information is not readily available. USCIS is in the process of reviewing the continued benefit of conducting such checks and as part of that effort, once that data is put together, USCIS will provide it to the Subcommittee.

Question: Given the FBI's policy of not responding to inquiries, and USCIS' policy of replying to inquiries by simply stating that the case is on hold awaiting the FBI's completion of the name check, there is the potential for a case to mistakenly not be addressed in a timely manner, yet no way to alert the FBI to this. How long after an application is submitted does DHS feel it is appropriate for the FBI to respond to an inquiry about that application by verifying that the case is actively being worked on and is not instead sitting idle because it was lost or misfiled?

ANSWER: USCIS submits the FBI Name Check request to the FBI within days after the information from the application is data entered into the USCIS system. The FBI typically processes this information and provides the initial response back to USCIS within a week of receiving the data. Based on these timeframes, the FBI should be able to respond to an inquiry in approximately three weeks after the data was entered into the USCIS system. The trigger mechanism for USCIS to query the FBI on the status of a case is when the field or monitoring groups at HQ notifies HQ USCIS that no response has been posted in the FBI Query application of our CLAIMS 3, CLAIMS 4 or RAPS system three weeks following the known date of submission of the name check request to the FBI.

Question: Delays in FBI name checks for immigration applications have caused extremely long delays in the naturalization process and processing of other important immigration applications. FBI also conducts name checks for other government agencies, including for purposes such as security clearances for persons attending White House social event and persons applying for purchase of firearms. How does FBI prioritize among the various "clients" for whom it conducts FBI name checks?

ANSWER: This question is most appropriately addressed to the FBI for response.

Question: With regard to FBI name checks conducted for CIS, the FBI has said that the check against "reference" files (as opposed to "main" files) has resulted in systemic, extremely long delays. FBI has stated in litigation about naturalization delays that "reference" files contain the names of innocent persons who come into contact with FBI, such as crime victims and innocent witnesses. FBI has also stated that the decision whether to enter a name into the "references" database is left to the discretion of individual agents. Does FBI have any policies or guidelines for special agents to use in exercising that discretion?

ANSWER: This question is most appropriately directed to the FBI for response.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

CONGRESSMAN SAM FARR

Citizenship and Immigration Services
Fiscal Year 2009 Budget RequestSwearing-In Ceremonies

Question: I have recently introduced legislation called "The Proud to Be an American Citizen Act" that will recodify Citizenship Swearing-In Ceremonies around the 4th of July so that our newest citizens are more connected to the democratic process and what it means to be an American.

Currently, Citizenship Swearing-In Ceremonies expenses are submitted under the General Expenses category, which include other items like travel expenses and Blackberries.

- How much does CIS currently spent on Citizenship Swearing-In Ceremonies?
 - o How much does one Citizenship Swearing-In Ceremony cost?

ANSWER: The FY 2008 planning estimate for swearing-in ceremonies is \$1,160,378. The cost of a swearing-in ceremony will vary based on location and size of the ceremony. The average cost in 2008 for a single ceremony is approximately \$8,790.74. Please refer to the chart below for averages at specific localities.

FY 2008 FOHC Funded Naturalization Ceremonies

Region	Vendor	Number of Ceremonies	Total Amount ¹	Avg. Cost Ceremony
Central Region	Multiple	14	\$50,720.00	\$3,622.86
Central Region	Multiple	4	\$49,854.00	\$12,463.50
Central Region	Multiple	1	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
Central Region	Multiple	8	\$24,500.00	\$3,062.50
Central Region	Albuquerque Convention Center	1	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
Central Region	City of El Paso	5	\$17,500.00	\$3,500.00
Northeastern Region	Penn. Convention Center	4	\$34,000.00	\$8,500.00
Southeastern Region	Miami Beach Convention Center	13	\$460,756.00	\$35,442.77
Southeastern Region	Multiple	2	\$14,000.00	\$7,000.00
Southeastern Region	John Alario Event Center	1	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00
Southeastern Region	TRG Orlando	19	\$196,760.00	\$10,355.79
Southeastern Region	University of North Florida	3	\$2,670.00	\$890.00
Southeastern Region	City of Tampa	9	\$35,793.00	\$3,977.00
Western Region	Las Vegas Convention Center	6	\$3,750.00	\$625.00
Western Region	Multiple	3	\$29,650.00	\$9,883.33
Western Region	Spokane Masonic Center	1	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Western Region	California Masonic Temple	27	\$200,000.00	\$7,407.41
Western Region	City of Campbell	11	\$30,300.00	\$2,754.55
Totals		132	\$1,160,378.00	\$8,790.74

¹ The cost of the ceremonies in this table represent only the direct costs associated with planned USCIS naturalization ceremonies. Related costs, such as copies of the Constitution or USCIS Citizens Almanac, are not included. Furthermore, costs incurred from special unplanned ceremonies which occur from time to time are also not included.

Question: If this committee were to create a separate budget category, what level of funding would CIS require to fund existing Citizenship Swearing-In Ceremonies?

ANSWER: USCIS doesn't presently budget its resources in a manner which depicts the resources necessary for swearing-in ceremonies. It is not clear at this time the amount of resources would be required for FY 2009. USCIS uses fee revenue to provide whatever resources are necessary to adequately fund all swearing-in ceremonies.

Question: Please tell us what criteria CIS uses to support Citizenship Swearing-In Ceremonies?

ANSWER: There are no specific criteria, although special (and therefore more costly) ceremonies are often tied to events such as Flag Day, Citizenship Day, and Independence Day. Generally, USCIS expends funds on basic items such as programs and small American Flags for each new citizen. Additional expenditures would sometimes include amenities to make the ceremony venue comport with the statutory requirement that ceremonies be "in keeping with the dignity of the occasion." These cost would items such as audio-visual equipment, decorative bunting for the dais and podium, etc.

e-Verify

Question: Recently, a federal judge in San Francisco prevented implementation of the DHS rule that would force employers to fire individuals who received a "mismatch" letter from the E-Verify system because that system is known to be error-laden. Your testimony states that 7% of new hires receive an "initial mismatch".

- When the E-Verify system returns a "mismatch," does that always mean that the applicant is not authorized to work in the United States?

ANSWER: The Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency is responsible for issuing the rule outlining procedures for employers to follow up on Social Security Administration (SSA) "No-Match" letters (referred to in the question as "mismatch"). This rule is not related to the E-Verify program, which is managed by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

The E-Verify program issues tentative non-confirmation letters to new hires run through E-Verify. (The SSA No Match letters are for current staff whose SSNs are sent to SSA for wage and hour reporting). A recent evaluation found that E-Verify instantly authorizes 92 percent of all employees run through the program. The remaining 8 percent are given the opportunity to contest the finding of a data mismatch and the opportunity to correct the records. Fewer than 1 percent of all queries run through E-Verify are contested.

The 8 percent of employees that do not automatically receive an employment authorization receive a "tentative nonconfirmation" (TNC), which indicates that there is a mismatch of information with either SSA or the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). There are many reasons why an individual's information would not match, such as a change in name or citizenship status. When an employer receives this response through E-Verify regarding a specific employee, the employer is obligated to print out, review and provide to the employee this finding informing him/her of his/her rights and obligations. The employee has the option to either address the information mismatch or not contest the information mismatch.

The employee has 8 business days to contact SSA or DHS to address the information mismatch. During this time, the employer cannot fire the employee because of the TNC and the employee must be able to continue working. If after this time period, the employee does not show up at work again, fails to contest the mismatch, or if after choosing to contest the mismatch, the system indicates a final employment unauthorized response, the employer may fire the employee.

Question: If not, what does a “mismatch” mean?

ANSWER: The term “mismatch” referred to in the question references Social Security Administration (SSA) “No-Match” letters. A U.S. employer will receive SSA No-Match letters if the employer sends one or more Forms W-2 that contain data relating to a worker’s name or social security number that does not match SSA records.

No-Matters are not related to the E-Verify program, which is managed by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. The E-Verify program issues tentative non-confirmation letters to new hires run through E-Verify. SSA No Match letters are for current staff whose information is sent to SSA for wage and hour reporting.

Question: If E-Verify rejects a person who is authorized to work in the US, how long will it take CIS to confirm that individual’s right to work?

ANSWER: As stated above, the E-Verify program is not related to the federal court ruling in San Francisco. Almost all employees who receive tentative nonconfirmations are able to resolve the mismatch within 10 business days. The percentage of work authorized employees who receive tentative nonconfirmation findings is very low. According to the 2007 Westat report, an estimated 0.6 percent of work authorized new hires run through E-Verify during the first half of FY 2007 received a tentative nonconfirmation.

Question: Is CIS satisfied with the current system?

ANSWER: As stated above, the E-Verify program is not related to the federal court ruling in San Francisco. USCIS is currently working to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the E-Verify system by including additional data sources checked by the system, enhancing system processes, and by streamlining the interface for the program. USCIS is also committed to ensuring that the program is not used to discriminate against employees, or pre-screen employees, and is quick and non-burdensome to both employers and employees.

Question: What is CIS doing to improve the accuracy rate of E-Verify?

ANSWER: As stated above, the E-Verify program is not related to the federal court ruling in San Francisco. USCIS has significantly changed and enhanced E-Verify over the last few years, including decreasing the mismatch rate, and improvements continue to be made today. The most recent independent review of E-Verify, published in September 2007, found that 92% of all queries are verified instantly, a significant improvement from a previous evaluation in 1999 when just 79% of all queries were instantly verified. (This review is available on USCIS’ website at www.uscis.gov/files/article/WebBasicPilotRprtSept2007.pdf).

The improvements made over the last few years that have decreased the mismatch rate include adding additional sources of noncitizen data to the E-Verify system (called the Verification Information System or VIS) and allowing employers to verify their noncitizen new hires who present a green card or Employment Authorization Document for Form I-9 purposes by the green card or EAD number, (which is a more exact method of verification than queries by Alien number or I-94 number). Additionally, USCIS continues to analyze and implement improvements as part of ongoing strategic management of the E-Verify program.

USCIS has been working closely with SSA to help reduce the number of SSA mismatches in E-Verify. For example, of the 8% of cases which are currently not instantly verified, most are mismatches with SSA data, such as with the person’s SSN or, in the case of U.S. citizens, their citizenship status. Most citizenship status

mismatches that resolve as work authorized involve naturalized citizens who have failed to notify SSA of their change in citizenship status. To reduce the number of SSA mismatches due to this situation, USCIS has developed a comprehensive three-part plan. (The first two parts of the plan to reduce the SSA mismatch rate are being developed and launched with FY08 funds.) Part one of the plan, anticipated to launch in May 2008, adds an automated check against the USCIS naturalization database for U.S. citizen new hires. In summer 2008, the program will also begin to provide employees who receive an SSA citizenship status mismatch notice with the option of calling DHS directly to resolve it, in addition to the current requirement of resolving the mismatch with an in-person visit to an SSA field office. Finally, USCIS and SSA are working closely on an initiative for FY09 to update naturalized citizen data through a direct data share between USCIS naturalization records and SSA's database.

The DHS mismatch rate is currently less than one percent. In addition to improvements made over the last few years, FY 2008 plans to further reduce this mismatch rate include utilizing real time arrival (RTA) data from land and air border ports that will eliminate DHS mismatches that resulted from the time lag between some noncitizen's arrival in the United States and the recording of that arrival in Customs and Border Protection's TECS system. Between the query by card number improvement and this RTA improvement, most, if not all, work-authorized nonimmigrants should no longer experience DHS mismatches. And we will analyze the source of any continuing patterns of mismatches to inform further enhancements, as needed.

It is also important to note that most employees who receive a mismatch notice either choose not to contest it or indicate that they will contest that finding but then fail to follow through and do so. In addition, the mismatch notices received by persons who are not work authorized -- currently, about 5% of all E-Verify queries -- are not mismatches that we would want to eliminate. Instead, these mismatches are the result of E-Verify doing what it is intended to do: quickly verify the status of those who are work authorized (done instantly, 92% of the time, according to the latest Westat report) and detect unauthorized workers.

Finally, USCIS is working on several initiatives with the Department of State to incorporate passport and visa records as another data source to confirm the information input into the system by the employer. USCIS is also interested in the inclusion of States' DMV records as another data source check.

Backlog

Question: Your testimony mentioned that you received an excess of 3 million applications in the Fall of 2007, almost double that of the previous year. However, the funding level request for FY09 equivalent to the monies appropriated in FY08.

- What impact will this current level of funding have on your goal of reducing the applicant backlog?

ANSWER: The President's Budget reflects the second year of a two-year budget for USCIS that was developed as part of our biannual fee review process. USCIS plans to spend an additional \$239 million in FY 2008, and \$173 million in FY 2009 to address the application surge. This funding will put us on a path to eliminate the current application backlog by no later than the middle of FY 2010.

Question: What is the average wait time for a naturalization applicant?

ANSWER: The current average wait time for a naturalization applicant is 9 to 10 months. USCIS anticipates that by the end of FY08 the average wait time will increase to 13-15 months.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT ADERHOLT

Citizenship and Immigration Services
Fiscal Year 2009 Budget RequestChristian Minorities

Question: I understand that Assyrian Christians, and perhaps other minorities, have faced significant discrimination inside Iraq. Have those families applied to emigrate to the United States? If so, what is the status of persecuted Christian minorities within your overall refugee program?

ANSWER: In identifying cases for referral to the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP), UNHCR and the Department of State (DOS) have been prioritizing several categories of especially vulnerable refugees, including individuals who are affiliated with the U.S. government and religious minorities, among others.

There are several avenues by which religious minorities may gain access to U.S. refugee processing. One of UNHCR's eleven categories for resettlement referrals is membership in a minority religious group. The Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act called for expanded Priority 2 group processing for Iraqis who are members of a religious or minority community, and who have close family members in the United States. Together with DOS, USCIS has already begun to implement this program by building on a pre-existing Priority 2 group for Iraqi beneficiaries of I-130 relative petitions. In addition, Iraqis are eligible for normal immigrant and non-immigrant visa processing and may apply for asylum if they are located in the United States.

Together with DOS, we have already begun to implement the Priority 2 group for religious or minority communities with close family members in the United States by building on a pre-existing Priority 2 group for Iraqi beneficiaries of I-130 relative petitions.

The Priority 2 group for Iraqi beneficiaries of approved I-130 relative petitions provides access to the refugee resettlement program as a parallel track to immigrant visa processing. In December 2007, the State Department sent out letters to U.S.-based petitioners for 6,710 approved I-130s with Iraqi beneficiaries, inviting them to respond with an expression of interest in refugee resettlement on behalf of their Iraqi relatives. This program is currently operating in Jordan and Egypt, with the cooperation of the host governments.

We also continue to interview and adjudicate claims of religious minorities as they are presented to us from UNHCR.

E-Verify

Question: Have you seen evidence that E-Verify has successfully deterred ineligible applicants from applying for jobs or reduced the number of ineligible applicants currently employed? (p.4)

ANSWER: An independent evaluation of the E-Verify program found that approximately 5 percent of employees verified through the system were employees without work authorization.

Family Reunification

Question: What sort of family reunification programs do you have in place for refugees, particularly Iraqi families? How are you planning to update this program?

ANSWER: The USRAP facilitates family reunification through the Priority 3 access category and the I-730 Refugee/Asylee Relative Petition. Priority 3 processing is available for certain nationalities that are designated by DOS on an annual basis. To qualify for access under Priority 3, an applicant must have an Affidavit of Relationship (AOR) filed on his or her behalf by an eligible "anchor" relative in the U.S. Iraq is on the FY 2008 list of nationalities eligible for Priority 3 processing.

In addition, a refugee admitted to the U.S. or an individual who has been granted asylum in the U.S. may, by filing a form I-730 Refugee/Asylee Relative Petition, request following-to-join benefits for his or her spouse and unmarried children under 21 years of age if those family members are outside of the United States. In addition, the Priority 2 group for beneficiaries of approved I-130s relative petitions provides access to the refugee resettlement program for Iraqi families as a parallel track to immigrant visa processing.

Implementation of the expanded Priority 2 group processing called for by the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act for Iraqis who are members of a religious or minority community, and have close family members in the United States is underway. This program is being built upon the pre-existing Priority 2 group for Iraqi beneficiaries of I-130 relative petitions. In December 2007, the State Department sent out letters to U.S. based petitioners for 6,710 approved I-130 with Iraqi beneficiaries inviting them to respond with an expression of interest in refugee resettlement on behalf of their Iraqi relatives. We anticipate an increase in family reunification-based refugee applications as petitioners/beneficiaries respond to these letters.

Naturalization Test

Question: Can you elaborate on the new naturalization test which allows applicants to study for 1 year before the guidelines for the exam are revised in 2008?

ANSWER: In the interest of creating a more standardized, fair, and meaningful naturalization process, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) recently completed a multi-year redesign of the naturalization test. The revised test, with an emphasis on the fundamental concepts of American democracy and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, will help encourage citizenship applicants to learn and identify with the basic values we all share as Americans.

The major aim of the redesign process is to ensure that naturalization applicants have uniform, consistent testing experiences nationwide, and that the civics test can effectively assess whether applicants have a meaningful understanding of U.S. government and history. Following a basic U.S. history and civics curriculum, the redesigned test will serve as an important instrument to encourage civic learning and patriotism among prospective citizens.

To accomplish these goals, USCIS initially piloted a new test—with an overhauled English reading and writing section, as well as new history and government questions—in ten sites across the country. The feedback from this pilot was then used to finalize testing procedures, English reading and writing prompts, and a list of 100 new history and government questions. To ensure the pilot accounted for a representative sample of candidates with a variety of education levels, the test was also piloted at adult education sites nationwide.

The redesigned test was publicly introduced on September 27, 2007. Naturalization applicants will begin taking the revised test on October 1, 2008. Following the public introduction of the redesigned naturalization test on September 27, 2007, there will be one full year before naturalization applicants begin taking the revised test.

This period will allow adult educators and immigrants working toward citizenship sufficient time to prepare for the redesigned test.

The following guidelines will determine whether naturalization applicants will take the current test or the redesigned version:

If an applicant:

- Applies BEFORE October 1, 2008 and is scheduled for his or her naturalization interview BEFORE October 1, 2008, he or she will take the current test.
- Applies BEFORE October 1, 2008 and is scheduled for his or her naturalization interview AFTER October 1, 2008, he or she can choose to take the current test or the redesigned version.
- Applies AFTER October 1, 2008, he or she will take the redesigned version.
- Is scheduled for his or her naturalization interview AFTER October 1, 2009, regardless of when he or she applied, he or she will take the redesigned version.

Collaboration

Question: Can you summarize your collaboration with nonprofit, community-based, and faith-based organizations in admitting and naturalizing legal immigrants and refugees in the United States?

ANSWER: The Community Relations Program develops and maintains collaborative relationships with immigrant-serving organizations, such as community-based organizations, English as a Second Language instructors, Civics instructors, advocacy groups, and other stakeholders who interact with immigrants. The goal is to educate the USCIS constituency about USCIS policies, products, and programs and dialogue with them to identify areas where community feedback might better inform USCIS decision makers.

There are 21 Community Relations Officers (CROs) working around the country in District, Regional and Field Office locations. These CROs interact with thousands of external stakeholders through daily contact, regularly scheduled CBO meetings, and special instructional or informational workshops. This work is highlighted through weekly reports disseminated throughout the agency and within DHS.

At the national level, the Community Relations team dialogues with nationally based stakeholders. This dialogue ensures that new policies and procedures are disseminated through the CBO network rapidly, and that these entities have a mechanism for providing feedback or raising concerns. In addition, the HQ Community Relations program facilitates a national stakeholder CBO meeting held on the last Tuesday of every month. The notes from these meetings are posted to the website in the form of Qs and As at www.uscis.gov/communityrelations.

In addition, both the Refugee Affairs and Asylum Divisions collaborate with nonprofit, community-based, and faith-based organizations. The Refugee Affairs Division works regularly with the NGO community both overseas and domestically. First, the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) relies on a network of Overseas Processing Entities (OPEs) to handle the administrative functions of the worldwide program under agreements with the Department of State. Many of these OPEs are non-profit and/or faith-based organizations. The OPEs prescreen cases for USCIS to adjudicate, and refugee officers work closely and cooperatively with OPE staff during refugee processing circuit rides.

Also the Refugee Affairs Division is engaged with NGOs involved in refugee resettlement and assistance in the U.S. These liaison activities include attending quarterly meetings of Refugee Council USA's resettlement committee to discuss operational and policy issues. Headquarters staff also meet with NGO representatives regularly in the context of regional working groups. Beyond these standing meetings, Refugee Affairs staff meet with NGO representatives from a wide variety of organizations on a periodic basis to discuss issues of concern, and frequently attend conferences sponsored by NGOs to make presentations on USCIS's refugee resettlement efforts.

Through formal quarterly meetings, the Headquarters Asylum (HQASM) Division coordinates with the NGO community regarding asylum policies and procedures and also participates in Community-Based Organization (CBO) meetings hosted by other USCIS components and U.S. Government agencies. These meetings allow HQASM to announce new policies and procedures and receive feedback on their impact while also serving as a forum to raise issues of concern and share ideas regarding program solutions and improvements. Most recently, the Asylum Division worked closely with the NGO community to develop an informational pamphlet describing the asylum program and application process, as well as a series of information sheets for applicants, to help them better understand case decision letters. The NGOs provided invaluable suggestions that were incorporated into the final documents, thus ensuring the products were clear and informative.

Finally, in November 2007, the Asylum Division issued guidance to the field on establishing partnerships with local-level NGOs to facilitate access to pro-bono consultants for individuals in the credible fear process, an initiative that assists applicants, promotes transparency and has strengthened our relationship with the NGO community. Similarly, each of the eight field Asylum Offices coordinate regular meetings with the NGO community to share information and to address local concerns and questions about asylum policies and procedures.

Refugee Admittance Target

Question: I understand that the U.S. has not been meeting its overall target for refugee admittance in recent years – particularly Iraqis. Why do you believe this is the case? (p.5)

ANSWER: The Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), has overall management responsibility for the US Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP). PRM takes the lead in proposing admissions ceilings and processing priorities through the Annual Report to Congress on Refugee Admissions.

Iraqis were not designated as a priority group in the FY 2007 Annual Report. On February 14, 2007, the U.S. government committed to processing a larger number of Iraqi refugee applicants, and UNHCR committed to make 7,000 referrals to the USRAP during FY 2007. In the relatively short time span of the past year, all refugee program partners have substantially increased their capacities to process cases in the Middle East, building the infrastructure to support a large-scale operation where it previously did not exist. This allowed the U.S. to admit 1,608 Iraqi refugees last fiscal year. The USRAP's capacity to process Iraqis continues to improve and all partners in the program remain committed to reaching the target admissions goal of 12,000 this fiscal year.

If a person with refugee status is found to be in violation of material support prohibitions when applying for other immigration benefits, does that individual lose their right to remain in the United States?

Under section 209(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), aliens admitted to the United States as refugees must apply to adjust their status to that of a Lawful Permanent Resident 1 year after their admission to the United States. If an alien is found to have provided material support to a terrorist organization, the alien would be inadmissible under INA section 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI) and therefore ineligible for adjustment of status. The Secretary of Homeland Security, however, has the discretionary authority to exempt certain aliens from the

material support inadmissibility ground, and he has exercised this exemption authority with respect to certain groups, to aliens who provided material support under duress to undesignated terrorist organizations, and to aliens who provided material support under duress to designated terrorist organizations. If an exercise of the Secretary's exemption authority is not available with respect to a certain alien who provided material support to a terrorist organization, but the alien is otherwise eligible for the benefit, current USCIS policy is to withhold adjudication of the case unless the material support was provided to a designated terrorist organization and not under duress.

If a refugee adjustment application is denied on inadmissibility grounds, including material support, the applicant is issued a denial with an explanation of the reason(s) for the denial. Upon denial of a refugee adjustment application, the applicant is no long in valid refugee status and is subject to removal proceedings before an immigration judge where he or she may renew the application for adjustment or request any other immigration benefit to which he or she may be eligible before the immigration judge.

An alien granted asylum that is denied adjustment of status on inadmissibility grounds, such as material support, retains his or her asylum status, but may be subject to termination of that status and placed in removal proceedings where he or she may renew the application for adjustment.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 2008.

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FISCAL YEAR
2009 BUDGET REQUEST**

WITNESS

HON. MICHAEL CHERTOFF, SECRETARY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

OPENING STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN PRICE

Mr. PRICE. Subcommittee will come to order. Good morning, everyone. Mr. Secretary, welcome to you. It is a pleasure to have you testify before the subcommittee today. And we thank you once again for your dedicated service to our country.

Our hearing today is the culmination of a series of 14 hearings that this subcommittee has held over the past two months. Those hearings have informed many of the questions that we will have for you, Mr. Secretary, today. We will also ask questions about several of the announcements the Department has made within the past few weeks, including the waivers for fence construction, the border security expenditure plan, the criminal alien deportation plan, and the revised no match employer regulatory filing. But first let me say a few words of the overall 2009 budget request for the Department of Homeland Security that you submitted in February.

I know that you have been a strong advocate within the Administration for your department's priorities, and I do appreciate that you were able to secure some additional funding for important initiatives. But as you might expect, I feel the budget falls short in a number of areas, many of which we will discuss today.

For fiscal year 2009 you ask us to appropriate \$38.8 billion. That is only \$97 million more than we appropriated for the current fiscal year if we include emergency funding. That is an increase of only two-tenths of 1 percent, well below the rate of inflation. Such a flat budget fails to address many of the nation's continuing and unmet homeland security needs.

Turning to more specific policy issues I am particularly concerned that your budget once again proposes drastic cuts for first responders, transit and port grant programs, this time by \$2 billion, 49 percent below this year's level of \$4.15 billion. This subcommittee hears over and over again from outside experts about the need for greater support from the Federal Government for state and local first responders, including the critical need to ensure the interoperability of communications. On top of this we have the cost of meeting the unfunded Real I.D. mandate, currently estimated by your department to be \$1 billion in 2009. Any argument that this funding should be cut must be made in the context of the dynamic threat environment we face and the unmet needs that remain.

The Administration has touted an increased border enforcement budget but the proposed funding level is not an increase when considering the emergency funding for border enforcement that was appropriated in the 2008 Omnibus Bill. In reality, the combined funding for Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Visit, that combined funding would actually decrease by \$8 billion in 2009 under the budget you propose.

I am also concerned, Mr. Secretary, that your border and immigration budget will provide no additional funding to identify and remove criminal aliens who have been judged deportable. It seems to me that this should be your first immigration enforcement priority. But a look at this budget and the history of the last four years gives the impression that it is not. Your testimony highlights how DHS has increased worksite apprehensions by 816 percent from 2003 to 2007. Over that same period, removal of aliens with criminal convictions increased only 16 percent.

Your budget proposed to repeal the legislative language we included in the 2008 Appropriations Act allowing Customs and Border Protection officials to convert to law enforcement status. Now, we have heard consistently from DHS staff how important this authority is to ensure retention of these critical officers who are in all but title law enforcement officers. Just last week a senior Customs and Border Protection official sat in the seat you are sitting in now and praised this initiative, describing it as "one of the most critical things facing our workforce that needs to be followed through on." I would be interested to know, Mr. Secretary, if you agree with that assessment.

Your budget proposes only \$153.9 million for aviation explosive detection systems. That is a 48 percent reduction from 2008, in part because you propose a new passenger surcharge to fund these systems on the mandatory, not the discretionary, side of the budget. Now, we have only made a dent in the \$5 billion in funding needs in this area so I doubt whether the Appropriations Committee can or should reduce funding here, even if the authorizing committees were to act on the passenger surcharge proposal and Congress was to enact it, which as you know are uncertain prospects.

Mr. Secretary, we all want a strong and effective department that protects the country and is a wise steward of taxpayer dollars. We realize that we have to be smart about the solutions we deploy to build a more secure nation. That is why we ask in the 2008 Appropriations Act for your department to provide the committee as part of the Secure Border Initiative Expenditure Plan an analysis of each proposed fencing segment compared with other alternative means of ensuring operational control. We received the Department's expenditure plan last week but the alternative analysis was conspicuously missing and, of course, we wonder why.

Finally, I believe we can agree that central to the Department's ability to adequately protect the country is a strong FEMA. Based on the Inspector General's report last week there is truly work left to be done as four of the nine key preparedness areas were lacking in progress. Within the coming months we expect that you will use the additional funding we provided to make significant improvements in these areas.

Mr. Secretary, I would be remiss if I failed to recognize that this is likely your last appearance before this subcommittee. You have only nine more months to implement your priorities. Perhaps that is both a blessing and a curse since we know of the long hours and intense effort that this job requires of you. Of course, you will not be surprised to know that we have some ideas about what we would put on your "to do" list for these last nine months and we would like to hear from you about what is on your short list.

Before proceeding with your testimony, which we will ask you to summarize as usual and, of course, it will all be printed in the record, before proceeding I want to recognize Mr. Rogers for his remarks. I also want to point out that because this is our last currently scheduled public hearing for the year this could well be Mr. Rogers' last such hearing as Ranking Member of this subcommittee. I personally want to thank him for his leadership and his collegueship. This has gone on a long time but on this subcommittee it particularly involves his role, his outstanding role as the founding chairman of this subcommittee and for the current Congress as Ranking Member.

RANKING MEMBER ROGERS OPENING STATEMENT

So, Mr. Rogers, we would be happy to hear from you.

Mr. ROGERS. Well thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for those nice words. This subcommittee is a hard-working subcommittee. It has had a tough chore, one of the tougher chores I think in the U.S. House over these last five years because of the difficulty of the problem we found ourselves in after 9/11 and then the response of the Congress to create this subcommittee and the simultaneous work with a brand new department that was being born. So it has been a tough chore but I have enjoyed every minute of it, especially my association with the Chairman who I think has done an outstanding job as the new chairman of this subcommittee. And I look forward to working with him the balance of the year and perhaps I will stay on the subcommittee.

Welcome, Mr. Secretary. I am convinced that despite the daunting challenges facing our country, despite the constant threat of natural disasters, despite the all too real and persistent danger of violent extremism around the globe this great nation is unquestionably safer and more secure today than it was before 9/11. And that is in no small part due to the laudable efforts of thousands of DHS employees on the frontlines and the resolve with which you have approached your job as Secretary over the last three years.

I think your job is perhaps the toughest job in Washington. It is certainly the most thankless job in Washington. But you have handled it superbly. I cannot imagine the three years that you have gone through being constantly aware that it would be your efforts or the lack of your efforts that the safety of millions of Americans are depending on. So I thank you for the responsibility that you have shouldered and are shouldering even as we speak. You have made great progress in the department. We have a ways to go but we have come a long way under your superb leadership.

So as you make what is perhaps your final appearance before this subcommittee I want to first thank you for your service. We should all recognize that while there is certainly much more work

to be done, tremendous progress has been made under your watch, including some noteworthy successes. Let me just mention a few:

Aiding in the disruption of several terrorist plots.

Ending the flawed practice of catch and release on the border.

Hardening our critical infrastructure.

Integrating the IDENT and IAFIS databases, across the FBI and all other agencies so that we can better serve the public.

Strengthening the controls in our seaports and ports of entry.

Layering the security framework across all modes of transportation from passenger aviation to seaborne cargo.

Acknowledgement of these achievements is in order. From this side of the dais I have watched as DHS has labored through the largest federal reorganization in more than a half century. This task, creating the third largest cabinet agency within the government, with a complex mission of protecting and preparing our country and responding to threats and disasters while simultaneously facilitating legitimate travel, legitimate immigration and trade. This has certainly presented many challenges for both the Administration and the Congress.

So as I think about the expectations for a maturing department I must remind myself that DHS is in fact only five years old. But I am the last person to make excuses for the Department. Failure is not an option. We cannot tolerate poor performance or inaction in an area of such criticality.

Since this subcommittee was formed we have stressed results. And that mantra has continued under Chairman Price's leadership. As I reflect upon these early formative years I believe DHS's fundamental struggle has been with finding the proper balance across all its functions: balancing legitimate commerce with security, balancing privacy concerns with appropriate information analyses, balancing federal roles with the responsibilities and obligations of state and local government, and balancing finite resources with competing priorities that range from border security and cyber security to disaster response and marine safety.

Which brings us to today and a discussion that I believe will transcend your budget request for 2009. I see this hearing as an opportunity to not only look back upon these early years but also to take stock of where the Department is today, and perhaps most importantly, discuss how prepared the Department is for the future. And as we look to the future I want to offer a note of caution. As we have discussed the missions of medical preparedness and cyber security over just this past week, tasks with leadership responsibilities that are more like a labyrinth than a chain of command, I am concerned about accountability. As the old saying goes, if two people are in charge no one is in charge. And if three people are in charge, well, I believe they call that a bureaucracy.

While the mission of Homeland Security is not confined to the Department of Homeland Security, there must be clear lines of responsibility for all critical security functions, especially as we approach the transition to a new administration. It is extremely important for DHS to have a strong foundation when you depart, a foundation that allows the Department to rise above and beyond traditional hurdles and jurisdictional infighting. This and future Congresses and presidents must not allow typical bureaucratic in-

ertia which so often grips and expands government to take hold. I hope this subcommittee and your successors at the Department will all strive to help DHS to mature into what it was initially conceived to be: a nimble, effective organization that successfully interacts with the private sector and across the government to realize the security this great nation both needs and deserves.

Mr. Secretary, I sincerely appreciate you being here today before us. As we have always in the past, we look forward to a candid discussion of the issues. No one wants to see you succeed more than this subcommittee, I think this member especially. It has been a pleasure working with you these years. We have many more months to go but this being a grand occasion to say how much we appreciate your work I wanted to seize that opportunity. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. Secretary, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF MR. MICHAEL CHERTOFF, SECRETARY, U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Secretary CHERTOFF. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Ranking Member Rogers.

I really am delighted to appear here in my fourth appearance testifying with respect to a presidential budget in what I believe will be my last appearance on budget testimony. It is a good opportunity for me to say that I cannot imagine a better group of partners in preparing to enhance the security of the homeland than the partners on this subcommittee. Both in hearings and more often informally we have had the opportunity to talk through some tough issues. The guidance, advice and wisdom from this subcommittee has been very valuable in helping shape the Department.

I think the public should be proud of the work of this subcommittee in being tough but fair stewards of the public purse, making sure that we are efficient, that we are responsible and that we are disciplined in how we spend money. And also in being creative advocates for the kind of security that, as Ranking Member Rogers said, does balance our civil liberties and our prosperity and our economic needs with the very important need to protect the country against all kinds of disasters, whether they be manmade or natural.

So at the risk of sounding like it is the last day of school and this is the last exam, I do want to say that it is a great opportunity to reflect back on how far we have come. Of course there is a lot more to do but I think that the fact that we have not had a successful attack in this country is a testament to the work that all of us collectively have done across the government and also at the state and local level in strengthening homeland security. It is not cause to hang up our cleats and get off the playing field, but it is cause to kind of redouble the effort as we continue to move forward.

As we turn to the budget, and if I just may summarize, I believe that the President is presenting a sound, fiscally responsible budget to advance the Department's most critical priorities and to give

our 208,000 employees the tools that they need to continue to do the superb job they are doing.

In all we are requesting \$50.5 billion, which is a \$3.2 billion increase over base in our total funding for fiscal year 2009. That is a 6.8 percent increase over the base of the previous year and a 62 percent increase since our creation nearly five years ago. I am sure we will get into the details in discussion during the course of the hearing but I know that this subcommittee knows as well as anybody, better than most, the difficult tradeoffs one has to make in putting together a budget. There are many fine initiatives that one could always fund at a greater level but you would have to then sacrifice funding for something else. And because this subcommittee has had the experience, as I had, of trying to get all this to fit within a reasonable budget overall, and also to recognize that other departments have their budget needs, I think you will appreciate that we have struck a balance that I think is sensible, robust, and does promote homeland security.

Let me talk about a little bit of our progress in what I consider to be the five major goals that this Department has. First with respect to protecting our nation from dangerous people who want to come in:

At the border itself as of the end of last month we have built over 313 miles of fencing, including pedestrian and vehicle fencing, at the southwest border. I might add that is by a factor probably tenfold as much as we had built during all the prior history of Border Patrol activities. We are now over 15,800 Border Patrols as of March 15.

As Ranking Member Rogers mentioned, we have sustained the ending of the old pernicious catch and release system for coming up on two years now. And we have seen positive metrics. Apprehensions are down 20 percent if you look at fiscal year 2007 compared to the prior fiscal year. And in the first quarter of this year they continued to go down.

There was a fairly compelling article on the front page of The Wall Street Journal today that talked about the dramatic increases in the interior in deporting people who are here illegally as overstays. I think a number of media sources, even those that are frankly not necessarily hospitable to the Administration, have acknowledged, whether they like it or not, that we are having a real impact on the flow of illegal immigrants into this country.

For fiscal year 2009 we are requesting a \$3.5 billion budget figure for the Border Patrol which is an increase of about half a billion dollars. This will allow us to continue to train and equip new agents, getting us up to 20,000 by the end of fiscal year 2009. In addition, we are requesting \$775 million to continue to move forward on SBI which is our total package of technology and tactical infrastructure with which we have made great progress.

At the interior I am delighted to say we had a record year last year with respect to criminal arrests: 863 criminal cases brought, which is more than in any prior year, resulting in 482 convictions. Among the examples I can give was the sentencing to approximately 10 years in prison of a CEO of a company that was systematically violating the immigration laws.

We are requesting a total of \$1.8 billion to again enhance ICE custody operations, allowing us to expand detention beds so that we can detain and deport those who we catch who are here illegally.

In addition, we are requesting an increase of \$311 million for interior enforcement-related activities, including fugitive operations, the criminal alien program, support for state and local anti-illegal immigration initiatives, anti-gang initiatives, and worksite enforcement.

We are requesting \$100 million, an increase for \$40 million, for the E-Verify automated system of employment authorization, as well as the reauthorization of that program. This is a very popular program. It has essentially been gaining new companies at the rate of 1,000 a week. We are up to over 58,000 companies that use the program. It is a tool that allows those who want to obey the law to make sure that they are capable of obeying the law.

The next goal we have is protecting the nation from dangerous goods. And again, just to survey very generally. We are now scanning close to virtually 100 percent of containers coming into this country at the southern border and at our seaports. And we are over 90 percent with respect to our northern border. We have expanded our container security initiative overseas. And we have launched our overseas scanning secure freight initiatives with 100 percent radiation scanning at three pilot ports outside the country, including in a port in Pakistan.

With respect to protecting critical infrastructure we have completed the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, and we have completed the 17 sector-specific plans. We released and are beginning to implement the chemical security final rule. And we have added additional layers of security to aviation, most notably demonstrated a couple of weeks ago when one of our new capabilities, our behavioral detection capability, resulted in the detection of the components of an explosive device that someone was trying to check into a commercial aircraft in Orlando, Florida. This is exactly what the American public expects us to do and we are producing results.

With respect to IED prevention and protection against improvised explosive devices, if you look at all of the agencies, across the entire Department, we are requesting \$1.3 billion, an increase of over \$350 million, including \$1.1 billion for TSA explosive detection technology, \$50 million for science and technology development, and additional monies for training of transportation security officers and our Office of Bomb Prevention. Included in this, I might add, is an increase of \$15 million for additional behavior detection officers that will do exactly what our officer in Orlando did a couple of weeks ago in preventing explosive materials from getting on a commercial airliner.

Additionally, with respect to cyber security we are requesting \$293 million, an increase of \$83 million, to further deploy our Einstein system and to move forward on the President's national strategy against cyber threats. Of course, as you know, that is only a small part of what the government as a whole is intending to devote to this because much of this will be in other agencies which have classified budgets.

With respect to emergency response, which is our fourth goal, we have made a lot of progress although we still have more to do with respect to FEMA. We have issued our national response framework. We have filled the senior positions with experienced emergency managers. And we have responded effectively over the last year to a significant number of disasters, including last year's very effective response to California wildfires. We now have 60 mobile disaster recovery centers. We are transitioning from a temporary emergency workforce to a core cadre of several hundred leaders who can be there as full-time employees and around whom we can build a surge capability. And we are continuing to work on a robust system for evacuation, sheltering and housing.

As a consequence, we are requesting \$164.5 million, an increase of over \$64 million, for FEMA's Vision initiatives to continue to bolster emergency preparedness and response capabilities. And we are requesting \$2.2 billion, which was the same as our request last year, for grants to state and local governments.

One last area I would like to turn to before I conclude is the issue of our management and operations, with our fifth goal being to strengthen the capability of the Department to function as a mature operation. I have seen a huge amount of progress in our ability to plan, train and exercise together as a single department. But to get this job done and to get it institutionalized we are long overdue to have a headquarters that allows us to bring together all the principal component elements of the Department in one place as opposed to being scattered all over the Washington Metropolitan Area. As a consequence, we have requested \$120 million to consolidate Coast Guard Headquarters, DHS Headquarters and component mission functions at St. Elizabeth's. I think when we get this job done we will not only have a more efficient and a more mature department but we will actually wind up saving money over the long run.

I can tell you from personal experience that continuing to limp along with what we have at the Nebraska Avenue Complex where my office is currently located, where we have bursting pipes on a regular basis and we need to constantly go back and prop up a declining infrastructure, in the end that is the least efficient way from a fiscal responsibility standpoint and from an efficiency standpoint to run the Department.

So with that let me again thank this committee for its engagement, its partnership, its wisdom and its oversight. I look forward during my remaining months to continue to work with you to deliver until the day we turn over the keys for the very best Department of Homeland Security to the people of this country.

Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. We are told that some votes are going to be called on the Floor in a few minutes, including one, as it turns out, to recognize and honor your department on its fifth anniversary. So I suppose that is appropriate given the circumstances. We regret though that we are going to have to interrupt this hearing. We will try to minimize the interruption and we will try to move the questions right along.

BORDER FENCE WAIVERS

And I will start with a question about the waiver authority that you have recently exercised. On April 3 you published your intent to waive 37 laws on construction of fencing or tactical infrastructure. Now, you have exercised this discretion three times before for smaller projects in California and Arizona, but this is a different order of magnitude. You have proposed to apply this to 470 miles of the southwest border through two blanket waivers. So a couple of questions.

One has to do with the mileage that you are talking about. As of March 1 you need to complete only 367 additional miles of fencing to reach your declared goal of 670 miles total. So why does this waiver cover 470 miles? Are you simply covering your bases for anything you might conceivably want to build? Or are we to understand you have not settled on which 360 miles to build? Why 470?

Secondly, this is a major, this is a major exercise of this waiver authority which goes beyond what many of us I think anticipated. You said you are committed to environmental responsibility. We want to know just what that means. That you are going to conduct reviews, you say, where no construction has begun? That you will continue to work closely with the Interior Department and others to design and implement environmental and other mitigation efforts despite having waived your obligation to do so? So what does this mean, have you instructed your staff to use a certain process for doing this? Does that process involve local consultation? Does that process involve coordination with other federal agencies charged with environmental responsibilities?

What if that process takes a while? What if it is not just a snap? Or is there any chance that this would prevent you from constructing the mileage of fencing you want to construct where you want to construct it?

Secretary CHERTOFF. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am delighted to answer the question. Let me deal with the first question.

You are correct that the 470 miles we identified for the waiver is more than we need to get to the 670 mile goal. That does not reflect an uncertainty about where we want to build; it reflects two possibilities. First is a possibility that we may retrofit existing areas that are a vehicle barrier as pedestrian fencing. That would not be additional mileage although it would convert vehicle barrier fencing into pedestrian fencing. And that would require a brand new engagement of all of these regulatory requirements. So we wanted to be able to have the option if we retrofit to include that in the mileage for which the waiver was issued.

Secondly, we do have contingency miles. In the event that some unanticipated difficulty or delay comes up with those miles that we have identified are our highest priority for this year, there are other miles that would be a lower priority that might be carried forward in future years which we would nevertheless get a start on if it turns out for reasons that we cannot anticipate that the priority mileage cannot be accomplished.

But let me step back and put this in a larger context. As you know, not only in 2005 but again in the Consolidated Appropriations Act earlier this year Congress mandated that I get 370 miles

of pedestrian fencing done by the end of this calendar year. I take the mandate seriously, as I do take the mandate to get 700 miles of fencing in total done, recognizing that I—and thanking Congress for giving me flexibility about exactly what kind of fencing to use and whether the rest of this fencing can be vehicle barriers or not. In order to accomplish this goal, however, we sat down and looked at all of the mileage that needed to be covered and we considered the fact that with respect to the pedestrian miles we are going to be building we have already completed interim environmental assessments or interim environmental impact statements.

BORDER FENCE CONSULTATIONS

We recognize that if we were to engage in each of the individual regulatory elements that are currently required under these multiple statutes it would be unquestionably impossible to come close to meeting Congress' mandate to get this mileage done. So recognizing I think in substance the vast majority of this mileage has already been analyzed for environmental and other considerations, recognizing that in terms of consultation we have held—we have contacted almost 600 landowners, we have had over 80 meetings with state and local officials, we have had town halls, we have had open houses—and after carefully considering what the alternatives would be, as I set forth in some considerable length in the statement that I issued when I granted the waiver, I believe the waiver will allow us to complete the mandate without materially sacrificing the substance of the environmental and other protections that are called for by the various statutes that I have waived.

To give you a couple of examples: In Hidalgo County the local officials came to us and said they needed to rebuild their levees to protect themselves from floods. We worked out an arrangement where we could combine our objectives, and we could work with them so they could rebuild the levee in a way that would protect against floods and satisfy our need for barriers. Having achieved that consensus, which was a direct result of consultation, I wanted to move forward not only to build our fence in time but because the community needs to rebuild its levee in time to avoid the possibility of flooding. So that is one example of how I think we have worked cooperatively.

I have directed in writing that we continue for those areas where we have not done an environmental analysis to complete the analysis before we do any substantial building, to engage with the local community and to consult, and to make modifications as we have done historically where we need to do so in order to mitigate environmental harm. But in the meantime we can begin the preparatory work, the surveying, the contracting, the ordering, all of which needs to get done to live up to this commitment that we have made to get 370 miles done by the end of the year.

Mr. PRICE. I am sure, Mr. Secretary, we will return to this in the course of this hearing.

I, of course, am aware that you are working with a congressional mandate. It is also true that Congress has granted you flexibility in the way you address this mandate. And Congress has also said that it does matter how you do this in terms of local consultation, in terms of a detailed expenditure plan, a justification and so forth.

So we will continue in this vein. There are many interrelated questions that I do think we need to raise.

Mr. Rogers.

MERIDA INITIATIVE

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I am sure we will come back to this repeatedly. But let me switch topics for a moment and ask, I want to know about the Merida Initiative. I know it is a multi-agency effort and it is a multinational effort to try to control what flows across that border with Mexico, especially drugs. I know that is not your primary purpose in being there, other agencies do that, but it has to be a joint effort.

I am alarmed at the seeming war that is going on across that border in places between thugs in Mexico and Border Patrol and other U.S. agencies on our side and repeated incursions by those insurgents on the Mexican side onto U.S. soil, especially the drug cartels. And it is not just a local thing anymore. In my district in Kentucky the law enforcement people tell me that the biggest source now of methamphetamines in rural east Kentucky is from Mexico. It formerly was local-made products. Now it is cheaper apparently to import it from the drug cartels in Mexico across that border. And I understand the Merida Initiative will give us a cooperative effort with Mexico especially to try to bolster their side of law enforcement of the border with our agencies on the U.S. side. Can you help me understand it better?

Secretary CHERTOFF. I think, Congressman, you have accurately captured what the situation is with one—I would make one correction. Actually I consider the interdiction of dangerous drugs to be our highest priority at the border. We actually have the responsibility at the border to keep not only people out who should not be coming in, but things that should not be coming in. And part of what I tried to communicate in connection, frankly, with the fencing issue is that it is as important or maybe more important to me to have the fence to keep the drugs out and the criminals out as it is to keep out just the other illegal migrants.

We are seeing in Mexico, as you have properly observed, the major pathway for getting methamphetamine into the United States. We are seeing increased violence along the border, both directed at our Border Patrol and directed at the local authorities in Mexico. This is a direct consequence of the success we are having in cracking down on illegal businesses.

I know you know this because you were a prosecutor. I certainly know this from my years as a prosecutor. When you crack down on illegal organized crime activities those criminal businesses fight back because this is their lifeblood. That is why when you are not enforcing the law there is very little violence; everybody is very happy to get along and get their ill-gotten gains. But as you crack down you start to see a spike in violence. They fight among themselves and they fight with us in order to preserve their organized criminal activities.

We are dealing on our part of the border with the enhancement of the Border Patrol and the building of fencing and other tactical infrastructure as well as some investigative things we are doing. We are doing what we need to do to protect ourselves against vio-

lence and criminals coming in. But to really crack these organizations the Mexicans have got to attack the problem at its source.

The good news is the president of Mexico is more committed than any I have seen in history to getting the job done at considerable personal risk to himself and his top leaders. They are retooling their enforcement system. They are using the military. They are retooling their judicial system. We need to help them. We need to enable them to do the job not only on their northern border but also to help them do it on their southern border. It is very much to our benefit for them to do that job properly.

And let me finally indicate as we look down the road we have to worry about what is going on in the rest of Latin America. We have MS-13 which is a highly organized, dangerous criminal gang with thousands of members in the U.S. and is active in Central America where they really have their home base. We have President Chavez who just relying on open source information has enabled the FARC, which is a terrorist drug organization. All of these incipient threats are threats to our part of the continent. And a strong Mexico is a very important partner in making sure those threats do not materialize in our country.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, at a hearing yesterday the ATF director, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms director, called the Mexican government's efforts to stop smuggling and gun trafficking "heroic", that the president and the government are really cracking down in Mexico on those who are smuggling, weapons, drugs, guns, people into the U.S. Would you agree with his characterization of their efforts?

Secretary CHERTOFF. Absolutely. And unfortunately there have been assassination attempts on senior leaders which just underscores that.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, for example, I am told that many Mexican sheriffs are being assassinated if they do not take bribes to protect the organized crime. The chief of police in Palomas, Chihuahua, Mexico, recently turned himself in to Border Protection officials in New Mexico requesting asylum due to a claim of credible fear from cartel threats.

I am told that there have been instances where the gang have come on American soil with weapons and had shootouts.

Is all of that accurate?

Secretary CHERTOFF. It is accurate. We have seen an increase in violence on our part of the border but, frankly, nothing like what we have seen on the southern side of the border where we have seen ambushes of public officials by these gangs and gangs who are as equipped as a military force could be.

Mr. ROGERS. So briefly and quickly, this initiative is ongoing.

Secretary CHERTOFF. We are awaiting congressional action to fund this initiative which I think would really put our current efforts working with Mexico on turbochargers. And there is not a minute to wait to get this done, to get the funding.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, it is urgent. And I congratulate you for putting it together.

Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Ms. Kilpatrick.

HOMELAND SECURITY GRANTS

Ms. KILPATRICK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good morning, Mr. Secretary. The fence issue continues to be something we will discuss, and I am going to leave that a further round, I will not have time on my first round here. But Homeland Security we always talk about it is really hometown security too. And it cannot work unless the partnership of local and state government and the Federal Government and your agency are actively working together. Throughout the budget that is before us today the Safer Grant Program, the Fire Grant has been cut 50 percent and took out the Metropolitan, you all took it out, we are going to put it back, the Metropolitan Medical Response System. And even the State Homeland Security Grant Program cut by 79 percent.

Why, how, and how effective with what you are doing around the borders and otherwise will your job be, and I come from a border state, Canada, one of our friendly neighbors, northern border always underfunded, understaffed all of that in my opinion, we have had that discussion, but the local communities across the country, and certainly in Michigan as well, the Fire Grants, the Safe Grants, as well as the State Homeland Security Grant Program those are paramount to how they take care of their own locales as well as interact with the Federal Government, how do you justify that?

Secretary CHERTOFF. I think, Congresswoman, what we have done, and this is consistent with past years—we try to target homeland security grants on what truly are homeland security activities. For example, in the area of State Homeland Security Grants, although our proposed number is below what we requested last year in the general category, which as you know is not a risk-based category, there are some minimums.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Absolutely.

Secretary CHERTOFF. We then suggested taking, adding additional money for Real ID grants and Buffer Zone Protection grants. So actually it is more a question of targeting the money on a risk basis as opposed to putting it in kind of a lump sum and then distributing at least part of it on a fixed formula state by state.

Ms. KILPATRICK. And I would support doing that. We had that discussion last year as well.

Secretary CHERTOFF. And I appreciate that.

On the issue of the SAFER Grants, I think it is just a kind of plain out philosophical issue. We believe that what the Federal Government ought to be investing in is capabilities, that means equipment, it means training. And of course once you have provided the equipment—and I think we have provided over \$20 billion of grants over the last several years—once you have provided the equipment you do not provide the same equipment every year.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Agree with that.

Secretary CHERTOFF. What we tend to resist though is grants like the SAFER program where it is essentially paying people's salaries, paying for personnel costs. We do it for two reasons. First of all, that is really a classic state and local function. Secondly, it is a very bad idea I think from a fiscal responsibility standpoint.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Okay, let me make the case because my time is going out. And I understand exactly where you are coming from. With limited resources and a war that we never should be in and all that is going on with that you do not have the money that you need to secure the nation, we believe that.

At the same time local communities where real people live who send their taxes to you to do what you need to do deserve, need and must have some internal investment as it relates to this area. I too believe that it has to be prioritized in terms of risk. And I think we had that and went through much of that last time when we talked. But to rule them out—and I agree, salaries, some of those are good, equipment, they have to have it. To buy it over and over, no, that is not it. But rather than blanketly say they do not need it I would much rather see a cooperation and a partnership with your agency and those local communities because they have real needs. And those dollars that are sent here that you spend as you see, but I also think they should go back.

And, Mr. Chairman, I saw you raising up. I will continue that one.

CONTAINER SCANNING/SCREENING

One other thing. We had testimony the last week or two from the World Shipping Council and others that 5 to 10 percent of the containers are being inspected. You just said 100 percent from the southern border and 90 percent from the northern border. Why the discrepancy? Which is right?

Secretary CHERTOFF. What I said was virtually 100 percent are being scanned, meaning they are going through radiation scanning equipment as a mechanical matter.

Secondly, we analyze all the containers that come in, we screen them all in terms of the manifest, what we know about the shipper and the destination.

What we do not do 100 percent of is physically open every container. And that is I think what the discrepancy is. I think the Shipping Council when they talk about inspection I think they mean a physical inspection as opposed to a scanning or a screening.

Ms. KILPATRICK. So that is a big discrepancy there. I think we need a better feel on what actually happens. We do not expect you to open all, I do not think they do.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I do not think you would want me too. I think it would be a disaster.

Ms. KILPATRICK. No, absolutely not. We think the radiation, being able to see inside and the technology you use is probably fine. But the difference in what they say.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I think that, I think the inspection that they refer to is physical opening. When I talk about scanning I mean passing the container through radiation scanning equipment.

Ms. KILPATRICK. I have been through them. I have seen them done. I have seen the big machines that do that. They led us to believe it was something less than that. I think we ought to clear that up.

Secretary CHERTOFF. Okay.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Carter.

VIOLENCE AT THE SOUTHWEST BORDER

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And, Mr. Secretary, good to see you, glad you are here. Hope this is not too painful. Your job is pretty painful as it is.

I have got to go back to the Texas border or the Mexican border from the Arizona, New Mexico and California included. When I was down on the border the Border Patrol reported to me, this is about a year ago, maybe eight months ago, that they were fired upon regularly from the Mexican side of the border. We now see what is very courageous as far as I am concerned on the part of the Mexican government they have sent troops to at least Nuevo Laredo that I know of for a fact, and they have had a fairly intense gun fight in Nuevo Laredo with the Mexican troops.

These cartels we have seen what they did in Colombia, and it is the same people. We have seen what they did in southern Mexico. We know what they are capable of doing. And they can fight warfare just about as good as regular army troops. And they obviously demonstrated that in Nuevo Laredo. Now, as Mexico attempts to drive them out they are driving them in our direction, okay. And they are going to cross the border into Texas or Arizona or New Mexico. But in Nuevo Laredo at least they will cross into Texas.

My first question, I do not know the answer to this and I would like to know it, by some kind of international treaty, why when fired upon can law enforcement officers not fire back into Mexico? That is a question I would like answered first.

Then secondly, if they start across into Texas, I do not know if everybody has all been down to that border but if you are right there at Laredo, yeah, there are a lot of folks there, but if you get about 20 miles upstream or 20 miles downstream from Laredo there is not anybody out there but people sneaking into the country and a few people riding horses. It is real wide open country full of a lot of things you do not want to step on. And so out there they could be in 30 miles before we even knew they were in there. I want to know what the confrontation and fire back policy would be upon people who invade our country into the State of Texas both from the Federal Government, and if the Federal Government does not do it is there anything by treaty that would prevent the state government fighting back?

Secretary CHERTOFF. I will try to give you a general answer. Let me caution by saying I am not, I do not have all my law books with me so I do not want to be giving legal advice here. But the general rule is this: in fact in order to engage in self defense or to protect themselves the Border Patrol are entitled to discharge their weapons. You know, there are rules of engagement. You should start where possible with non-lethal force but if necessary you use lethal force.

We have sometimes done that across the border. If fired upon from across the border, our agents have shot back across the border. I am not aware of any treaty that prevents that. Our preference is to have the Mexicans actually address the problem on their side of the border. And we have actually built some protocols so that when something happens we can contact the Mexicans and they come in.

But, you know, at bottom if our agents are fired upon and they need to protect themselves they are entitled to do it and they can fire back. That is certainly also true within the United States. And we want to make sure they have the capability to defend themselves.

I hate to keep going back to the fence, but part of the reasons we are putting fencing in some areas is precisely in order to be a force protection measure, to protect the Border Patrol. I had the unhappy circumstance a few weeks ago of being with a family of maybe the first agent during my tenure who was deliberately killed by smugglers. He was run over by a vehicle. If we had vehicle barriers that were effective in that area that vehicle would not have come across.

So I take everything we are doing, fencing, virtual fencing, enhancing the Border Patrol; I take it very seriously as a protection measure in addition to an anti-crime measure.

Mr. CARTER. Well, it seems to me I am confused because I was told by more than one agent that they, after telling me a story about a female agent who had been shot in the hip and was under fire from across the border and they basically had to crawl in under fire and pull her out and not fire any shots across the border. And they were under specific orders not to return fire and so agents had to crawl in and pull a wounded female agent out under fire north of Laredo.

Now this was a year-and-a-half ago, okay.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I am subject to being corrected on the law but I know of at least a couple of occasions where we have had agents fire back. They try to use non-lethal force and that, I believe that is appropriate as a first resort.

Mr. CARTER. I agree with that. I believe that our law enforcement policies are appropriate policies. But also our law enforcement policy is once you are fired upon you return fire. And I do not think an invisible border ought to be any barrier to returning fire, especially in a circumstance where at least my experience on the Texas border is we are outgunned about, you know, 90 to 1 because they are using automatic weapons and we are using handguns.

Thank you for your answers.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Rodriguez.

BORDER FENCE WAIVERS

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Thank you very much. And, Mr. Secretary, I do not think we have had a chance to meet. I have been on the committee for a couple of years. This is my second year. And I am Ciro Rodriguez and I represent the longest U.S.-Mexico border district in the entire country, some 785 miles. My district has more than half of the Texas border and approximately one-third of the entire southern border, including six land ports of entry, and 13 different Border Patrol stations within three separate Border Patrol sectors.

Border issues, especially those dealing with border fencing are extremely important to my folks, who are U.S. citizens on the border that feel the same way you do about illegal immigration. They agree that we have to stop illegal immigration. In the Texas delegation I have worked in a bipartisan way with Senator Kay Bailey

Hutchison on provisions that would require DHS consultation with community members before the construction of any fencing.

Mr. Secretary, I wrote you a letter in January after the President signed the omnibus spending measure that included consultation language and asked for a response from you regarding how DHS would be proceeding. Last week I contacted your office and I have a copy of the letter; but I still have not gotten a response from you. I find that extremely troubling, especially after hearing about your decision to waive over the 30 provisions from the Homeland Security Subcommittee bill provisions. I understand you have the authority to seek waivers from enacted bill language. Nonetheless that does not mean you have to exercise that right, especially as it relates to sensitive and volatile matters associated with private property that will be impacted by fencing.

Do you honestly believe that waiving 36 provisions of law without having met with local experts, community leaders and members of Congress like myself is consistent with the spirit and intent of the law? Unlike the Department of Homeland Security, I have had community meetings and I think in all honesty that you have been misinformed by your own people. I have conducted meetings and I know the agency took credit for them. And so, as we proceed on this issue, no one, no one knows better than people who live on the border how to prevent and stop illegal immigration.

I understand the need for some fencing, and I am not against the use of barriers. I have had a chance to tour the border and there is no doubt a need for car barriers. But there is a serious need for dialogue and compromises with local communities and private property owners.

You know, I have to admit that the DHS approach reminds me of the Administration's attitude towards Iraq. We went in there no matter, and use a unilateral approach. Regarding fencing I really believe that when you have to do it you have got to do it. But in this case I think that we can go a long way by reaching out to local communities and officials along the border, in addition to U.S. citizens that own private property on the border.

Regarding fencing, according to the Chief of Border Patrol, they only have two to three minutes to respond to illegal immigrant crossings. I think that you are way behind in terms of developing technology that guarantees Border Patrol officers more than just three minutes to respond to border incursions.

I am concerned about meetings where DHS dictates to communities what they plan to do, such as build a fence through a golf course in Eagle Pass, or by an elementary school in Roma, TX.

BORDER FENCE CONSULTATIONS

Secretary CHERTOFF. I can just briefly respond on differences of recollection or differences of perspective on a particular meeting. I know there have been a lot of meetings and I know there has been a lot of outreach. And the proof of the pudding is on some of them where I have been involved I have actually seen that we have modified our plans when the community comes up with a reasonable alternative.

For example, there was—I think it was Laredo, some part of Laredo—we wanted to build a fence and they persuaded the Border

Patrol that cutting the cane and putting some technology up would do a good job. And we were persuaded.

In Hidalgo County the county officials, the county judge and officials came to us and said, Look, here is an alternative.

Cameron County is now for the first time beginning to engage with us about an alternative. That is good. And we are always open to alternatives that achieve our results in a way that are more palatable to the community. I will tell you though sometimes people say that we have not negotiated and we have. And I know there is a court case now where some individual has claimed that we did not communicate with her. And the evidence has shown time and again efforts were made and she rebuffed them. That is not a failing on our part of consultation; that is a failure on the part of the individual who, for whatever reason, chooses not to engage and then complains that we are not engaging.

So what I have noticed which I guess maybe is grounds for optimism is that as the communities realize we are serious there is now a greater willingness to come forward. So I am—you know, my direction, and I believe it is being executed is, to continue to talk even as we are moving forward.

But I do want to conclude by saying this: not only is there a congressional mandate on building the fence—and we build it, of course, you know, where we think it is appropriate to build—but we have made a commitment to the American people. I lived through the comprehensive immigration reform debate and my take-away from that was the reason we failed was that we could not convince the American people we were serious about dealing with the enforcement problem. They became cynical about 30 years of promises that were made and then when their back was turned we never carried it out. And if it is the last thing I do in this job I am going to with every fiber of my being and totally within the law and in a reasonable way live up to the commitments that we have made to the American people.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Culberson.

OPERATION STREAMLINE

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Secretary, thank you for coming. I want to particularly compliment you on your Chief of Staff Chad Sweet doing a superb job. He has been very, very supportive and helpful in working with me and other members of the committee. And I want to echo my good friend Ciro Rodriguez's comments, and he and my good friend John Carter, the other Texans on the subcommittee, Chet Edwards, we have all been working arm in arm on a very serious law enforcement problem on the southwest border. It is bipartisan. Ciro is exactly right that the communities along the river support enforcing the law. Who does not if you have kids, you own a business, you have a home, it makes a big difference when the laws are enforced.

And it has been my sincere privilege to work with Ciro. We were elected together in 1986 to the Texas House and have been good friends every since. And we have found, Ciro and I and Henry and our friends, in particular Ciro and Henry, a win/win situation for you, Mr. Secretary, in Operation Streamline, the zero tolerance effort that has been so successful in Del Rio and Laredo, the over-

whelming—the support of the local community has been overwhelming. The results have been dramatic, as you know, in the Tucson, excuse me, in Del Rio, Laredo and Yuma where the zero tolerance operation Streamline Program is in effect. They are enforcing existing laws with existing personnel and some modest increase in resources. And the local community is just thrilled with it. And the results have been dramatic.

In Del Rio, Sir, I know that you are familiar with these as well, they have had a 76 percent drop in the crime rate. In Del Rio they have seen the lowest level of illegal crossings since they started keeping statistics in 1973. And there are vacant beds, Mr. Secretary, the Del Rio sector has plenty of vacancies in the beds because as the criminals and the illegal alien populations figure out that the law is enforced in Del Rio they just do not cross there. There is an initial surge in demand for bed space and then it drops off.

In fact, my staff and I have found that, and as you know, I have devoted a lot of time and thought to this and I do my best to do my homework, and we have identified 8,000, 8,000 vacant private prison beds that are available today between Louisiana and California. And those beds cost about \$56 a day. That is about \$448,000 a day if you were to use those beds and about \$13.4 million a month. And I cannot think of a better use for your money than using them.

What I am leading up to, and I take it at your word you said I know you are law enforcement, you are a former judge, you are a committed law enforcement officer and I take it at your word that before you leave this office you want to fulfill the promise of the Administration and the Department of Homeland Security to enforce our laws and secure our borders. But I have to tell you it is, you know, not happening and the evidence does not support that.

The statistics you have given us on the end of catch and release, for example, only apply to people who are from countries other than Mexico. And people that are from countries other than Mexico make up less than 12 percent of all the arrests that are made on the border. 88 percent of the people arrested on the border are crossing illegally from Mexico. In fact, in the 12-month period 1,057,000 of the 1.2 million arrested on the border, 1,057,000 were from Mexico.

Now, if you set aside the OTMs and the early release folks that are no longer being released early, what is essentially happening then in every sector other than Del Rio, Yuma and Laredo the folks that are crossing illegally from Mexico, whether they be carrying drugs or weapons, are essentially being turned loose. Now, the Border Patrol is only catching maybe one in four. That means about 3.6 million people entered the United States successfully between October 2005 and September 30, 2006, plus about 1 million from Mexico who are just released and not incarcerated or prosecuted.

So I have to tell you it is, you know, not working. The border is not secure. That means that about 5 million people every 12 months are entering the United States illegally without any fear of being prosecuted, which is just unacceptable. And those are just facts. I mean just look at the numbers and they are there.

And the Chairman has been generous with his time and a vote has been called but let me just walk you through quickly the in particular how serious a hemorrhaging we have in Yuma. I mean the entire border about 5 million people just walk in every 12 months successfully, get past Homeland Security. So I applaud you for trying to achieve the goal but it is not being done. And in Arizona, in Tucson in particular, Mr. Secretary, where I visited in early February going out to try to help them implement Operation Streamline, I was dumbfounded to discover that of the people arrested by the Border Patrol in the Tucson Sector 99.6 percent of all the people arrested by the Border Patrol will never be prosecuted, including drug smugglers carrying less than a quarter ton of dope. You have a 99.6 percent chance of never going to jail if you are arrested in Tucson.

So it is not working. You have a success story in Operation Streamline. And I want to ask will you please work with Ciro and me and my friends on this committee to put Operation Streamline in effect from Brownsville to San Diego?

Secretary CHERTOFF. If I can just answer the question, Mr. Chairman. Let me first say I cannot substantiate some of the figures of flow that you have stated here, so I do not want to have my silence taken as somehow agreeing with it. I will tell you with respect to catch and release we do not have catch and release for Mexicans because Mexicans are deported and returned to Mexico. And that is what we do with non-Mexicans.

As far as the use of Operation Streamline is concerned, I agree with Operation Streamline. I think it is a very good program, and we are working to get it expanded across other parts of the border because I do agree with you it has a great deterrent effect. I should observe that I cannot spend other agencies' money; I have to spend mine. What I think has been the constraint on rolling Operation Streamline out is once you take people into the criminal justice system, which is a Department of Justice budget issue of course, you have to have not only prosecutors to prosecute the cases and jail space to house the individuals that are convicted, you need to have judges to try the cases.

We are working with the Department of Justice, and I think it is part of the money that was enacted in the 2008 comprehensive budget package—I think there was money given to DOJ to allow them to expand their resources and get the personnel involved in order to deal increasingly with this problem by bringing criminal cases. And obviously most of the individuals who are apprehended are committing misdemeanors. An illegal entry is a misdemeanor. But even that works.

So I agree with you it is a good program. I think thought I want to—I do not want to leave a misimpression about what the definition of “success” is. I spent a lot of years prosecuting cases. There is no place in the United States of America where 100 percent of the people who commit crimes wind up going to jail. There are always decisions prosecutors make based on the seriousness of the crime and the priorities.

Mr. CULBERSON. But nor is there anyplace where 99.6 percent of them go free as they do—

Secretary CHERTOFF. Right. But I have to say that by definition everybody who enters illegally has committed a misdemeanor.

Mr. CULBERSON. Versus a little gentlemen.

Mr. PRICE. Gentlemen, time has expired and we do have other members waiting for questions.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Please finish your sentence, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I was going to say I endorse the idea of Streamline because I think it is an effective tool to prosecute some of these cases. I think, however, to suggest that 100 percent of the cases will be prosecuted criminally is not likely to happen without—

Mr. CULBERSON. That is not what Streamline does.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Farr.

BORDER FENCE

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Mr. Secretary, for being here today.

I am constantly reminded that we talk a lot about the border. And without understanding how big the border is, we have trouble getting a mental picture. We were told last year that the border is longer than is the distance between the Capitol and the city of San Francisco. Do we have a figure for the border, in mileage?

Secretary CHERTOFF. It is about 1,900 miles in the southern border, I think it is about 5,000 in the northern border and then you have the coasts which are also a border. So I think we are talking about, you know, literally 7,000.

Mr. FARR. So, out of 1,900 miles, you are waiving laws on construction, as you pointed out, of 470 miles. How much of that is on military land?

Secretary CHERTOFF. Some of it is on military land as it goes through the Barry Goldwater Range. A lot of it is on Department of Interior land when you get into Arizona. I think—

Mr. FARR. Are you doing pedestrian fences in those very rural areas?

Secretary CHERTOFF. No, we are not. We are generally doing vehicle barriers. But we need to do the same waiver for vehicle barriers; it is the same legal issue. We are doing vehicle barriers in rural areas. We are doing pedestrian fences generally where we are dealing with a metropolitan area or a town where there is major infrastructure.

Mr. FARR. You are not doing pedestrian fences on the military lands in the Barry Goldwater Range?

Secretary CHERTOFF. There we did a pedestrian fence because the Barry Goldwater Range had an unusual problem. The entry of individuals on foot caused the range to shut down its training activities.

Mr. FARR. As it did in Utah and Nevada too.

Secretary CHERTOFF. Yes. So the Department of Defense had a more rigorous requirement for—to step back, usually when people enter on foot in an area that is rural we have a defense in depth. We can intercept them inside the country and so we are satisfied with that amount of tactical infrastructure.

Mr. FARR. So we had to build a fence so the military could carry out their military training.

Secretary CHERTOFF. Correct. The Goldwater range.

Mr. FARR. Why was that fence not on their dime?

Secretary CHERTOFF. I think we actually shared the money with them.

Mr. FARR. I see.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I think they put a lot of—they kicked money in and they kicked labor in through the National Guard or through some of the forces.

Mr. FARR. Well, what I am concerned about, as the Chairman pointed out, is the disrupting of cross-border migration patterns. I think that is very important and, as you know, a concern to an awful lot of people. In building a pedestrian fence in that rural area, it is going to require an awful lot of manpower to keep it open. Have you factored in all that additional cost?

Secretary CHERTOFF. Well, the Goldwater fence is built. It is I think 36 miles. And that was factored in and DOD has assumed the obligation to make sure they contribute to the maintenance and, you know, repair of the fence obviously because it is necessary for their protection of their activities.

Mr. FARR. Is there an intent here to build a fence across the entire 1,900 miles?

Secretary CHERTOFF. No. No. The intent is to build by the end of this year 670 miles. And I think there probably is some, you know, some additional mileage.—I would say probably around 50 or 75 miles that would be built in out years. The idea is to have a natural or physical barrier of some kind across the southwest border, recognizing that in Texas the river is a barrier in many good places. We have some areas in California and Arizona where there are mountain ranges and that is a pretty good natural barrier. But the rest of it we will have some kind of a barrier in place. It is not going to all be pedestrian fence, but it is going to be pedestrian fence in areas where there is a town or an urban area and vehicle barrier in more remote areas.

Mr. FARR. So about 30 percent of the border line will have a fence and about 70 percent will not?

Secretary CHERTOFF. That is about right, yes.

Mr. FARR. And that will be sufficient to stop the trafficking?

Secretary CHERTOFF. Not in and of itself. But combined with the fact that we are doubling the Border Patrol, we are putting up four, we have now four unmanned aerial vehicles, we are going to have 40 ground-based radar systems. We are using a whole range of different tools. All of that combined, yeah, is exactly what we need to get that border under control. Plus, I might add, consistent tough interior enforcement to attack what is drawing people in. Because obviously you want to deal with all elements of the problem. You do not want to just do it right at the border. That is important but other things you have to do address the interior. And we want to make sure we are addressing that too. That is part of our strategy.

MEXICAN SIDE OF BORDER FENCE

Mr. FARR. In discussing these border improvements, has any consideration been given to trying to also improve the Mexican side of the border? When you have sewage treatment problems, if you have problems on one side it is going to affect the other side, the same is true for air quality problems. You just talked about law enforcement in Mexico being very collaborative. It seems to me we are fortifying one side of the border with, incredibly, almost a militaristic approach, with all of the unmanned vehicles and aerial vehicles and all the other technology, but are we doing anything to improve the quality of life on the Mexican side?

Secretary CHERTOFF. Well, first of all, again I am straying a little bit outside of my department but, (A) we want to work and we are working closely with the Mexicans to help them enforce the law on their part of the border. I agree with you though, law enforcement is necessary but not sufficient. That is why I happen to believe—maybe it is unpopular these days, but I happen to believe NAFTA is actually a good thing for our security because by increasing the ability of the Mexicans to make their economy vibrant that actually keeps people in Mexico who should be working in Mexico. So I actually would argue NAFTA is a good thing for the border.

Mr. FARR. Your department is not doing anything to help infrastructure on the Mexican side.

Secretary CHERTOFF. No. That is outside of our authority.

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. All right. We do have to go to a vote. I would like to give Mr. Edwards—

Mr. EDWARDS. I can come back.

Mr. PRICE. You can come back.

Ms. Roybal-Allard. If you can—

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. I will do it very quickly.

Mr. PRICE [continuing]. Keep yourself to a brief question then we will resume after the votes.

MATERIAL SUPPORT

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Secretary, I would like to raise two issues very quickly with you. Recent *Washington Post* articles have highlighted the case of an Iraqi refugee in the U.S. who had been denied legal permanent residence by DHS because of his past involvement with the Kurdish Democratic Party, a group that at one time worked to overthrow the regime of Saddam Hussein. His application was denied even though he was employed by the U.S. Army as a translator during Operation Iraqi Freedom. And he now works as a training contractor for the U.S. Marine Corps. After the *Post* article was published you exercised your exemption authority and this individual will soon have a Green Card.

This subcommittee has heard many stories like this one. And last year Congress modified how DHS adjudicates material support cases so that common sense prevails. What is the CIS schedule for publishing new policy guidelines or federal regulations to implement the revisions Congress enacted last year?

Secretary CHERTOFF. You are absolutely right that the law changed at the end of the year to allow us more discretion to give

waivers. CIS issued an order freezing all current pending cases where people were seeking to have Green Cards but were being denied under the old rule. We are now in the process of reviewing those cases.

This particular case you talked about had actually been adjudicated between the time the law changed and the time the guidance went out. But CIS has now gone back and made sure that everybody who is in the pipeline is frozen if they have been disqualified based on that, on the old law. So we are not going back through it under the new law.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. And when will you be publishing these new guidelines?

Secretary CHERTOFF. I do not know how it is going to be published. I do not know exactly in what form it is going to be published. I know that as of the end of last month we had exempted about 5,000 individuals because of the change in law. I do not know whether it requires a regulation or just a guidance and then we deal with these cases individually.

Mr. PRICE. Perhaps they could respond to that question for the record.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I will.

[The information follows:]

Question. When will/did USCIS publish new guidelines for material support cases?

Response. USCIS does not believe that promulgation of federal regulations is required to implement the statutory changes enacted by the Consolidated Appropriations Act (CAA). USCIS has already issued interim instructions on the application of the "automatic relief provisions" of CAA and adjudicators are processing cases accordingly. In addition, USCIS anticipates that in the near future formalized and updated guidance will be issued to all adjudicators. Similarly, procedures for the exercise and implementation of the Secretary's authority not to apply certain terrorist-related grounds of inadmissibility, as amended by CAA, does not require the promulgation of federal regulations. Notices of future exercises of the Secretary's authority under this provision will be published in the federal register, and USCIS will issue implementing instructions made available to the public.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much.

[Recess.]

Mr. PRICE. Subcommittee will reconvene. I told Ms. Roybal-Allard, Mr. Secretary, that we would be making certain that you had the full range of questions she had hoped to ask so that you can do a timely response.

Mr. Edwards.

CONTAINER SECURITY

Mr. EDWARDS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Secretary, thank you for your public service and your leadership in protecting our country and our families. I respect your service greatly. I would like to ask about radiation detection screening of ship containers. I believe you testified that approximately 98 percent of ship containers are screened for radiation purposes once they are here in U.S. ports, is that correct?

Secretary CHERTOFF. That is correct.

Mr. EDWARDS. What number would that be for ship containers that are sent through radiation detection screening at foreign sea-ports before they come to the U.S.? Is that less than five percent?

Secretary CHERTOFF. It probably is. We have started a pilot program under Secure Freight, and we have got three ports now that are engaged; one is Southampton, one is Honduras and one is a port in Pakistan.

Mr. EDWARDS. Right. And at those three ports you are screening 100 percent shipping containers bound for the United States, is that correct?

Secretary CHERTOFF. Correct.

Mr. EDWARDS. How is that working in those three ports?

Secretary CHERTOFF. I do not have a final conclusion. I think it has got some logistical challenges in terms of both the capability of the individual countries to support what we are doing and some of the architectural issues. I cannot give you a definitive answer, but we should get a result on that pretty soon.

Mr. EDWARDS. All right, and perhaps we can get lessons learned from that, but what I would like to ask you is if we can do 100 percent screening for nuclear devices at those three ports and if it works reasonably well, why are we only at five percent or less for ship containers coming in from foreign seaports?

Obviously your goal, our goal as a country would be not to find out there is a nuclear device once it is sitting in the Port of Los Angeles or the Port of Houston. We would like to know about it before it is shipped to our country. Is there any kind of game plan? Do you have any goal that within the next five years, X percent of shipped containers will be screened before they leave foreign ports?

Secretary CHERTOFF. I cannot give you a percentage. I can tell you there will be at least three constraints that we are going to have to deal with. One is going to be some countries may choose not to participate. We cannot make another country do this.

Mr. EDWARDS. Could I ask you about that just in the limited time I have? Do we allow other countries to decide whether they are going to screen their passengers before they get on an airplane in Singapore to fly into the United States? Can they choose not to screen passengers for weapons or bombs?

Secretary CHERTOFF. We could deny landing rights if we were not satisfied with the screening. And I suppose we could say to another country, "If you do not do this, we will deny you shipping." I will tell you that I think the consequences of that to our economy would be disastrous. We would be cutting off our nose to spite our nose. So that is one constraint.

A second constraint is that the physical architecture of some ports do not lend themselves to doing this, and there are two characteristics. Some ports depend on the actual ground on which they are built, for some the background radiation creates a challenge. But more important than that, for a port that is a major transshipper, we do not currently have the technology that allows you to scan when you are moving from one ship to another ship. So that is an architecture constraint.

The third constraint, I have to be honest, is I do not know that it makes a lot of sense to do this in every port. For example, we are doing it in the Port of Southampton, but the chances that a nuclear bomb is going to be loaded on a ship in Britain and sent to the U.S. I would say is about as remote as any threat I can think of.

On the other hand, what we are doing in Pakistan makes quite a bit of sense because I think Pakistan is obviously an area where if there were to be a nuclear bomb or something of that sort loaded, you know, that would certainly be a place we would think about. So what we would like to do I think eventually is look at is there a way to do this by risk?

Look at those ports where there is a higher risk, albeit still a low risk, and focus on those and work with those countries to see that they will agree to let us do this.

Mr. EDWARDS. I would respect the fact with limited resources in implementing a program we ought to go to the highest risk ports first, although I would suspect if one were a terrorist that person would look for the weakest link in the chain link fence, so I am not sure I would agree with the idea that there are some ports because they are in friendly countries we should not have to consider that.

I know we would not be happy—if I went to the Washington Airport, I know you would not change the policy to allow for convenience of flight that we only check five percent of the passengers getting on airplanes. I will finish with this.

It seems to me that if it is worth the inconvenience, and economic disruption, whatever problems are caused, the cost, to check 100 percent of passengers getting on commercial airline flights, then perhaps we ought to be more aggressive in getting beyond two, or three, or four percent of sea containers that could well someday, God forbid, contain a nuclear bomb.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I agree with you we should take it seriously. I do believe we should do foreign deployment of this in a risk-based way. I would add one other thing: I want to look not only at containers, but to be perfectly honest, the way I would get a nuclear bomb into the United States if I had one and I was a terrorist is I would rent a private jet and I would put it on the jet and I would just blow it up.

The good news is we are addressing that as well. We have got—a measure is moving forward ultimately to do exactly this kind of radiation scanning for foreign private planes before they enter U.S. airspace. So we are very tuned in to this.

Mr. EDWARDS. Okay. If you could just follow-up with written in answer to the question is there any kind of a goal over the next five or 10 years what percent of ship containers would be checked for nuclear devices?

Secretary CHERTOFF. Sure.

[The information follows:]

Question: Is there any kind of a goal over the next 5-10 years what % of ship containers would be checked for nuclear devices?

Response: To protect against the threat of a nuclear device in a U.S.-bound, maritime cargo container, CBP employs and is constantly refining a layered security process by strengthening our tools and capabilities, working to maintain an appropriate balance between the wide range of threats we face and allocating our limited resources accordingly. The mandate of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (9/11 Act) generally requires that, by July 2012, 100 percent of U.S.-bound containers be scanned prior to lading in a foreign port. However, it is important to note that no single layer or tool in our risk-based approach should be overemphasized at the expense of the others. The strength of the strategy is that it ensures continuous security at multiple nodes in the supply chain, distributing resources so that focus on one threat does not overshadow other vulnerable areas that could also be exploited.

The Security and Accountability For Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act) codified a number of supply chain security programs that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) established following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. These include the use of advance electronic information and automated systems to assess the risk of every container entering our country; human resources and technology to inspect and scan all high-risk cargo; and partnerships with the trade and foreign governments to ensure the security of supply chains beyond our Nation's borders. Specifically, the SAFE Port Act statutorily established DHS's advanced information requirements and automated analysis, the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), the Container Security Initiative (CSI), and the use of non-intrusive inspection (NII) technology to scan high-risk shipments. Furthermore, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), in conjunction with the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, is deploying radiation portal monitors to domestic seaports covering almost 100 percent of containers entering the commerce of the United States.

The SAFE Port Act also required that three foreign ports conduct 100 percent scanning of U.S.-bound maritime containers using both radiation detection and imaging equipment. The Secure Freight Initiative (SFI) fulfilled this mandate on October 12, 2007, when the ports of Southampton, U.K., Qasim, Pakistan, and Cortes, Honduras became fully operational and now scan 100 percent of containerized cargo destined for the United States. In order to gather more data on 100 percent scanning in high-volume and transshipment ports, DHS and the Department of Energy (DOE) will also test, although in a more limited capacity, scanning systems in four additional ports: Hong Kong (now operationally testing); Busan, Korea; Salalah, Oman; and Singapore.

SFI sensor and image data gathered on containers bound for the United States are encrypted and transmitted in near real-time to CBP officers working in overseas ports and to the CBP National Targeting Center. This data is combined with other available risk assessment information to improve risk analysis, targeting and security of high-risk containers overseas. All alarms from the radiation detection equipment are resolved locally as is the current procedure under DOE's Megaports Initiative. For containers bound for the United States, SFI works with the host governments to establish protocols that ensure a swift resolution by the host government, which may include instructing carriers not to load the container until the risk is resolved, consistent

with the interagency memorandum of understanding on the "Interagency Nuclear and Radiological Technical Adjudication and Resolution Processes", signed on October 5, 2006.

In being responsive to the mandate of the 9/11 Act, CBP continues to evaluate the SFI pilots and must determine the most responsible and effective means to include 100 percent scanning in the current layered security strategy. The data yielded from the initial pilots will be critical in determining how best to deploy scanning systems to maximize coverage of high-risk trade corridors.

Mr. EDWARDS. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Serrano.

CBP SECONDARY INSPECTIONS

Mr. SERRANO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Welcome, Mr. Secretary. Secretary, a recent GAO report stated that Customs and Border Protection conduct secondary inspections on 20 percent of charter passengers arriving from Cuba at Miami International Airport, more than six times the inspection rate for other international arrivals, even from countries considered shipment points for narcotics.

According to GAO, these inspections, "have strained CBP's capacity to carry out its primary mission of keeping terrorists, criminals and nondocumented immigrants from entering the country at Miami International Airport." Would you agree that for the nation's sake it would be better to follow perhaps suggestions of the report for CBP to devote more of its time and energy to keeping terrorists and drugs entering the country than searching for cigars from Cuba?

Secretary CHERTOFF. I do not want to get on the subject of cigars. You know, I have not seen the particular report, and I do not know the CONOPS for the operational plan that affects the way they do secondary inspections. I will be happy to find out about it. I mean, I think generally we put people into secondary inspections based on the risk.

Obviously, terrorists are the thing we are most concerned about, but any kind of illegal smuggling is something we do have as part of our responsibility. As to the specifics of the number or how that has been derived, I will have to get back to you on.

[The information follows:]

Question. How does CBP determine how many people to put into secondary inspections (based on the risk) relating to charter passengers arriving from Cuba at MIA. ("As to the specifics of the number or how that has been derived, I will have to get back to you [Mr. Serrano].")

Response. At Miami International Airport (MIA), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regularly encounters Cuban nationals arriving on scheduled flights, as well as seasonal charters from Havana, Cuba. A significant number of the Cuban arrivals at MIA are subject to National Security Entry Exit Registration System (NSEERS) registration based solely on Department of State (DOS) lookouts.

Pursuant to requirements within the USA PATRIOT Act, the Department of Justice initiated NSEERS, which requires certain nonimmigrant aliens to register with the U.S. Government upon arrival and departure from the United States. Current procedures require CBP officers to refer NSEERS registrants for secondary processing upon application for admission to the United States, and require NSEERS registrants to report for departure verification and processing upon departure. The NSEERS secondary processing requires the collection of biometric and biographic information. Nonimmigrants required to register include citizens of Iran, Iraq, Libya, Sudan and Syria, as designated by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in the Federal Register; and other who have been designated by DOS or DHS in accordance with 8 CFR 264.1(f)(2).

Mr. SERRANO. I would appreciate that. I would just comment that I hope in getting back to us you also keep in mind, and while I understand that Homeland Security is a big department and you have a huge task in front of you, that we do not allow our war on terror to get muddled in this area in our failed policy towards Cuba.

You know, you say to me I do not know some of things that we will put in place, and I accept that, but probably it has something to do with the fact that it is Miami and that there are some politics there that dictate that probably you are under pressure, not you personally, but they over at the border there are under pressure to do more about people coming from Cuba than any other place.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I do not want to speculate about it. I mean, it may just simply be that history has shown there is a lot of cigars being smuggled in. Although I feel quite competent to discuss cigars at length, I think I probably do not want to waste the Committee's time by doing that, but I will find out what the specific CONOPS is.

Mr. SERRANO. I understand, and understand that this Committee would never feel that it is a waste of time to discuss good cigars or Mambo CDs or anything like that that we can have invading us from Cuba. Baseball players, you know, that kind of thing. The New York Times recently ran an item about how CBP is targeting Amtrak and Greyhound traffic to passers near the northern border.

CBP PROCEDURES ON IMMIGRATION STATUS

I understand that this is part of your mandate to inquire into anyone's immigration status within a reasonable distance from any external boundary, and that is how it reads. What is the procedure your agents follow when they ask people for their papers on the train? How do you define a reasonable distance in the case of these recent incidents, such as train travel from New York or Chicago?

Does there have to be a stop within a certain distance of the border or do the tracks merely have to pass within a certain distance? Finally, and I know I am giving you a few questions in one here because of time constraints, do you know if we have detained people who declared that they were U.S. citizens?

Secretary CHERTOFF. With respect to the train program, there is authority to ask people about their immigration status. There is authority both at the border and there are some authorities even inside the country. I would not want to in the context of the hearing try to give a definitive answer as to what the legal requirements are, and so I will get back to you on that.

[The information follows:]

Question. What are the legal requirements relating to procedures CBP agents must follow when they ask people for their papers on a train? (i.e. How does DHS define a reasonable distance from an external boundary before it will check for US citizenships or travel documents?)

Response. The authority for Border Patrol agents to board and search passenger trains is found in 8 U.S.C. 1357(a)(3) (INA § 287(a)(3)) which provides:

Immigration Officers have the authority without a warrant: "within a reasonable distance from any external boundary of the United States, to board and search for aliens any vessel within the territorial waters of the United States and any railway car, aircraft, conveyance, or vehicle . . ."

In 1957, Title 8, Aliens and Nationality, of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) further defined the statutory limit of "reasonable" as within 100 air miles from the border (*See* 8 C.F.R. 287.1(b)). This regulation permits the expansion of more than 100 air miles in unusual circumstances by Chief Patrol Agents in conjunction with the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

Additionally, 8 USC 1225(d)(1), (INA 235(d)(1)) confers the authority to board and search conveyances. That section confers such power upon immigration officers who have reason to believe that aliens are being brought into the United States upon

the conveyance to be searched and places no limitation as to the distance between the conveyance and the external boundary of the United States.

The overall goal of the Border Patrol's National Strategy is to establish and maintain control (Operational Control) of the border using the right combination of personnel, technology, and infrastructure. The National Strategy recognizes that control of the border cannot be achieved by merely enforcing at the line and therefore includes a substantial defense-in-depth component. Some of our enforcement actions will take place away from the physical border, at transportation hubs, interior checkpoints, and lateral from these checkpoints. Further, the Strategy contemplates denial of transport modes used to move or transit illegal aliens, wherever they are located in the United States, in order to interdict illegal migrants before they reach their ultimate destinations in the interior of America.

I am not aware that this program has yielded a situation where we have arrested or tried to deport a person who is an American citizen. Obviously, when you have the authority to stop and ask questions, and the standard for exercising that authority is a very, it is a pretty low threshold, you will obviously sometimes find people, you may ask a question, then they will turn out to be American citizens, and that is fine.

As to whether anybody through this program has been actually detained for an extended period, I do not know the answer but I will get back to you on it.

[The information follows:]

Question. Have any Americans been detained for an extended period and if so how many?

Response. Over the past five years, ICE has never knowingly detained an American citizen for an extended period to our knowledge. In 2007, ICE did detain a United States citizen who falsely claimed to be a citizen of a foreign country. This case involved Thomas Warziniack, who was incarcerated at the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC) facility serving a sentence for criminal impersonation and possession of a controlled substance. During his interview with ICE officers, Mr. Warziniack claimed to be a citizen of Russia, born in St. Petersburg on September 1, 1960, who last entered the United States in the late 1960's without permission. Mr. Warziniack was placed into ICE detention on December 18, 2007. When he appeared before the immigration judge the following month, he asserted U.S. citizenship, and at a subsequent immigration hearing, he produced a copy of a Minnesota birth certificate, which ICE authenticated. ICE thereafter released him immediately from detention and asked the judge to dismiss the case without prejudice.

ICE has taken steps to ensure this does not happen again and is currently reviewing its policies and procedures to determine if even greater safeguards can be put in place to prevent the rare instance where this event occurs.

Mr. SERRANO. Please. I would appreciate it. Just one last comment. They do a pretty good job at Amtrak. I can attest to that. I take Amtrak every week, and I travel to New York and New Jersey, members of Congress, and I was the only one who was asked for ID seven weeks in a row. Must be my blond mustache. Thank you.

Secretary CHERTOFF. You are welcome.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Fattah.

REAL ID

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Secretary, your department just finished with the rule on REAL ID. It appears that it would cost states about \$3.9 billion. This year alone almost \$1 billion has been the cost to our states on REAL ID. Now, the budget that is being proposed has, if you make some assumptions about it, about \$150 million for REAL ID.

That is, if states were to use 20 percent of all of their Homeland Security grants for REAL ID, you know, you could get to the \$150

mark, but it is in a budget in which those grants have been cut 78 percent. So I am trying to figure out whether the states are on board in terms of compliance and whether all the states, you know, have signed on to an extension of the whole REAL ID effort.

If you could help the Committee with that, that would be useful.

Secretary CHERTOFF. First of all, with respect to the money, this is a dramatic cut in the cost because of some changes we made in the rule and response discussions we had with the states. We are estimating over about a 10 year period \$3.9 billion which comes out to about \$8 a license. The \$1 billion in the first year, I have heard that estimate from the states. Frankly, it surprises me. I doubt you would need to spend \$1 billion.

We have also got I think \$50 million in the proposed budget for CIS to complete the process of a hub that would allow the states to do some of the checking that they need to do. All of the states have now been granted extensions, at least one with some conditions that the state is committed to doing this year.

Some states have state laws that prevent compliance with REAL ID, but what they have represented to us is that they have on their own completed about 90 percent of what they need to get there. So obviously that, you know, I think we are well underway with this. I know that there is controversy. I know that the governors would like to have it fully funded by the Federal Government.

I think we have dramatically cut the cost, and I think, frankly, having a driver's license that complies with REAL ID will be a benefit to the citizens of the states. So I suspect this debate will be ongoing for a while, but I am pleased to say that I think we are actually in real life pretty far down the road to being able to get these out.

Mr. FATTAH. I have a question on a different subject, but I do want to just finish this. You said you do not think it will be a \$1 billion in 2008, for instance. Have your people done a cost estimate?

Secretary CHERTOFF. We relied on information provided by the states. I cannot dispute it, but I cannot necessarily validate it. I think that if the states were to come and say we want to have more money, obviously that will have to be supported with a spend plan to explain exactly how they would spend the money.

We got kind of a general figure that the states provided us. I think the \$3.9 billion I am comfortable with. It is just the \$1 billion in one year I am not completely sure I can validate.

Mr. FATTAH. If your offices could provide the Chairman more information on the cost estimates, that might be useful to us.

Secretary CHERTOFF. Sure.

[The information follows:]

Question: Please provide estimates on what REAL ID would cost the states.

Response: The Regulatory Evaluation accompanying the REAL ID Final Rule estimated the total costs to states in Year One or Calendar Year 2008 to be \$1.26 billion. This estimate includes up front, one-time investments in card production and issuance facilities (\$300 million), IT systems improvements (\$600 million), and security enhancements (\$200 million).

Year	Applications		Verifications		Card production/ issuance	Data	Security	Certification	Total
	Information Awareness	Customer Service	SAVE *	SSOLV					
1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13.8	\$ -	\$ 299.7	\$ 601.9	\$ 209.6	\$ 1.1	\$ 1,126.1
2	76.5	40.6	(0.1)	0.0	22.7	92.7	21.9	1.5	255.8
3	-	124.4	0.4	0.4	60.1	92.7	20.1	1.5	299.5
4	-	108.3	0.4	0.3	56.6	92.7	20.3	1.5	280.1
5	-	105.7	0.4	0.3	58.5	92.7	20.2	1.5	279.2
6	-	95.7	0.4	0.3	56.9	92.7	20.0	1.5	267.4
7	-	146.5	0.8	0.5	87.3	92.7	20.0	1.5	349.3
8	-	99.8	0.6	0.4	74.8	92.7	20.1	1.5	289.8
9	-	97.5	0.7	0.4	81.1	92.7	20.1	1.5	294.0
10	-	89.0	0.7	0.4	78.6	92.7	20.1	1.5	282.9
11	-	62.5	0.6	0.3	76.8	92.7	20.1	1.5	254.5
Total	\$ 77	\$ 970	\$ 18.6	\$ 3	\$ 953	\$ 1,529	\$ 413	\$ 15.9	\$ 3,965

*The Federal Government assumes \$13.8 million of the estimated costs for SAVE verifications.

SECURE PASSPORTS

Mr. FATTAH. My second question and my last question has to do with the new passports. There seems to be some controversy that the firm that has been retained to do I guess this computer chip, for lack of a better term, inside the new passports is a nondomestic firm and that the work is going to be done in Singapore.

It just seemed that the production of American passports, the notion that we would be doing that in some place other than the United States, especially to the degree that we are doing it, for security purposes, it would seem that we would want to have complete control over the process. So if you could respond to that?

Secretary CHERTOFF. On that one, I will have to actually refer the question to the Department of State because it is their contracting and their process. So I think in terms of explaining exactly how they are doing it and what the security features are, they are probably the better source, but I will convey that.

Mr. FATTAH. I understood that this was a collaborative effort.

Secretary CHERTOFF. We both have a joint interest in the program, but the actual process of producing passports is a State Department function.

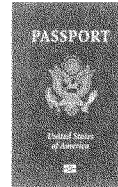
Mr. FATTAH. So the security features will not——

Secretary CHERTOFF. Well, we have to be satisfied with the security features, but the process of actually assembling and manufacturing is a State Department function, and then they manage the contract and they have to actually execute on it.

Mr. FATTAH. Yes. I will not belabor, except my understanding is that the nature of the security feature is a process out of your shop and that it was therefore determined it could not be done domestically, and that is why it is being done by a Dutch firm that is actually contracted in Singapore to get this work done.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I think maybe the best way to do this is for me to just send you something. Between the Department of State and my department, we will answer the question. We will figure out a way to.

[The information follows:]



E-PASSPORT COMPONENT AND PRODUCTION FACTS

The U.S. e-Passport is respected worldwide for its integrity and security based on its state-of-the-art design and the secure means by which it is procured, assembled and personalized.

The U.S. e-Passport is assembled entirely by the Government Printing Office (GPO) at its secure facilities in the United States. Currently, some components are manufactured abroad (the inlay in Asia and electronics in Europe). The manufacturer of the inlay is "repatriating" part of its production to Minnesota within weeks; one of the chip suppliers has advised us that they will soon sign an agreement to produce their chips in Vermont.

The inlay electronic component uses a U.S. government design, but has no U.S. government data contained therein. The design allows the electronic component to accept data that will be globally interoperable in accordance with the International Civil Aviation Organization's specification for e-Passports. The inlay physical design makes it compatible with the assembly equipment the U.S. government uses. At this point the manufacturer has serialized each microprocessor ("chip") for identification and accountability purposes.

After this component is securely shipped to the Government Printing Office, in their secure environment each chip is electronically modified so that it can only be accessed later with electronic keys GPO provides. GPO adds shielding and an endsheet (which becomes the inside cover), and stitches together interior sheets (which become the booklet pages); each of these sheets contains physical security features. On each strip that comprises three potential passport booklets, GPO stamps the document title, U.S. Great Seal and country name and the ICAO e-Passport symbol onto what will become the front outside cover.

GPO then cuts these strips into individual booklets, inspects and rejects any defects, including chips found to be faulty at any step in the manufacturing process, and then prints unique passport numbers into each booklet, and packages the booklets into boxes for shipping to the Department of State (State).

Concurrently, electronic files of passport numbers and electronic chip and key information are transmitted using encrypted electronic communication from GPO to State. Boxes containing blank books are shipped using armored-car delivery to secure State passport issuance facilities. Upon receipt, DOS stores the blank passports in approved vaults. These blank booklets can only be personalized after the above-mentioned electronic files are ingested into the State database in which the application data is kept.

Each blank passport is personalized at Department facilities located in the United States. The personal data stored on the chip is the identical data that is printed visually on the data page of the passport along with a digital photo image of the passport bearer. In addition, a digital signature is also stored on the chip. The digital signature, a form of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) technology, prevents the data on the chip from ever being changed.

The use of an integrated circuit (the chip) improves the inherent security of the passport by its ability to store the biographical information and photograph displayed on the passport's data page. The data on the chip is read during the border clearance process and compared to the information on the data page. To be successful, fraudsters would have to alter two different areas of the passports – i.e. the chip and the information on the data page including the photo. The biographic and biometric data written to the chip is secured through the use of public key cryptography and digital signatures. The PKI used to secure the chip's information provides an opportunity to confirm that the information on the chip was written by the issuing authority and has not subsequently been altered – an extremely important security enhancement.

Additionally, the Department of State, through its Office of Fraud Prevention Programs, has provided Customs and Border Protection (CBP) with U.S. e-Passport exemplars and has provided training and insight to familiarize CBP inspectors with genuine U.S. travel documents and their security features. CBP officers at U.S. ports of entry have access to

Department of State computerized records so that they can confirm whether a given U.S. passport is genuine and whether it has been altered.

Date 5/23/08

Mr. FATTAH. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. We will look forward to your response to both of Mr. Fattah's questions for the record.

BORDER FENCE CONSULTATION

Mr. Secretary, I want to turn to the border security fence again for structure and technology, BSFIT expenditure plan. Before I do that, I want to underscore for just a minute the importance of Mr. Rodriguez's line of questioning about the consultation requirement with respect to border infrastructure.

Mr. Rodriguez cited several examples and can cite several more of border communities, various stakeholders, who do not feel that the consultation process has been adequate or complete. I gather from what you have said you are not necessarily saying that it has been, that this is an ongoing process, but I want to just make sure of that.

We do have stakeholders here who should be consulted. Our appropriations bill last year, as you know, required that. So we do need perhaps some clarity about how you are defining consultation, as required by the law, and to what extent you regard the required consultation as completed.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I cannot generalize. I think consultation means that we have an obligation to consult with everybody who is affected with this. Consultation does not mean that they have to sign off on it because some people disagree.

Mr. PRICE. Nobody is talking about a veto right.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I think the vast majority of the people actually we have contacted have not raised issues about consultation, and I think the door is still open to consult. I do know of some instances where people have taken the position that we did not consult and it turns out we have delivered letters, we have asked them to call us and they are not responding, and so I consider a consultation to be giving people an opportunity to consult and a reasonable consultation.

As I said, I mean, some people, even now if they want to come forward we are willing to listen and consult. I have to balance, though, to make sure that it does not become a delaying device.

BSFIT

Mr. PRICE. All right. Let me turn to the expenditure plan. In the case of complex investments, such as the secure border initiative, we do require the Department often to provide expenditure plans to demonstrate that thought and planning have gone into the proposed use of funds.

The 2008 Appropriations Act requires your Department to submit a BSFIT expenditure plan that includes, among other things, information on the cost of per fencing segment and compares the proposed fencing to other means of achieving operational control, something quite basic to an investment decision of this magnitude.

It also requires GAO to review the plan before you can obligate \$650 million. GAO has reviewed the plan and reports that only half of the legislative requirements are fully met. For example, the spending plan does not link funding to secure border initiative objectives, does not show how funding is allocated to the highest pri-

ority border security needs, does not include an alternatives analysis and does not include the cost of per fencing segment.

I hope it is clear that these are not mere quibbles. We are not playing gotcha here. We are talking about requirements that have substance and have importance. It is an important question, and I want to pose it to you today. Why are these elements not included, and what kind of plans do you have to correct these deficiencies?

Secretary CHERTOFF. Mr. Chairman, I do not have the report in front of me. I am quite confident we can supply all the necessary information, but I do not know whether GAO felt what we presented in the document was insufficient, and so I am sure we will, as is not uncommon in this case, get back and resolve any outstanding discrepancies.

I have no doubt, because I have been involved in the process myself to some degree, that there has been careful analysis of the alternatives because the basic principles about where fence makes sense are strategic principles that we have testified about here, we have discussed at length.

So I will, you know, make sure that we adequately respond to the issues that GAO has raised. I want to, you know, satisfy everybody. I think the material is there. We need to make sure it gets properly documented. I do not know, by the way, what the date of the GAO report is.

Mr. PRICE. The GAO report is pending, as I understand it.

Secretary CHERTOFF. It has not been—

Mr. PRICE. It is not yet in published form, but it is apparently ready to bring out.

Secretary CHERTOFF. All right. Since I have not seen it, it is a little hard for me to—

Mr. PRICE. That is right.

Secretary CHERTOFF. We will certainly respond because we have done a lot of work in this area, and I want to get the Committee what it needs in order to validate this.

Mr. PRICE. All right. That is very important to us as well. All I can say is if this information is readily available it is not available in the report, and that is of course what counts. So we need to make certain that the requirements have been met.

Mr. Rogers.

MURDER OF BORDER PATROL AGENT

Mr. ROGERS. Did I hear you earlier in your testimony, you referred to a border patrol agent that was killed on the border, and he was run over apparently by a vehicle. What were the circumstances?

Secretary CHERTOFF. I am going to be a little careful because I believe we are seeking to extradite the individual who did it who was apprehended, by the way, with the cooperation of the Mexicans. So I am going to be a little circumspect, but here is what happened. Recently, there was an agent, Agent Aguilar, who was in position I think in the Yuma sector just on the California side of the California, Arizona border.

They were engaging in an operation to intercept smuggling, and a smuggler in a vehicle was trying to run away from the Border

Patrol back into Mexico and in an effort to lay down a device they put on the road to basically cause punctures in the tire and slow down the truck, and also to make sure innocent bystanders were not injured, the Border Patrol agent, Agent Aguilar, was run over—he was a fairly experienced agent—by the smuggler.

The smuggler then disappeared into Mexico. The same day I spoke to my counterpart, the Mexican Secretary of Public Safety, and they immediately began to cooperate with us. They identified the individual who is alleged to be the driver, the perpetrator.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, the point I wanted to make was if you had vehicle barriers in place or the fence in place the officer would not have been killed.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I believe that to be the case.

Mr. ROGERS. So we are talking about the safety and security of a lot of American law enforcement officials, are we not?

Secretary CHERTOFF. That is absolutely right.

Mr. ROGERS. Not to mention the civilians on both sides of the border. So that is the reason that you are hurrying to build that fence, is it not?

Secretary CHERTOFF. Exactly.

Mr. ROGERS. Not to mention the fact that the Congress has said build the fence.

Secretary CHERTOFF. That is also true.

Mr. ROGERS. And furnish you the money.

Secretary CHERTOFF. Correct.

Mr. ROGERS. And enacted laws that allow you to waive certain requirements so that you can proceed.

Secretary CHERTOFF. Correct.

Mr. ROGERS. The Congress can repeal that waiver law, can they not?

Secretary CHERTOFF. It would be unwise, but you are correct, as well.

Mr. ROGERS. I mean, they can do it. If the Congress has the will to stop the fence they can repeal the waiver law.

Secretary CHERTOFF. And that would stop the fence.

Mr. ROGERS. But in the meantime, as long as that law is there you have exercised your rights, we have furnished you the money, we have told you to build the fence and it would save lives, so get on with it.

Secretary CHERTOFF. Which we are doing.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. That sounded like a crescendo.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, it was, but you know, Wagner provided several of those. It is sort of like what Mark Twain said about Wagner's music, it is really better than it sounds. Quickly, TSA budget. For years we had a cap of 45,000 FTEs, employees, screeners, for the airports. Last year, we took that cap off. Against my vote, but nevertheless, we took it off.

TSA SCREENING STRATEGY

Low and behold, TSA is exceeding that former cap, they are above the 45,000, as I figured that they would. Now, there is a reason for that cap, that we put it on at the very outset of that program. It was to try to force the bureaucracy to bring in machinery

at airports which can more efficiently and more capably find bad things that people are trying to get onto an airplane, screening machines, both for checked baggage and for carry on.

I have been to many airports, as have you certainly and others have, who still have the old sniffer machines in the lobbies of the airports getting in the way of people using the lobby, but more importantly, not very efficiently finding bad things. Number two, it is very labor intensive. If we would put machines in place of those sniffer gizmos we could cut back on the numbers of employees we have, get the machinery out of the lobby and more efficiently find bad things.

That was the purpose of the cap, and it worked because for all those years we were increasing the numbers of machines in airports and reducing the number of personnel screeners in medium-small airports. Now, in the proposed budget not only are we seeing a request for monies that would exceed the numbers of employees that we formally had limited TSA to, but we are also seeing a decrease in the amount of money requested to put machines in the airports.

So it is a double-edged sword cutting the wrong way, in my judgment, and I wonder what you think about it.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I think we agree that getting the machinery that will give us a better capability is the desired end state. I have to say a couple of things, though. I am disappointed to tell you that a lot of these machines are not, they do not deliver what they promise. We have not yet found a machine I think that has really taken us forward in a significant way.

We are continuing to work with some machines. There are some things that we are doing with magnetic waves, for example, that are very promising, but they are not there yet. The problem has been compounded by the fact, and here I wanted to be careful what I say publicly but it is illustrated by the London airline plot, that we are now dealing with a wide variety of types of explosives, including liquid explosives, and that has made the technological challenge greater.

The third point I would make is that part of our decision to increase personnel is that we are changing the mission. We are moving not only from having people sit there with the machines and look at the bags, but we are using document checkers and behavioral detection officers, and a big chunk of the money that we are asking for in the increase is to promote these alternative programs.

By way of example on the behavioral detection officers, two weeks ago in Orlando Airport one of these officers saw an individual behaving in a suspicious way. Before that individual's bags even entered a screening machine the officer arranged to have the individual surveilled, opened up the bags and found in the bags all of the components for an explosive device, including liquid explosives, BBs, a pipe and other materials.

It was not an assembled device, and this is obviously now a criminal case so I cannot say very much more about it.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, let me interrupt you. I disagree that the machines that are on the market that can be placed in airports are inadequate for the purpose. I think they are perfectly adequate. In fact, that is why we have them there, and they are working. So the

machines that can be procured are available, effective and I think needed.

I still say we have too many screeners in the small and medium airports working on old swab machines that are labor intensive and ineffective. There are machines that can be bought to replace all of that, right?

Secretary CHERTOFF. And we are currently testing some of those.

Mr. ROGERS. But in your budget request it does not reflect that.

Secretary CHERTOFF. Part of it is of course this passenger surcharge to allow us to put more machines in. I think the budget request reflects where we want to be, given the existing state of technology, including the technology we are testing. We want to make sure before we make a substantial investment in current technology that we can identify emerging technology, put the money into that.

I think a longer discussion would be finding a way to capitalize these investments so we do not simply buy machines that get obsolete, which is maybe outside the scope of this. But I think what we are doing is taking a balanced approach, both to proceeding with acquiring new equipment but also to making sure we are putting the personnel in place in a variety of missions, not just swiping, that have proven to be very good for security.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Rodriguez.

BORDER FENCE CONSULTATION

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Thank you. Mr. Secretary, I know in earlier comments that I made I indicated to you that I had sent you a letter and that I had not received it. I want to personally thank you. As of 11:29 a.m. today I received it, so I want to thank you for the quick response.

Secretary CHERTOFF. Great.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. One, I want to reemphasize the lack of communication between CBP and local residents. Let me give you an example. In Eagle Pass, Texas, I met with the border patrol and they told me they were willing to consider options to do this, about building fencing in a floodplain, because that would be wise and prudent.

Then I go to the community, and the community tells me, no, they do not want to do that. This is an example of poor communication.

So I just want you to reach out to the Eagle Pass community because it would be beneficial.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I am delighted to hear that. I think, look, we are very happy to clear up the misunderstanding. I think our model of the best outcome is what happened in Hidalgo County where the community, and we, agreed on a solution that achieved both of our objectives. That is great. We want to continue to do that.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. I know that there are some hearings that are scheduled on the border regarding the flood areas. I have one other little sector out there that people are concerned about. The river creates a situation where we have some pipelines and dikes where water flows through there and fencing would impact that area as well as the flood plain.

MURDER OF BORDER PATROL AGENT

Now, I just want to follow-up on one other thing. You mentioned the situation with the border patrol agent getting killed. We do not want that to occur. Can I just ask you, did that happen at an official crossing?

Secretary CHERTOFF. I think the actual occurrence was on a road that was headed into Mexico, but I do not know. I believe, and I cannot be sure about this, that was not a road that led across the border. It was a road that ran I think parallel to the border where this occurred. I do not know exactly how the person fled, but I believe they did not flee through a port of entry, they fled between ports of entry.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Yes. My only argument is that for us to get smart about that, and if that was at an official crossing then the fence would have been helpful, barriers would have been helpful, but an official crossing, as you well know, we use other forms of items to stop people from crossing illegally.

Secretary CHERTOFF. Absolutely. No question. When someone crosses at an official crossing then we do not build the fence. Obviously, we have other means. Or if somebody crosses between ports of entry, a fence and barrier do help. If they cross at a port of entry then it does not help.

Secretary CHERTOFF. Right, right. What I do not know is how the person fled. What I am saying is if you are coming in with a vehicle smuggling between the ports of entry, that is what a barrier stops.

FEMA PREPAREDNESS

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Let me ask you, I know one of your agencies, FEMA, and I know you inherited a lot of these agencies that had problems before. I just want to see if you have any recommendations as to what do we do in the future? You know, regarding experiences associated with Hurricane Katrina. I had a personal situation with a tornado in Eagle Pass, and the town experienced numerous difficulties.

What do we need to do there in order to be more responsive to our constituencies?

Secretary CHERTOFF. Well, I do not know the specific issue in Eagle Pass. I have monitored pretty close in the last couple of years, talking to the local officials frankly how they feel FEMA's response has been in emergencies, and I have gotten very positive responses. In fact, some are pleasantly surprised. Obviously, the most well-known is the wildfires in California last year.

I was out in, I think there were some tornados in Tennessee I was at late last year, and the governor told me he was very pleased with the response. I recognize sometimes under our standards, depending on the size of the disaster, federal funding may not be available, so there is always going to be some level of disappointment if people do not get money from the Federal Government.

I think the larger lesson is first of all, the importance of planning and preparation.

We have done a lot in that area with respect to not only our own components supporting FEMA but with respect to getting DOD, which is now much more closely aligned with us. We have gone

from what was at the time of Katrina a very, very cumbersome process for getting requests satisfied to one now where we have literally hundreds of assignments that are prearranged that we can just turn the switch and DOD is there right away with additional resources.

So that is all to the good. We do have some additional challenges, particularly in dealing with long-term recovery, in which I think we really should ask whether the process of long-term recovery maybe belongs in a different agency. And once you get past the emergency and you are into years of reconstruction, and this is part of the White House Sessions learned report, that is an issue we should explore.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Thank you, Mr. Secretary, and thank you for your response.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. While you are looking at that long term recovery, you might look at base closures as being a separate entity, too, from the Department of Defense. I will not argue that we need entities that really know how to do economic development reconstruction. They should not be in emergency response, and they should not be in the Department of Defense. That is not a bad idea.

MODEL PORTS OF ENTRY

As I told you earlier, I am co-chair of the Congressional Travelism and Tourism Caucus, and I have some travel and tourism questions. You know, one concern of this caucus is that we have the worst entry process for an international citizen to navigate. We are the hardest country to enter.

In fact, last January, the Sunday Times of London wrote a piece entitled, "Travel to America; No Thanks" encouraging Britains not to travel to the U.S. to avoid the spirit crushing, frosty reception.

These negative perceptions have hurt our ability to attract overseas visitors and thereby, are having a negative impact on the California and the U.S. image abroad.

I know that, following the 9/11 Commission's recommendations, Congress put money towards creating these model ports of entry; and we have appropriated \$40 million to hire 200 new CBP officers at our airports.

The program was to expand beyond the pilot of Washington Dulles/Houston International to the 20 top international inbound airports. Can you tell the committee which of the 20 airports DHS has designated as model airports?

Secretary CHERTOFF. I think it is a joint thing with the State Department. I will have to get back to you on what the next phase of this is with respect to the other airports.

I do know that we have been pursuing the pilot in Houston and in Dulles. I know we have been hiring additional border inspectors to make sure we have better capability to deal with the flow.

We have also talked about some other measures we might try to make the experience more pleasant, recognizing that we have actually seen, I think, a steady increase in the number of travelers. Sometimes these news articles in the foreign papers, you know,

they have got their own motives for writing them. But I will get back to you.

[The information follows:]

Question. Please provide what the next phase for creating model ports of entry, particularly with respect of our airports.

Response. The following 20 airports have been designated as Model Ports: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago (O'Hare), Dallas/Ft. Worth, Detroit, Ft. Lauderdale, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, JFK, Las Vegas, Miami, Newark, Orlando, Philadelphia, San Francisco, San Juan, Sanford, Seattle and Washington-Dulles.

Through our pilot Model Ports at Houston and Washington-Dulles, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has implemented a number of measures to make the entry process more streamlined, user-friendly and understandable. Model Ports include improved signage and a new CBP video that contains practical information about the entry process including how to complete entry documents. It is broadcast to arriving travelers in English, French, German and Spanish. In addition, CBP is researching additional languages to further accommodate international travelers. A new "Welcome to the U.S." brochure has been published to further explain entry requirements for international visitors.

CBP is working in partnership with airport authorities, airlines and the travel industry to identify ways to more efficiently move people through the entry process. This includes measuring customer satisfaction (surveys), wait times and processing times. CBP is updating its annual professionalism training, and is working on professionalism training for new CBP officers upon their return from the CBP Academy. In addition, CBP is developing Customer Service Standards for all CBP officers that cover areas including phone etiquette and greeting passengers. CBP has allocated funding for a recognition program to reward employees who demonstrate daily acts of professionalism. Passenger Service Managers (PSM), the public's single point of contact for passenger service issues, will be found at Model Ports beginning in the summer of 2008. PSMs were designated at the 20 Model Ports in April 2008, and will be trained at the end of June 2008 in Washington, DC.

The Global Entry trusted traveler program will allow for expedited CBP clearance of preapproved low-risk air travelers and will be piloted at the John F. Kennedy International Airport, Houston-George Bush Intercontinental Airport and the Washington-Dulles International Airport in June 2008. CBP began accepting applications for the program on May 12, 2008, and began interviews at CBP's Trusted Traveler Programs Enrollment Centers on May 28, 2008.

Mr. FARR. Well, we have a lot of dignitaries visiting us, and we have had comments from parliamentarians of other countries about how difficult it is to enter this country. So there are anecdotal stories heard here on the Hill quite often.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I know it is a challenge. It is a mixed challenge. Some of it is the architecture of the airports themselves. There are things we can do. I have talked to the Commissioner about the need to make sure that people are being polite, and that we are fully manning the lanes when we have busy times.

We are discussing some other things we might do to actually make the experience a little bit more tolerable. So we are definitely pursuing this, and I will get back to you on the additional airports.

VISA WAIVER PROGRAM

Mr. FARR. The Visa Waiver Program, you have really worked with the State Department and others to get this program up and going again. Do you expect that the memorandum of understanding on the Visa Waiver Program will be signed next week with South Korea?

Secretary CHERTOFF. I do not think we have a plan for South Korea next week. I know we signed a number of agreements with Eastern European countries. We are working with South Korea. I do not have a date when it is going to be signed.

I should caution that under the statute, the signing of the agreement is an important step, but it does not complete the process. There are other things that have to happen.

Mr. FARR. Yes, I understand. I have some questions about Chile, Brazil, and Taiwan, but I will wait for another round.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you; Mr. Serrano.

Mr. SERRANO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, do you want to discuss some Presidential politics? Secretary CHERTOFF. Actually, no.

ADMINISTRATION TRANSITION

Mr. SERRANO. I am only kidding. But let us discuss Presidential transition. The department will undergo its first transition next January; and if there is a department that has to be able to have a smooth transition, it has to be your department.

I am concerned especially about the political appointees who have knowledge in the great work that they do for the agency. Is the agency ready to deal with this, and have you entertained the possibility of once we know who the nominees are—Republicans know who the nominees are, but we are still trying to figure it out—you know, meeting with them; again, I repeat, if there is ever an agency that needs to keep the nominees up to date, even before the election.

Secretary CHERTOFF. Absolutely; let me say that I fully agree with you. Starting back some months ago, we identified the issue of a smooth transition as a critical thing we had to do this year, because we are a new department and because experience shows, not in this country but in other countries, that sometimes people will try to exploit a transition in order to carry out an attack.

So let me give you some idea of what we have done. We have built a succession plan that puts into place at every significant component an experienced career person to step in and take the acting leadership of the component, once the political appointees leave.

That means that even as the new President is populating the Department with his or her folks, there will be somebody there, and there will be somebody there afterwards. Because we have generally tried to get the number two and number three spot in each of the components to be the career spot. We have tried to really increase the number of high level career spots.

Secondly, we have tried to reduce to writing a lot of the doctrine and policy we have developed over time; and we have worked with the Council for Excellence in Government and the National Association of Public Administration to actually put together good transition plans.

One of these I have said I would like to do, once we have candidates identified, is not only meet with them but encourage them with the Homeland Security people who are working with them, not only to become informed about what we are doing; but actually after the election to participate in a tabletop exercise.

So hopefully the people who would have the responsibility on January 20th or 21st of next year would at least have seen, in a simulated way, what it is that they might be facing as early as the

next day. So we have all of that underway in accordance with the plan, and I have my deputies personally supervising that.

The last element of this which I will encourage the Senate to do—and I know the House cannot do much about it—is to act promptly on the next President’s nominees. I was in office at the Department of Justice on 9/11. But there were not many of us who have been through the confirmation process. It certainly was not a good situation to be in. We should not be there again.

Mr. SERRANO. I thank you for that answer. It seems to me, from what I hear, that there is something in place, and something very good in place.

You know, you wonder, at times, if during a transition, our enemies may think that we are not together; we are not in place, if you will.

I often wonder why no one wrote about the fact that September 11th in New York was primary day. You know, one target was the Executive or Legislative Branch, which never took place. One target was the financial center. That was New York City. Then there was the Pentagon, the military target.

Well, one thing that one wrote about was that they also disrupted on that day our electoral process. Because we had a serious election going on, and that was stopped about 11:00 a.m., and then re-run two weeks later. Every police officer in New York was at the polls that day, as you know; not that that would have probably made a difference. But I am glad to hear that you have got things in place to deal with that; thank you.

DHS HUMAN CAPITAL

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Secretary, we will undertake a final round of questioning. I believe we have time to do that before a vote, which will be called a little after 1:00.

I am going to pick up on Mr. Serrano’s theme of transition in a couple of respects. First, with regard to political appointees and the practice that sometimes takes place, prior to changes in Presidential Administrations, where political appointees will burrow in, so to speak. In fact, there is a term called burrowing in or transitioning from an appointed person to a civil position within agencies.

We understand that at least one former TSA political appointee has now been non-competitively appointed to a career position in DHS. That seems to be a clear case of burrowing in. I wonder if there are more cases like that, that you know of or can anticipate?

Then more broadly speaking, I am aware you have signed an interchange agreement to “facilitate the movement of TSA employees into competitive civil service positions.”

Under this interchange agreement, a TSA employee who was not competitively selected can move into a civil service position at another Federal agency after one year, without being competitively selected for that position.

So I wonder how many people might be involved in this kind of transition. From the data given to us by TSA, there are several thousand TSA employees who were not competitively hired. But they are eligible to be non-competitively selected for career slots at other Federal agencies.

That, of course, is not desirable; or would not seem to be desirable. I doubt it is what you are aiming to achieve. So I wonder if you would consider, would you support a change in this policy to make it only apply to employees who began working at TSA after a competitive selection; or who were transferred from other Federal agencies to TSA, after having been competitively selected at their original agency?

Secretary CHERTOFF. As you know, Mr. Chairman, the reason there was originally a lot of non-competitive hires is that as they were standing up, a lot of people went very quickly for TSA. Then there were transfers, because you would move to DHS.

I would have to reflect on that, to be honest. I do not know what the numbers are or what the statistics are, what the composition is of those people who became non-competitively selected to TSA when it was first stood up. Many of them did come from other agencies, where they had originally been competitively selected. So I would have to look at that issue.

On the issue of so-called burrowing, I do not know the particular individual you are talking about. There is no concerted policy to move people who are political appointees into career slots; nor am I aware of any great interest in those people doing that, and I have not heard a great expression of interest.

What we have done is moving the career people into high ranking slots. As we have taken people who are long time career civil servants in the agency, and we have promoted them and moved them up, I think that is a positive thing to do.

You know, our nominee for the Under Secretary for Management, who is currently Deputy Under Secretary Elaine Duke, I think, is a career civil servant with many, many years of experience.

So we are committed to populating the leadership, you know, as appropriate, with career civil servants. On this particular issue of TSA, I will have to look at it.

Mr. PRICE. Well, I think on the "burrowing in" question, I trust our disposition is clear; or at least my dispositions are clear.

On the other question, I understand that TSA employees were hired under special circumstances. By the same token, this should not become a reason for bypassing competitive hiring or the normal civil service procedures.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I would say one thing. In general, we do want to encourage people in DHS to have experience in multiple components. This is kind of the equivalent of what DOD now does under the Goldwater-Nichols Act.

So on the one hand, I am going to want to make sure that we are continuing to make the career paths for people who are committed to being career employees; and not only a track path for them, but one that broadens their experience in the Department. So we achieve the kind of joint capabilities that we now have in DOD.

Mr. PRICE. All right, well, we will look forward to your reflections on this, and your advice as to what ways this policy might be adjusted.

CRIMINAL ALIEN REMOVAL

Let me finally ask you about a matter of some importance to this committee. It is something that I think, if it is done right, it can count as a major cooperative achievement.

Our Appropriations bill last year provided \$200 million for ICE to make sure that it was identifying and removing all criminal aliens held in penal custody in the United States and who are judged deportable.

We also required ICE to submit a plan for how this money would be used. We got the first draft of that plan from ICE two weeks ago. Just yesterday, we received a revised plan addressing the concerns that we had had with the first draft. I am sure you are aware of this.

We are pleased that ICE is working with us on this issue, since we believe it ought to be a priority for the agency to remove every deportable individual who has been convicted of a serious crime. Whatever other debates we might have about immigration policy, surely this we could agree on. We made a \$200 million appropriation, a downpayment on doing this.

Now there still are some questions, as I indicated in my opening statement, about where this ranks among your department's immigration enforcement priorities. Work site enforcement increased by 856 percent since 2003. But the removal of criminal aliens has increased by only 16 percent over the same period.

So I wonder, first of all, if you share my concerns about criminal aliens avoiding deportation; and then I am interested, of course, in the implementation of the plan that we are discussing.

The plan that DHS submitted spreads the \$200 million over the next two years, with only \$25 million used this year for IT investments mainly, and then \$175 million in 2009 on actual removal efforts.

Now the plan estimates it is going to cost upwards of \$2 billion to \$3 billion annually to identify and remove every criminal alien. So it is not clear, on the face of it, why more funding has not been requested in 2009 to accelerate this initiative. The ICE plan estimates it will take three and-a-half years to remove just the most violent criminal aliens in custody; those convicted of crimes like murder, rape, armed robbery, and aggravated assault—three and-a-half years.

Do you really believe we should wait that long? How long is it going to take before the department can guarantee that every alien convicted of crimes and judged deportable is removed?

Secretary CHERTOFF. Well, I think first just let me just put it in perspective. We appreciate the \$200 million. We have requested in the budget over and above that in 2009, \$189 million. That would be additional, and that is about \$10 million more than was enacted in 2008 and about \$50 million more than was enacted in 2007. So we are on the upswing.

With respect to the CAP program, my statistics tell me that in fiscal year 2006, we removed 67,000 people. Last year, we removed 164,000 people. That is a huge increase.

To date, and we are now, I guess, only about part way through the fiscal year, we are at 91,000 which is already more than all we did in 2006.

The constraint here will be the following, and I think the plan makes it clear we want to prioritize: We will need to have an IT capability that networks us not only with the federal prisons and the state prisons, but with the county correctional institutions all over the country.

As that capability gets built, and part of that will be the operational procedures that the individual states and localities put into effect to implement their side of this—as that gets built out, we will then have more and more people to deport, and that will result obviously in increased expenses.

So I think that the idea is to scale this up, but to scale it up in a way that matches what we envision participation in the program to be as we roll it out, and as we engage more and more of the state and local correctional authorities in this process.

Mr. PRICE. Well, we are talking here though about actual deportation.

Secretary CHERTOFF. Right.

Mr. PRICE. There is no question the IT piece is important. But your own plan estimates it is going to cost \$2 billion to \$3 billion to identify and remove these criminal aliens. The 2009 money that we provided does not approach that.

This three-and-a-half year timeframe for the most dangerous criminals seems fairly relaxed. So I just do not understand the absence of a request in 2009 to get going on this.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I think our priority is, first of all, to start with the most dangerous criminals and work our way down to the least dangerous.

The second reason: As I said, I think given the fact that we are almost halfway through or maybe actually halfway through this fiscal year, and given the money that already has been given to us by the appropriations, we have got no wait; plus, the money we are asking for, which is an increase, I think we are in good shape to get where we need to in an expanded fashion.

If it should turn out in 2009 that we need more money, because we can do it more quickly, and some of this depends upon cooperation with our partners, then I am sure we can re-visit this; because I think we all want to get to the same place.

We are just trying to balance what we think is a reasonable drive path to getting there with all of the other things we are trying to accomplish.

Mr. PRICE. Well, we will want to work with you as we write the bill. Mr. Rogers.

DHS 5TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. ROGERS. Well, we took a break awhile ago to go vote on the Floor, and one of the things we voted on was to congratulate the department on its fifth anniversary. I am happy to tell you, it carried. It was a little bit like the Senator who was ill at home and was sent a get well card by his committee, and was informed that it carried eight to seven. [Laughter.]

Secretary CHERTOFF. I hope we did a little better than that.

PROGRESS AT DHS

Mr. ROGERS. Well, you did. I think there were two or three dissenting votes. But I wanted to use that to close out my part of the questioning here, and give you a chance to tell us, to reflect a bit, philosophically, on your tenure, where you started and where you are, and where you hope to go before you leave here. How have you done so far, do you think?

Secretary CHERTOFF. You know, I used the fifth anniversary as an opportunity to reflect on that a little bit, too. I think that, first of all, looking back in the three years I have had and then where the Department began under Tom Ridge, I am remarkably grateful to the people of the Department for the job they have done in a very short period of time, creating a much more mature department. I think you remember at the time you were Chairman, we could barely get responses in on reports and letters.

Mr. ROGERS. I remember that very well.

Secretary CHERTOFF. I think that is really largely turned around. It is emblematic of the fact that we now have management tools, including metrics reporting and planning that are, I think, equal to that of most departments, and that is a very long distance in terms of our operations.

I think it is not an accident that we have not had a successful attack in this country since 9/11. It is certainly not only DHS. A credit for that is shared, not only across the Federal Government, but with state government and with some of our foreign partners, as well.

But it reflects that it is much tougher to get into our ports of entry now if you are using phony documents, because of the measures we have put in place. It is tougher to smuggle things in the ports, because of the measures we have put in place.

We have planning and infrastructure protection now, which we only dreamed about having, some years back. We have got a degree of international cooperation on information sharing that was just a glimmer in our eye when I came on board three years ago.

These are all, I think, really positive developments that give me the confidence that if we keep doing what we are doing and keep challenging ourselves, we will stay ahead of the enemy.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

What are the things we need to continue to do? I think we need to continue to build standards for identity and identification documents at the border and for people who want to get on airplanes. We are on track to do that. But there are some people who think it is going to be inconvenient or bad for business. If those who want to stop making progress prevail, we will then find ourselves slipping backwards.

I think we need to continue to work with FEMA, to particularly get them focused on the issue of emergency management. As I said a little bit earlier to Congressman Rodriguez, in terms of planning and capability for emergencies, FEMA is light years ahead of where I found it when I came on board shortly before Hurricane Katrina.

But I will also tell you that the burdens that have been placed on the agency have expanded dramatically to include major reconstruction efforts, including efforts that may be years ultimately before they are concluded; efforts that require sophisticated case management; communities that are in distress, require a lot of medical attention, and require essentially urban redevelopment.

I am taking the somewhat uncharacteristic position of a cabinet secretary in suggesting that some portion of the domain in my department maybe does belong in another department.

This was an issue which Fran Townsend put in her White House lessons learned from Katrina; once the emergency was over, and once we have dealt with the urgency of action, in those rare occasions when we are re-constructing a city or re-constructing part of a city, and we are talking about re-developing housing, re-developing medical capabilities, and case management for people who have a whole lot of problems apart from the disaster.

There may be other parts of the Government that are better equipped, through the capabilities of the people and the capabilities of the Department itself, to take a hand-off of that and continue to move it forward.

I guess I would say the final issue was this. I know there are some people who believe that to talk about terrorism and to talk about the threats we face, which I think are just Al Qaeda; but they are Hezbollah. It is international organized crime. It is what is going on in South America with the FARC, and what Venezuela is doing to kind of enable the FARC.

All of these things—I do not think talking about these things is fear mongering. I think the press reporting of what is going on in London, the trial that is revealing what occurred in August of 2006, is a very vivid recollection of what we are facing.

That does not mean I suggest we need to be hysterical. I think that the country should have a calm and deliberate, but nevertheless serious, attitude about these threats. I know this committee takes that view.

I think as long as we continue to be transparent about the threats we face, disciplined about using risk as a way of addressing those threats, I think we will be in a very good place over the next five years.

But if we allow ourselves to get distracted, or allow ourselves to get exhausted by thinking about this, which I know the members of this committee will not do, then I think I would hate to see us in another five years, being in a place where there is another 9/11 Commission, and everybody says, why did the Government lose its focus after the terrible events of 9/11 and everything that has happened in the world since then?

So I appreciate your giving me the opportunity to kind of sum up, and once again, to really thank this subcommittee. I think the American public, if they knew not only just the public interchange, but the private interchange we have had on these issues, we would feel very good about the Government.

We do not always agree. But I have never left a discussion or meeting without feeling that it has helped me understand better what I need to do, and I hope I have been able to convey the same to you.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I thank you, Mr. Secretary, for that summary. That was enlightening.

Reflecting back to actually before there was a department, when Tom Ridge was the White House Advisor to the President on Internal Security, and we were trying to debate about whether or not to create a new department and, if so, what would be in it, or would it be better to do some other way to get at homeland security; those discussions from that point on until this moment were dealing with things we had never done before as a nation. We have never had to protect our bridges and tunnels and nuclear power plants and cyberspace and so forth, because there was no threat to us. Yet, now we find all of those things threatened, plus a lot more.

So you have been a pioneer. You have occupied that chair at the department much longer than anyone else has, and you have brought it a long way. It has been a really tough chore. We understand that; 22 agencies that had to be uprooted from their former location and thrown together under one umbrella, and get along and organize and be a machine.

That has been an extremely struggle. You have got 204,000 or so employees now. But you have had to plow new ground and do things that we had never done before, and put some sort of policy behind that and make it work. This subcommittee has been having to do the same thing. We were plowing new ground up here, as well, trying to run things.

So I want to congratulate you on the department's five years of life, and your third year, more or less, as the head of that agency; and say that we have disagreed many times along the way. We have agreed most of the time along the way. But I do think that the department is functioning a heck of a lot more smoothly than it was a year or two ago, when we were hammering you for reports and threatening you with everything, almost to the day.

So congratulations on bringing us this far, and I want to wish you good luck for the remainder of your tenure and your life.

Secretary CHERTOFF. And I appreciate the privilege of working with you. I know we will continue to work together informally, and I look forward to continuing to see you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Rogers, for that statement, and you, too, Mr. Secretary. Mr. Farr.

U.S.-VISIT EXIT RULE

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Congress mandated that by June 30th, 2009, the Department of Homeland Security would collect departure information on all international visitors, using a biometrics program.

U.S. Visit announced several months ago that it intends to issue a proposed rule outlining its plan to collect the biometric exit information, but no such rule has been published in the Federal Register. Could you find out when they are going to do that?

Secretary CHERTOFF. I will be happy to answer that. This is going to come out very shortly. I want to be very clear. We are very strongly committed to getting this done, and it can be done as of 2009. But I am going to make a prediction to you. The airlines will go ballistic over this. I am sure you felt it on Capitol Hill. They have been very vocal in opposing this biometric exit rule.

[The information follows:]

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is establishing biometric exit procedures under which most non-U.S. citizens who currently provide biometrics upon entering the United States will also provide digital fingerscans before leaving the United States by air or sea.

On April 24, 2008, DHS took a significant step toward implementation of biometric exit procedures by publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register. This began a 60-day public comment period. DHS welcomes feedback on this proposed regulation so that formal comments can be considered in the rule-making process.

Following the public comment period and a comprehensive review, DHS will publish a final rule outlining the new requirements and the date on which they will take effect.

Mr. FARR. Opposing any effort to force them to collecting the data?

Secretary CHERTOFF. Well, it is not only that. But they oppose it because they feel that anything that slows the flow of people in the airport, like by making them spend five seconds putting their fingerprint on a machine, is bad for their business.

This is going to be an area where I am going to argue vigorously that while we may be prepared to entertain different models for achieving this, I do not think we should compromise on the end result. We have the capability under current technology to capture the biometric fingerprint of everybody who leaves through an airport. If we have the willpower to do it, it will get done, and I am committed to doing that.

Mr. FARR. Okay, as long as everything works. It is when it does not work that——

Secretary CHERTOFF. I can tell you it works coming in, because U.S. entry works terrifically. So this is an area where it has proven itself and I do not think we have to speculate. I am committed to moving it forward. The rule will come out very soon.

TRAINING FOR FIRST RESPONDERS

Mr. FARR. I want to follow up on what Mr. Rogers was asking, and also what Ms. Kilpatrick indicated. I am very pleased with the work you have done with the Naval Postgraduate School in setting up a Master's degree program in Homeland Security for the nation.

I represent Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties. We have had seven or eight Presidentially-declared natural disasters. So all the issues and all the discussion is all about first responders.

The reports to this committee last year was that first responders are first responders, whether it is to a natural disaster or to a terrorist disaster; and that you really have to have the local infrastructure so that first responders are well trained.

So much of the discussion about Homeland Security has just been about almost 100 percent focused on terrorism, and so little discussion or dialogue about really what, as Ms. Kilpatrick points out, are threats to hometown security.

GANG VIOLENCE

One of the issues that I think ought to be included in your department is gang violence. In some areas, it is increasing at a staggering rate. In many instances, it is transnational gangs involved

in drugs, smuggling, and so on. This is a significant Hometown Security threat.

OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

Stanford University Center for International Security and Cooperation released an in depth report indicating that within your office, you disbanded the operational integration staff that once existed. Sort of as the Joint Staff helps provide integration among the military services in DoD, an equivalent organization, modified to meet the unique challenges of DHS could be equally valuable for providing centralized guidance on strategic priorities, planning, and operational development across the DHS agencies. Do you have any views on that recommendation?

Secretary CHERTOFF. Yes, I strongly support and we are implementing the idea of having an increased and enhanced operations coordinations staff. With the military, we call it J-3 and J-5 combined.

This is something that is not only useful in our own department for joint planning, but useful at the federal level on an inter-agency basis for joint operations.

We used exactly this during the wildfires last year in California to help us integrate with the Interior Department, the Agriculture Department, which had the fire fighting assets; and then FEMA, which had the response assets.

Mr. FARR. But so much of that also is driven by the capability of on-ground. You could not find a better first responders than the California rural wildland fire responders.

Secretary CHERTOFF. Correct.

Mr. FARR. I mean they are the experts.

Secretary CHERTOFF. They are outstanding. So it was a happy marriage between federal coordination and a well coordinated state response.

Where this has to go is, not only do we have to therefore continue to build our plans, we have a series of plans at the federal level for kind of the 15 major types of catastrophes including, I fully agree, natural disasters and not just terrorism. But we have got to continue to work with the states so that their plans are integrated with ours.

California happens to be kind of at the leading edge of doing that kind of work with us. Florida is very good, as well. New York is very good. There are other states that we need to help a little bit more.

But I think I totally agree with that vision. In addition to which, I completely agree and I am going to try to make the point this year publicly that while terrorism is our number one focus, it is not our only focus. We are an all-hazards agency, and we need to be able to look beyond just the threat of the moment to the threat of the next year or the next decade and even the next century.

That includes trans-national organized crime gangs. I mean, we are not police, but part of our border strategy and our outreach has to be to focus on MS-13. You know, these gangs are criminal now. But if you look at the FARC, it is easy to see how they could migrate into becoming more than criminal. They could become ideological.

That is why I think it is exactly right that we be looking, you know, obviously at this year, but really five years out. I think that things you have highlighted are just dead right in terms of where we have to be headed.

Mr. FARR. I hope you will continue to support or sustain those investments you have made in the educational studies that created the California Homeland Security Consortium.

Secretary CHERTOFF. We will. I think that is very important, building a framework for what we are doing.

Mr. FARR. Thank you; thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Farr. Mr. Serrano.

VENEZUELA AND THE FARC

Mr. SERRANO. Thank you; I would just like to make a statement, based on a comment you made. But first, let me tell you that I join the other members in thanking you for your service.

I am not saying goodbye to you, because we do not know who is going to be President, and that person may ask you to stay on. Both parties have candidates running who say they are bipartisan in nature, and no one has ever asked you if you are a Democrat or a Republican. That is not important to me.

I sat on the committee for many years since its inception and saw you answer some tough questions. We have not always disagreed, but I have a lot of respect for your service and for the great work you have done in most of the areas which we agreed on. It was only that immigration part that was given to your agency that we had problems with. I do not know why they gave it to you. But sometimes I think it is better now than when it was by itself.

But you did make a comment that I think, just for the general debate and for information, it reminds me of something. When Madeleine Albright was Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers was my Chairman and I was Ranking Member, on the last day, she still did not tell me that there was anything wrong with our Cuba policy. The next day that she left the State Department, the first statement that she made was that our Cuba policy was all wrong.

You said what Venezuela is doing with the FARC. I have an advantage over some folks, and that is that I buy a cable package in New York that allows me to see stations in Latin America in real time. They are not state-owned stations. For the most part, these are stations that attack Bolivia and Korea and Morales and Chavez and so on.

But they also tell me how they feel about us. Their sense was that Chavez was negotiating with the FARC as only he could have, to a point where some folks in this country and a lot of folks in Miami, anti-Castro folks in Miami were nervous that he might run away with the Nobel Peace Prize.

So Areva put a stop to those negotiations where the FARC was considering releasing all the hostages and becoming a political party. Somebody had to screw that party up.

I think if we continue to demonize people that are elected to public office that we do not like, it is not going to make our situation better.

Now I will make probably the wildest statement of it all. If we continue to make political life miserable for leaders in Latin Amer-

ica and we, in fact, accomplish disrupting their governments, the panic in those countries would only mean people fleeing north. If you think you have an immigration issue today, just think of what happens if Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Brazil, and others where we do not like the leadership, run into turmoil.

So I am not here promoting Mr. Chavez or Mr. Morales. But they are not accidents of history, Mr. Secretary. They are the result of a couple hundred years of suffering by a lot of people.

That is why, on the other hand, Secretary Powell, on his last day before our committee, he told both Mr. Rogers and I, this country has to get used to one thing; that in Latin America, people are electing more people who look like themselves. In the process, they come with an agenda that may sound anti-American. But it is pro-native people and people of color. Thank you for your service.

Secretary CHERTOFF. Well, thank you, I appreciate that. I guess the only thing I will say on the comment I made is, there is a New York Times piece that ran in the last couple of weeks that laid out some of those issues of the relationship between Chavez and the FARC. The Times article speaks for itself.

U.S. RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA

I do agree with you about one thing. I have tried to do this, and we have talked about it a little bit with Mexico. Many people think that our focus in this department is only on the Middle East and what is going on in South Asia. We have an equal focus with what is going on in Latin America. That is not because we want everybody in Latin America to agree with whatever the United States does. That is not realistic for a whole lot of reasons.

But a healthy Latin America is good for the United States. Because among other things, it is the best incentive for people not to come in illegally. What is very important is that we be engaged with Latin America in a constructive way.

You know, our closest obvious neighbor in this respect is Mexico. But we are also working with Central American countries to try to help them, for example, with their governance. I mean, they face MS-13, as well. In a small country, MS-13 is a much more powerful problem than it is in a big country.

So I look forward to continuing to work during my time here on a strategy for strengthening the rule of law of Latin America, strengthening the economics of Latin America, strengthening our friends in Latin America and, you know, accepting disagreement, as long as that disagreement does not turn into some kind of effort to actually injure Americans.

Mr. SERRANO. I understand; and very briefly, Mr. Chairman, in finishing up, a healthy Latin America is one where my country, this country, has to understand that if you elect people who have never been elected before, coming from communities that have never been elected before, you have to understand that their rhetoric, their approach, is going to be different.

Hugo Chavez did not have a pair of shoes until he was 13 years old. He has dark skin and curly hair. That is not the kind of leader they used to elect in Venezuela. He comes with an agenda that is more dramatic.

Morales is the first Indian elected in a country that is 90-something percent Indian. His agenda cannot be the same as in the past.

We need to understand that; and our bottom line should be, you got elected. You did not take over by power. You got elected. Let me talk to you before I try to overthrow you.

Mr. PRICE. With that, we will conclude, again with our thanks, Mr. Secretary. The subcommittee is adjourned.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE

Secretary of Homeland Security
Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Request

Secure Border Initiative – Waiver Authority

Question: Mr. Secretary, on April 3rd you published your intent to waive 37 laws on construction of fencing or tactical infrastructure. You have said you are “committed to environmental responsibility”, that you will conduct reviews where no construction has begun, and that you will continue to work closely with the Department of Interior and others to design and implement environmental and other mitigation efforts, despite having waived your obligation to do so. Have you instructed your staff to use a certain process for doing this? If not, why not? If so, please provide those instructions for the record. How long do you expect this process to take? What if such a process takes longer and would prevent you from constructing the mileage of fencing you want to construct this year?

ANSWER: DHS is committed to proceeding in an environmentally sensitive manner and working closely with the appropriate resource agencies to minimize any adverse impacts to the environment, wildlife, and historic and cultural resources.

Prior to execution of the waiver, DHS had initiated the environmental assessment process on all pedestrian fencing projects. In those areas where environmental reviews have not yet occurred, the Department will conduct a review before any major construction begins. Under the waiver, DHS will develop and implement environmental stewardship plans for each border infrastructure segment project.

DHS will also continue to engage with federal and state resources management agencies and the local community to carefully identify natural, biological and cultural resources potentially affected by construction of border barriers, and we will identify ways to reduce and mitigate the impacts. In areas where no such discussion has already taken place, DHS will consult with appropriate groups and perform environmental work before significant construction is undertaken.

Our current process includes developing Environmental Stewardship Plans which are environmental planning documents that evaluate environmental resources, analyze potential environmental impacts to these resources, and identify mitigation efforts that will address both our operational requirements and the sensitive needs of surrounding environments. Environmental Stewardship Plans will include an analysis of resources similar to that contained in previous draft environmental documents, Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements, which were initiated prior to the issuance of the waivers. DHS will continue to provide an open and transparent environmental planning process for public input and will coordinate with federal, state and local agencies.

Environmental Stewardship Plans (ESPs) are currently being developed for tactical infrastructure plans in San Diego and El Centro, CA; Yuma and Tucson, AZ; Deming, NM; and El Paso, Marfa, and Del Rio, TX, and Rio Grande, TX. These ESPs are planned to be completed in May 2008. Additional ESPs for vehicle fence projects will be completed by July 2008 to support the construction schedule.

The waiver was executed to ensure that fence projects constructed under the Congressional mandate for additional roads and barriers will proceed without unnecessary delays caused by administrative processes or potential litigation. DHS does not anticipate the environmental planning process will prevent completion of fencing goals by the end of calendar year (CY) 2008. All Environmental Stewardship Plans (ESPs) will be

completed by July 2008 to support the construction schedule. DHS determined that it was necessary to utilize this statutory waiver authority to ensure expeditious construction of this much-needed border security infrastructure. As detailed above, however, DHS is neither compromising its commitment to responsible environmental stewardship nor its commitment to solicit and respond to the needs of state, local, and tribal governments, other agencies of the federal government, and local residents.

Re-issued SSA No-Match Regulations

Question: Two weeks ago, DHS reissued the regulations employers are supposed to follow when they receive a so-called "no-match" letter from the Social Security Administration, issued when a name and social security number on an employee's W-2 tax form does not match the SSA's records. Your rule says that "most" no-match letters result from employers hiring illegal aliens. How do you define "most"?

ANSWER: The question refers to a statement in the Background section of the No-Match Rule. In that section where it discusses the findings of public and private studies, there is a quote from a private study that found "most workers with unmatched SSNs are undocumented immigrants". See, C. Mehta, N. Theodore & M. Hincapie, Social Security Administration's No-Match Letter Program: Implications for Immigration Enforcement and Worker's Rights (2003).

DHS does not know the percentage of no-match letters are generated due to wages being reported for unauthorized workers. As I have previously said, these mismatches can result from an honest clerical mistake, or something like a change of name when somebody gets married and they don't update their records. But in many cases, the failure to have a match with records is a good indicator that the employee may have provided a phony Social Security number to the employer or, perhaps, that the employer himself has provided a fake number. We have, for example, seen instances where employers have submitted the same Social Security number for multiple employees, or where employers have submitted plainly invalid Social Security numbers.

I also want to address some apparent confusion about what letters the no-match rule addresses. As we noted in the Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the no-match letters with which the rule is concerned are not the letters sent to individual workers asking them to correct their data. The letters that are subject to DHS's no-match rule are those that go directly to employers and that provide a list of 11 or more Social Security numbers that turned up as mismatches in the SSA's review of a single employer's wage reports. As our Supplemental Rule explains, because of the criteria that the SSA uses to choose when to send these employer no-match letters, employers won't receive such letters unless they have a real potential problem with their employees' records. Employers whose wage reports show 10 or fewer mismatches won't get a letter, and even if an employer's reports show 11 or more mismatches, SSA doesn't send a no-match letter unless at least 0.5 percent of the employees in that company's wage report come out as a mismatch. We understand that employers can have stray mistakes in their files, and the rule doesn't apply to every employer whose wage records contain a few inadvertent clerical mistakes. But we also know that at a certain point "accidental errors" that accumulate are often not really accidents. If an employer has enough mismatched employees on the payroll for SSA to send a no-match letter, that employer should know that there may be something wrong—perhaps with the employer's recordkeeping, and possibly with the legal status of the employees—and our no-match rule gives employers faced with a no-match letter clear guidance on how to check their files and how to treat their employees while they confirm that they are legally authorized to work in the United States.

Question: A study commissioned by DHS showed that 1 in 10 naturalized citizens are falsely declared ineligible to work by the E-Verify system, which relies on the same SSA database that will generate no-match letters. Assuming that at least half of the 15.8 million naturalized US citizens are working, three-quarters of a million citizens are likely to be erroneously told they are not allowed to work. This quick analysis does not even include the other problems with the SSA database, such as no-matches for married women who adopt their

spouses' surnames, or employers mis-coding data on W-2 forms. Have you considered how many legitimate workers and citizens will be affected by your rule?

ANSWER: The E-Verify program uses some of the same data that underlie SSA's no-match letter program, but the two are very different. The study from last year that is cited in your question showed that naturalized citizens were more likely at the time to get an initial "tentative nonconfirmation" (which is a notice to the employee to correct his or her records, not a "declaration" that he or she is "ineligible to work"), NOT because they had an SSN mismatch but because their legitimate claim of U.S. citizenship didn't match SSA's database if the person hadn't yet notified SSA that they had been naturalized. Their "mismatch" for purposes of E-Verify wasn't with their SSNs but with their claimed citizenship status. Those naturalized citizens are no more likely than other U.S. citizens to have SSN mismatches and therefore won't show up any more frequently on an employee no-match letter. In any event, earlier this month we rolled out a new confirmation routine that resolves this disproportionate tentative nonconfirmation rate for naturalized citizens. Now, when a naturalized citizen goes through E-Verify, if the SSA database does not show him or her to be a U.S. citizen, we automatically query USCIS's up-to-date records to confirm the citizenship claim. Thus, even if a naturalized citizen has not informed SSA of their new status, E-Verify will be able to confirm their work eligibility.

The question expresses concerns about the impact of the rule on legal workers, including on women who change their surnames or on workers whose employers simply mis-coded data on their W-2 forms. As I noted above, the SSA employer no-match letters addressed in the rule are sent to employers who have a something more than a *de minimis* problem with their employees' records. Inadvertent, isolated errors will generally not result in an employer receiving a no-match letter. Furthermore, as recent GAO reports have reported, SSA uses a set of "front-end" computerized matching routines to automatically resolve as many mismatches as possible without incurring the cost of sending out no-match letters either to individual employees or to select employers. Those routines can resolve errors such as transposed SSN digits, transposed names, and even name changes from marriage or divorce. The SSA's letters are only sent out for individuals whose cases were not resolved through those automatic matching routines. But the bottom line is that people whose records remain uncorrected at that point need to resolve their mismatches if they are to get full credit for their work history when they collect retirement benefits. DHS's no-match rule doesn't require those workers to do anything more than what they should already want to do to ensure they get the retirement benefits they deserve.

Finally, I want to address some apparently wide-spread misconceptions about the no-match rule. The rule does not impose any new obligations on employers who receive no-match letters. Instead, this rule provides a safe harbor for employers who adhere to the procedures set forth in the rule for addressing no-match letters. Employers that choose not to follow those procedures face the exact same risk of liability for knowing employment of unauthorized workers as they faced prior to the issuance of the rule. The rule is designed to show employers how best to *reduce* their liability risk, not to increase their risk.

DHS has given a great deal of thought to the likely impact of the rule on legitimate workers and citizens, and we remain convinced that it will benefit them. Not only does the rule encourage legal workers to correct their records in order to ensure they receive the retirement benefits they deserve, but it provides clear procedures for the employer to follow so as to avoid legal workers being treated unfairly by panicked employers who receive a no-match letter and are at a loss for how to respond.

Question: If 750,000 naturalized citizens all have to go to SSA offices to correct their records, can you guarantee their information will be corrected within the 90 day grace period under your rule before their employers are subject to ICE investigation? The concern is that you are creating an incentive for employers to find a way to fire a "no-match" worker rather than take their chances with a long and potentially risky verification process.

ANSWER: The Social Security Administration (SSA) informed DHS that, if employers and employees act in a timely manner, a 90-day timeframe will be sufficient for all but the most difficult cases. Based on our experience with resolving SSA no-match cases that are generated from E-Verify, ninety days is ample time to resolve these cases. As we have found in cases where E-Verify has identified a no-match, individuals who go into SSA with documentation to resolve a tentative non-confirmation have it quickly corrected. Approximately 97 percent of these cases are resolved within the 8 day time period allowed for by E-Verify.

If the employer of these naturalized citizens is enrolled in and using E-Verify, then the person wouldn't be issued a no-match letter, as E-Verify would detect the no-match months in advance and the person could correct the records when resolving the tentative non-confirmation.

The no-match rule does not create a new requirement that an employer resolve discrepancies within ninety days. Instead the rule creates a safe harbor from use of the no-match letter as part of an allegation that an employer has constructive knowledge that an employee (alien) is unauthorized to work in the U.S. Further, the rule provides for a verification process that may be utilized by employers in cases where the no-matches discrepancy is not resolved in ninety days. This process involves the filing out of a new form I-9 with certain restrictions regarding which documents may be used to establish identity and work authorization. The rule clearly states that if this verification process is complied with, even if the employee ends up being unauthorized to work, the employer will not be considered to have had constructive knowledge of this fact based on receipt of a no-match letter.

The "90 day grace period" referred to in your question applies to the use of a no-match letter as part of an allegation that an employer had constructive knowledge that an employee was unauthorized to work in the U.S. There is no "90 day grace period" regarding ICE's authority to investigate whether an employer who is believed to have violated INA 274A by knowingly hiring or employing aliens that are unauthorized to work in the U.S.

Encouraging people to update and correct SSA records will also be a great benefit to these people. For example a citizen who receives a no-match letter is not receiving proper credit with SSA for working. In some cases this may mean that years of work are not being properly credited to them. This in turn can effect the there SSA benefits.

Question: How many ICE agents do you anticipate re-allocating to follow-up on no-match letters? Which ICE investigations will you discontinue?

ANSWER: The SSA does not currently share with ICE information on the employers who receive SSA no-match letters. As a result, ICE does not have knowledge of, or access to, any employer's no-match letters unless an ICE investigation is initiated against that employer and agents are able to discover the existence of such letters. ICE may also request an employer's no-match letters through an administrative subpoena. If such letters are found to be in the possession of an employer prior to conducting a worksite enforcement operation against that employer, additional resources may be allocated to ICE worksite efforts; however, as ICE has no way of knowing this prior to conducting an investigation of that employer, no re-allocation of resources will take place premised solely on the issuance of no-match letters.

The No-Match Rule will enable and encourage more employers to hire and maintain a legal workforce and discourage unauthorized workers from committing the crimes of identity theft or document fraud. ICE does not anticipate that this rule will result in the discontinuance of any Worksite Enforcement investigations or any other types of investigations. This rule will deter employers who carry out illegal hiring practices while providing valuable guidance to employers who seek to abide by the law.

Question: In last year's budget submission, the Department proposed establishing a National Applications Office, or NAO, to coordinate the use of the military's surveillance satellites for domestic purposes like scientific research, homeland security planning, and domestic law enforcement activities. The 2008 Appropriations Act prohibited the start of any NAO operations until you, the Secretary of Homeland Security, certify the program complies with all applicable privacy and other laws, and that certification is reviewed by the Government Accountability Office. In the explanatory statement that accompanied the Act, the Subcommittee also required you to submit the Standard Operating Procedures for the NAO by February 26, 2008.

More than a month after that deadline, we have not received those documents, nor have we received any legal certification from you that the NAO complies with the law. In an interview last week about NAO, you were quoted as saying the Department is "clear to stand up [the NAO] and go warm on it." Mr. Secretary, what did you mean when you said the Department was ready to "go warm on" the NAO?

ANSWER: "Going warm" refers to pre-operational activities that will help prepare the NAO and its staff to serve its customers, such as training or installing and testing information technology systems. These activities are underway. However, the NAO will not commence operations until it meets the necessary requirements outlined in the 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Act and the NAO Charter.

Question: Is the NAO currently operational now or will it be prior to the submission of the required documents and completion of the GAO review?

ANSWER: The NAO is not operational. The Department's certification that the NAO complies with all applicable privacy and other laws, was dated April 9, 2008, and sent to the Congress on April 10, 2008. The law required a review of this certification by the GAO and that review is currently underway.

Question: When will the Committee receive the Standard Operating Procedures for the NAO?

ANSWER: The NAO's Standard Operating Procedures were provided to the Congress on April 10, 2008.

Question: When will you certify that the program will comply with the applicable privacy and other laws governing its activities?

ANSWER: That certification was delivered to the Congress on April 10, 2008.

Preparedness Grants and Risk

Question: Mr. Secretary, the Washington Post recently ran a story citing a DHS sponsored study which identifies Boise, Idaho as the most "at risk" city in the western United States. Los Angeles was No. 41, followed by San Francisco at 66 and Seattle at 87. These findings seem to completely contradict the way DHS has conducted its risk methodology for distribution of grants. For example, in fiscal year 2007 Idaho received the minimum allocation in Homeland Security grants, meaning they received no funding based on risk. Will this study change the way you distribute future Homeland Security grants?

ANSWER: Although this study was sponsored in part by DHS, the study was not intended for use with the grant allocation methodology. The fundamental factors within the risk methodology for grant allocation – threat, vulnerability, and consequence – have remained relatively consistent from FY 07 to FY 08. The Department has made refinements to the inputs used this year, taking into account statutory changes, expert

judgment, enhanced data, and feedback from federal, state, and local partners, all with the goal of better understanding risk associated with populations and nationally critical infrastructure. The analysis considers the potential risk of terrorism to people, critical infrastructure, and economic security to estimate the relative risk of terrorism faced by a given area. Moving forward the Department will continue to look at all available data sources and will make adjustments to the formula as necessary.

Grants Pipeline

Question: Mr. Secretary in your testimony you cite the past funding for preparedness grants and the so-called grants in the "pipeline" as a reason for your low budget request. I have a chart here which makes clear that a significant portion of the so-called "pipeline" entails funding appropriated just a few months ago and funding proposed in your budget request. This certainly is funding that we wouldn't expect to have obligated and expended yet.

Are you saying that past funding has largely ensured that States and locals are prepared for all disasters? In GAO's testimony before the Committee they noted that "[DHS'] monitoring of homeland security grant expenditures does not provide a means to measure the achievement of desired program outcomes. FEMA's current efforts do not provide information on the effectiveness of those funds in improving the nation's capabilities or reducing risk." Mr. Secretary what are you doing to correct this? And how can the federal government claim to have done its part to meet the preparedness needs of states if the Department has no way of measuring that?

ANSWER: The President's FY 2009 budget request of \$2.2 billion for state and local grants contains detailed justifications reaffirming the value of these grants as investing in the preparedness of State and local governments to prevent, prepare for, and respond to acts of terrorism, as well as natural and other man-made disasters. This budget request further demonstrates the importance of funding preparedness efforts across the Nation. When including the President's FY 2009 request of \$2.2 billion with the \$23 billion in grant funds which Congress has appropriated from FY 2002 to FY 2008, the total amount dedicated for preparedness exceeds \$25 billion. As a practical matter, and in view of our Nation's current fiscal challenges, it seems reasonable and constructive to suggest a moderation of the funding stream. The level of the request should not be viewed as a weakening of support for State and local grants, but an earnest desire to consider how best to meet our shared objectives to ensure the safety and security of the homeland.

Since 2002, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has awarded over \$19 billion in grants to strengthen the Nation's preparedness and response capabilities. The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA) consolidated grant-making efforts and transferred responsibility for allocating and managing all preparedness related grants to FEMA in 2006. To better steward these funds, FEMA is embarking on a Grants Cost-to-Capability initiative to determine the relative impact of grant programs in terms of capability gains.

The goal of the Grants Cost-to-Capability initiative will provide decision makers with data analyses to:

- Determine the relative value of grant programs;
- Guide the strategic allocation of funds towards new or existing grant programs; and
- Support policy, budgetary, and investment-related decisions.

This initiative takes a stepwise approach to evaluating capability gains across the portfolio of grant programs, beginning with preparedness grants data gathered between 2003 and 2007. Available data from FEMA grant financial systems will be analyzed to determine the investment patterns of States and local recipients in support of the National Preparedness Guidelines. Focusing on the highest investment areas, FEMA will evaluate the gains achieved in improving the capacity and capabilities of the recipient communities. In addition, FEMA will

evaluate its programs' effectiveness in shaping the investment priorities of State and local governments. The resulting analysis will be used to guide the strategic allocation of funds and investment in new or existing grant programs.

In parallel with this effort, FEMA will explore the feasibility of a dynamic model that relates funding, projected capability gains, and national priorities to support investment decisions at various levels.

FEMA and the Department are working to measure the Nation's preparedness efforts. Measuring the return on investment and impact on risk of our grant programs have had is key to our national preparedness. The likelihood and consequences of terrorist attacks change over time and are influenced by counterterrorism strategies implemented by DHS and its partners. This dynamic aspect of terrorism risk poses challenges for estimation, measurement, and allocation of resources. FEMA's National Preparedness Directorate is developing a comprehensive assessment system that capitalizes on and reconciles previous efforts that were being done both in FEMA and the former Preparedness Directorate to meet the requirements established in Sec. 648 of PKEMRA. This system will gauge the impact all preparedness initiatives have on the current state of preparedness. The Grants Programs Directorate is embarking on a Grants Cost-to-Capability initiative to determine the relative impact of grant programs in terms of capability gains.

The Grants Programs Directorate is chartered with evaluating the effectiveness grants have on preparedness activities. These returns on investment activities started within FY 2007 and are ramping up in FY 2008. The FY 2009 President's Budget continues to build on these efforts to determine overall national preparedness.

Secure Border Initiative – Apprehensions

Question: The apprehensions on the Southwest Border have declined significantly over the past year and are continuing to do so. Apprehensions between ports of entry along the Southwest Border in fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal year 2006 decreased by 20 percent (from 1,071,972 to 858,638). Fiscal year 2008 apprehensions to date have decreased 18 percent as compared to fiscal year 2007 (from 152,850 to 125,347). I understand that DHS attributes much of the reason for this to expedited removal (ending catch-and-release), Operation Jump Start (using National Guard to free up Border Patrol) and Operation Streamline. How much of this decrease is due to the 4,500 border patrol agents we added in these years?

ANSWER: Apprehensions were indeed down during the last two fiscal years, during which time Border Patrol agent staffing increased by 3,659 positions. This decrease was realized through the deployment of the proper mix of infrastructure, personnel, and technology, as well as through internal DHS initiatives including expedited removal and collaborative efforts with other law enforcement partners, such as Operation Streamline with the Department of Justice, and Operation Jump Start with the Department of Defense. The steps that DHS has taken have resulted in a synergistic effect on decreasing border crossings to which it is difficult to attribute individual effectiveness. Each part of the strategy is important to overall success in securing our nation's borders.

Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) and Readiness

Question: On March 27 the Department issued a final land and sea rule for the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative making June 1, 2009, the deadline for all travelers entering the U.S. to present either a passport or other secure citizenship and identity document. Mr. Secretary, the law prohibits implementation of the WHTI plan until the later of three months after the Secretary makes certifications required under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 or June 1, 2009. Have you certified that all the necessary elements required by law are satisfied? And if not, when do you anticipate being able to do so?

ANSWER: Yes; on April 25, 2008, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) provided a report to the Homeland Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations entitled "Report to Congress on the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) Implementation" that details how the necessary elements of Section 7209(b)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458; 8 U.S.C. 1185 note), as amended, have been satisfied.

- a. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Certification:
 - On May 1, 2007, NIST certified that the proposed card architecture of the Passport Card meets or exceeds the relevant standard and best practices as specified in the statute.
- b. Technology Sharing:
 - DHS and the Department of State (DOS) continue to share information and meet regularly with both Mexican and Canadian officials regarding the vicinity RFID technology for the Passport Card, as well as other vicinity RFID-enabled documents, such as the enhanced driver's license (EDL), Trusted Traveler Program Card, and the Border Crossing Card.
- c. Postal Service Fee Agreement:
 - DOS and the U.S. Postal Service have memorialized their agreement on the fees for the Passport Card set by DOS, including the execution fee which the U.S. Postal Service retains. The DOS published a final rule on the Passport Card on December 31, 2007, which included a provision to set the execution fee.
- d. Groups of Children:
 - The final WHTI land and sea rule contains an alternative procedure for groups of children traveling across an international border under adult supervision with parental consent as proposed in the land and sea Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.
- e. Infrastructure:
 - CBP has technology currently in place at all ports of entry (POEs) to read any travel document with a machine-readable zone, including passports, EDLs, and the new Passport Card. All CBP officers at the POEs are currently trained in the use of this technology.
- f. Passport Card Issuance:
 - DOS has developed an ambitious and aggressive schedule to develop the Passport Card and is making progress toward that goal. DOS issued the final rule on December 31, 2007. DOS has been accepting applications for the passport card since February 2008 and expects to make the Passport Card available and in production in summer 2008.
- g. Common Land and Sea Implementation Date:
 - The final WHTI rule provides for one implementation date (June 1, 2009) for land and sea travel.
- h. Initiation of an Enhanced Driver's License Pilot Program:
 - To date, DHS has entered into memoranda of agreement with the states of Washington, Vermont, Arizona, and New York to develop EDLs that will be issued by these states and accepted by CBP for purposes of denoting identity and citizenship when a traveler enters the United States by land or sea. As of May 13, 2008, Washington State has issued more than 12,000 EDLs

US-VISIT Exit

Question: Mr. Secretary, your FY 2009 budget says that you will "develop and complete implementation of an air and sea biometric exit system...by the end of calendar year 2008." When do you expect to achieve this target?

ANSWER: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is establishing biometric exit procedures under which most non-U.S. citizens who currently provide biometrics upon entering the United States will also provide digital fingerscans before leaving the United States by air or sea.

On April 24, 2008, DHS took a significant step toward implementation of biometric exit procedures by

publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register. This began a 60-day public comment period. DHS welcomes feedback on this proposed regulation so that formal comments can be considered in the rulemaking process.

Following the public comment period and a comprehensive review, DHS will publish a final rule outlining the new requirements and the date on which they will take effect.

Investment Management Process

Question: DHS's investment review process has been widely viewed as dysfunctional, overly bureaucratic, and lacking rigor. To address these problems, the Under Secretary for Management directed a "Quick Look" at level 1 programs. Please explain to the Committee what a "Quick Look" entails, how many level 1 programs were reviewed, and what was found for each level 1 program reviewed.

ANSWER: The Quick Look Reviews provided an independent and objective rapid assessment of the overall risk across the Level 1 program acquisition portfolio. The review's primary intent was to provide insight into the Department's acquisition policies and processes by identifying systemic and structural issues. The reviews were conducted on 37 of the Level 1 acquisition programs. The reviews were based on available program documentation with a minimum amount of interface with program office personnel.

Since the reviews were conducted five to six months ago, individual programs have moved well beyond the statuses identified by the Quick Look Reviews – so individual Quick Look results are now obsolescent.

However, the overall (Departmental) systemic/structural issues identified by this process are still relevant, and are being resolved via multiple initiatives, the most important of which is the rewrite of the Management Directive 1400:

- Major Program Formulation Problems
 - Need more structured Departmental Requirements Process
- Dysfunctional Investment Review Process
 - All Investment Reviews by the Deputy Secretary
 - Need more proactive Governance and Oversight
 - Standardize and use Periodic Reporting
- Problematic System Development
 - Need additional Technical Expertise in Programs
- Confusing and Overlapping Policies
 - Multiple Definitions of Terms
 - Unclear Program Documentation Requirements
 - Governance difference between IT and Non-IT

Question: DHS is undertaking additional activities to improve DHS acquisition management oversight, including establishing a Program Management Council, a Test and Evaluation Council, an acquisition program management division within the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, and rewriting management directive 1400. For each of these activities, please describe to the Committee how you believe this will strengthen investment decision making at DHS and the timelines to enact these changes.

ANSWER: The Program Management Council (PMC) was established in December 2006 and continues to meet regularly. The PMC is the principal DHS forum to ensure quality Program Management. Its three goals are to 1) serve as the Board of Directors for DHS Program Management, 2) provide DHS Senior Leadership advice and counsel on the state of Program Management within the Department, and 3) Improve the practice

and execution of Program Management within DHS. The PMC has stakeholder representatives from across the Department, specifically the components and acquisition organizations. Its current focus is to promulgate proposed acquisition process improvements and to collaborate on acquisition policy and process changes. The PMC has proven to be very useful as a collaborative forum for discussing Component and Departmental issues, as well as serving as a mechanism for rapid dissemination of acquisition process initiatives.

The Test and Evaluation (T&E) Council was established in December 2007 and is also meeting regularly. The T&E Council includes participation by all Components to promote T&E best practices and lessons learned in establishing consistent T&E policy and processes for use in acquisition programs. The Council also coordinates T&E resources and is currently engaged in standing up a DHS T&E infrastructure which will support acquisition programs. Currently the Council is focused on establishing a policy for Operational Test Authority that ensures independent assessment of system performance prior to full scale production and deployment. Establishing consistent T&E policies and processes will help insure that the Department delivers effective capabilities to the Homeland Security operational community.

The Acquisition Program Management Division (APMD) of the Office of the Chief Procurement Office began operations in August of 2007. The division was established to provide oversight and support for acquisition programs. To date, APMD has performed Quick Look assessments of 37 level 1 programs, has overseen Deep Dive reviews of the SBInet and ASP programs, and restarted the Investment Review process. The division also has provided advice and guidance to programs, including a process to collaboratively assist programs in strengthening their Acquisition Program Baselines (APBs). Currently the APMD team is focused on an aggressive Investment & Acquisition process re-engineering effort. That effort includes replacing Management Directive 1400, establishing revised investment and acquisition decision procedures, and establishing a new periodic reporting system.

The replacement of Management Directive 1400 is planned for September 2008. The new directive will be focused on establishing acquisition processes and policies that efficiently, economically, and reliably provide capabilities to Homeland Security operational community. It will address Capital Investments, Services, and other acquisition mechanisms used by the Department to deliver capability. The processes and procedures will be appropriately streamlined and straightforward, and be oriented to a policy users' perspective (Program Management Offices).

Question: As part of the revision to management directive 1400, DHS is planning to expand its acquisition oversight into items other than capital investments, to include service contracts and grants. Why are you considering this expansion? Won't this over extend the acquisition staff you currently have on board or are planning to hire in 2009? Wouldn't it make more sense to improve your acquisition process before expanding into other areas, such as services and grants?

ANSWER: The current version of Management Directive (MD) 1400 only addresses the Capital Investment acquisition mechanism. Capital Investment is only one of the mechanisms used to acquire DHS capability. Other-than-capital-investment acquisition mechanisms (e.g. enterprise services, grants) are frequently used by the Department and, in aggregate, have significant impact on the delivery of desired overall Departmental capability.

The current plan for replacing MD 1400 includes establishing acquisition oversight/execution policies and processes for all of these capability delivery mechanisms. It should be noted here that the Department and its Components already manage these other mechanisms, but as stand-alone mechanisms...not as acquisition mechanisms. Clear acquisition policies and processes, for all of the acquisition mechanisms used by the Department, are essential to achieving efficient, economic and reliable capability delivery to the Department's operational user base.

DHS acquisition staff's first priority is to rationalize the Department's acquisition processes. Replacing Management Directive (MD) 1400 is a key prerequisite to achieving that goal. The acquisition staff has already initiated multiple efforts in the last nine months (programmatic reviews; collaboratively working with programs to improve their Acquisition Program Baselines (APBs); restarting the Investment Review Board (IRB) process), in parallel with replacing MD1400. Once done and in operation, the new MD will both incorporate these existing efforts, and frame the further efforts, of the DHS acquisition staff.

Capital Investment is only one of the mechanisms used to acquire DHS capability. Other-than-capital-investment acquisition mechanisms (e.g. enterprise services, grants) are frequently used by the Department and, in aggregate, have significant impact on the delivery of desired overall Departmental capability. The current plan for replacing MD 1400 includes establishing acquisition oversight/execution policies and processes for all of these capability delivery mechanisms. It should be noted here that the Department and its Components already manage these other mechanisms, but as stand-alone mechanisms, not as acquisition mechanisms. Clear acquisition policies and processes, for all of the acquisition mechanisms used by the Department, are essential to achieving efficient, economic and reliable capability delivery to the department's operational user base. Since the new MD will incorporate these more efficient acquisition processes and policies, I believe that we can expand acquisition oversight across the other-than-capital-investment mechanisms (in collaboration with the current "mechanism owners") without overextending the currently on-board acquisition staff.

Consequently, holistically improving our acquisition processes requires us to address all of the principal acquisition mechanisms used by the Department.

Departmental Operations

Question: The budget request for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management shows \$22,591,000 for adjustments-to-base from FY 2008 to FY 2009, yet no explanatory details are included within the justification. For each of the 12 offices within the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management, please detail what the adjustments-to-base are, separating the dollar amounts for FTE annualizations, cost of living, and other adjustments.

ANSWER: Provided below is a brief description of why each adjustment-to-base occurred. Following the explanations is a table detailing the adjustments-to-base by office.

Rent Transfer from USM (\$3.733 million)

- In the first few years of DHS' existence, headquarters rent was centrally funded in the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO). As headquarters grew over the years, the CAO budget for HQ rent did not grow. Therefore, new space costs were funded by the space occupant's budget. As a result, DHS HQ space has been funded by a combination of centrally budgeted funds within CAO and the space occupant's budgets. The FY 2009 Rent Transfer from USM ATB realigns CAO base resources for HQ rent to the space occupant's budgets thereby moving to one funding model for HQ space. This ATB is a realignment of base resources and is budget neutral.

GSA Rent Increase (\$3.914 million)

- The overall change in rent costs is due to updates and corrections to GSA Occupancy Agreements (OAs). In 2007, GSA's square footage records for DHS occupancy at the Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC) were determined to be inaccurate. The square footage records were corrected resulting in a significantly higher bill for OSEM. In addition, DHS moved into newly built space at the NAC, resulting in higher GSA rent costs. GSA and DHS now have accurate OA's in place for all National Capital Region locations. DHS plans on submitting a reprogramming in FY 2008 to cover GSA rent.

Annualization of Prior Year Staff (\$3.394 million)

- This is the annualization of payroll costs for positions filled in FY 2008. These positions generated 0.5 FTE in FY 2008 but will generate a full FTE and associated payroll costs in FY 2009. This funding is necessary in order to allow full funding for the 62 positions that OSEM expects to hire in FY 2008.

Annualization of Prior Year/Part Year Funding (\$1.056 million)

- OSEM is requesting \$1.056 million to cover the annual inflation of the FY 2008 pay raise. The 3.5% pay raise was effective January 1, 2008.

FY 2009 Pay Increase (\$2.995 million)

- OSEM is requesting \$2.995 million for the FY 2009 pay increase, which will be effective January 1, 2009. This pay raise assumes a pay raise of 2.9%.

Management Efficiencies (-\$2.093 million)

- Management efficiencies fully offset the cost of non-pay inflation.
- OSEM plans on reducing the dependence on contractor support by hiring additional Federal staff. The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (\$626,000) and the Privacy Office (\$457,000) anticipate savings as a result of the reduction of contractor support.

Working Capital Fund and Shared Services (\$8.582 million)

- OSEM has requested an additional \$8.582 million in FY 2009 to cover the Working Capital Fund and shared services bills. The OSEM budget is highly salary intensive, with the annual budget including more than 60% in salaries, benefits, and related costs. The funding requested is critical in order for each office to achieve OSEM's mission of providing leadership, direction, and management to the Department.

**U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Adjustments to Base								WCF Bill and	SAB Total
	Transfer from USM	GSA Reallocate	Annual Prior Year Salaries	Annual 08 Payraise	09 Pay Increase	Non- Revol	Management Efficiencies	Share Services Increase		
Immediate Office of the Secretary	\$108	\$256	-	\$50	\$94	\$2	(\$23)	\$330	\$838	
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	54	25	-	34	97	328	(28)	173	383	
Chief of Staff	82	-	-	-	45	29	(29)	(73)	54	
Office of Policy	940	909	\$1,329	184	593	10	(106)	3,845	7,600	
Executive Secretary	316	88	-	50	170	621	(21)	502	1,126	
Office of Public Affairs	389	259	-	50	99	56	(56)	344	1,141	
Office of Legislative Affairs	461	-	-	50	87	15	(15)	199	797	
Office of the General Counsel	615	1,199	892	85	268	37	(37)	1,880	4,839	
Office for Civil Rights and Liberties	307	995	319	311	931	127	(753)	772	3,009	
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	217	(1)	-	50	89	94	(94)	216	571	
Privacy Officer	145	-	404	142	425	459	(916)	136	795	
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	99	184	450	50	97	15	(15)	458	1,338	
TOTAL:	\$3,733	\$3,914	\$3,394	\$1,056	\$2,995	\$1,010	(\$2,093)	\$8,582	\$22,591	

Question: Please list all Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM), Under Secretary for Management (USM), Chief Information Office (CIO), and Chief Financial Office (CFO) political employees who received bonuses in 2007. Include the position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: Consistent with Administration direction, no political employees at DHS headquarters received a bonus.

Question: Please list all OSEM, USM, CIO, and CFO SES bonuses provided in 2007 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

SES Bonuses Provided in 2007		
Position	Office	Amount of Bonus
Deputy Chief Information Officer	CIO	\$25,000
Director, Office of Applied Technology	CIO	\$10,650
Deputy Budget Director	CFO	\$7,705
Director, Enterprise Business Management Office	CIO	\$13,230
Director, Office of Budget	CFO	\$8,035
Director, Financial Management	CFO	\$7,480
Director, Resources Management Transformation	CFO	\$7,930
Director, Information Security	CIO	\$13,360
Deputy Chief Financial Officer	CFO	\$27,000
Director, Workforce Relations	CHCO	\$10,780

Chief, Administrative Services	CAO	\$21,112
Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	CPO	\$15,000
Director, Contract Operations	CPO	\$14,355
Deputy, Chief Administrative Services	CAO	\$18,408
Director, Office of Procurement	CPO	\$13,482
Chief Procurement Officer	CPO	\$20,000
Deputy Chief Procurement Officer	CPO	\$19,140
Director, Human Capital Policy and Innovation	CHCO	\$12,237
Director, Asset Management	CAO	\$13,860
Deputy Chief Human Capital Officer	CHCO	\$15,460
Director, Safety and Environmental Programs	CAO	\$7,300
Director, HQ Admin Services Center	CAO	\$10,822
Director, Human Capital Services and Accountability	CHCO	\$7,685
Chief Learning Officer	CHCO	\$10,565
Chief Security Officer	CSO	\$18,732

Question: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2007, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Office	Pay Grade	Number of Non-SES Bonus/QSI	Total Amount
OSEM	15	2	\$10,000
	14	1	QSI
	7	1	QSI
ExecSec	15	3	7,500
	14	5	11,250
	13	3	6,000
	12	4	6,950
	11	10	16,700
	9	5	5,850
	7	5	4,000
OGC	5	1	500
	15	19	55,900
	14	3	6,500
	13	1	1500
	12	1	700
CRCL	15	28	68,881
	14	7	16,000
	13	6	11,381
	12	4	7500
	11	5	3765
	9	2	1500
	8	2	2333
OPA	15	5	18,299
	14	6	19,784

	13	3	2250
	12	2	5450
	7	2	1555
	6	1	1354
OLA	15	8	14,977
	14	9	30,643
	13	12	35,054
	12	12	30,446
	11	6	10,899
	9	5	7526
	7	4	8759
	5	3	3965
	4	3	1500
Privacy Officer	15	18	42,392
	14	8	14,344
	13	8	21,954
	12	3	4000
	11	2	5000
CIS Ombudsman	15	4	2147
	14	1	2000
	13	4	1530
	9	5	2947
	8	1	371
	4	1	382
Policy	15	16	32,050
	14	10	22,500
	13	17	42,619
	12	19	31,079
	11	12	21,069
	9	26	15,357
	7	5	4289
	5	1	QSI
USM	15	4	10,761
	14	1	2815
	13	2	4764
OCHCO	15	23	119,823
	14	33	91,894
	13	8	18,855
	12	7	13,853
	11	4	8336
	6	1	500
	4	1	296
	2	3	828
CFO	15	19	69,950
	14	34	94,818
	13	10	31,950
	12	8	19,250
	11	13	29,550
	9	3	3250
CIO	15	19	70,300

	14	28	73,400
	13	3	4700
	12	1	2200
CPO	15	98	486,100
	14	68	240,495
	13	28	71,898
	12	15	32,513
	11	25	45,450
	9	10	14,200
	7	1	1500
CAO	15	12	45,261
	14	17	29,153
	13	7	17,214
	12	2	2170
	9	2	2463
	6	1	847
CSO	15	11	43,400
	14	28	83,750
	13	22	61,600
	12	3	3859
	11	4	6600
	9	1	1600
	7	1	750
	4	1	1000

Question: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the 2009 budget for bonuses for OSEM, USM, CIO, and CFO political employees; OSEM, USM, CIO, and CFO SES employees; and OSEM, USM, CIO, and CFO non-SES employees.

ANSWER: The FY 2009 budget request assumes that not more than 2% of total amount budgeted for salaries will be used for bonuses. We do not currently budget bonus amounts by employee type (i.e.: political employee, SES employee, and non-SES employee), therefore we cannot provide a table at the level requested.

Question: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by OSEM, USM, CIO, and CFO political employees for travel in 2007. Include name of individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, and total cost.

ANSWER: Please see following table.

Office	Traveler name	Political Appointee Position	Date of Travel -To	Date of Travel-From	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Amount Paid
GCR	Powell, Donald	GCR Chairman	1-Oct-06	31-Dec-06	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE FIRST QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$10,231.08
GCR	Powell, Donald	GCR Chairman	1-Jan-07	31-Mar-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 2ND QTR. FY07	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$5,139.03
GCR	Powell, Donald	GCR Chairman	1-Apr-07	30-Jun-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 3RD QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$9,216.04
GCR	Conway, Paul	Federal Coordination	1-Apr-07	30-Jun-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 3RD	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$3,953.89

					QTR. FY07.		
GCR	Powell, Donald	GCR Chairman	1-Jul-07	30-Sep-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 4TH QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$6,563.66
GCR	Conway, Paul	Federal Coordination	1-Jul-07	30-Sep-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 4TH QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$3,499.53
GCR							\$38,603.23
OAC	Stoltz, Candace H.	Director/ Executive Secretariat (PSSAC)	1-Oct-06	4-Oct-06	COMMON CULTURE TASK FORCE MEETING	MONTEREY, CA	\$1,000.19
OAC	Hoelscher, Douglas L.	Executive Dir, Homeland Security Advisory Comm.	2-Oct-06	5-Oct-06	COMMON CULTURE TASK FORCE MEETING	MONTEREY, CA	\$603.87
OAC	Smith, Ruth	Ass. Sec for Policy	2-Oct-06	5-Oct-06	ATTEND COMMON CULTURE TASK FORCE MEETING	MONTEREY, CA	\$682.44
OAC	Stoltz, Candace H.	Director/ Executive Secretariat (PSSAC)	2-Nov-06	6-Nov-06	FUTURE TERRORISM TASK FORCE MEETING	LONG BEACH, CA	\$757.59
OAC	Fullerton, Michael	Dep Exec Dir, HSAC	2-Nov-06	6-Nov-06	LONG BEACH, CA	LONG BEACH, CA	\$720.86
OAC	Hoelscher, Douglas L.	Executive Dir, Homeland Security Advisory Comm.	1-Nov-06	5-Nov-06	ATTEND COMMON CULTURE TASK FORCE	LONG BEACH, CA	\$686.86
OAC	Fullerton, Michael	Dep Exec Dir, HSAC	7-Feb-07	10-Feb-07	MEET WIHT HSAC AND SAC MEMBERS AS WELL AS MEET WIHT NYC COUNTERTERRORISM OFFICIALS	NEW YORK, NY	\$616.56
OAC	Stoltz, Candace H.	Director/ Executive Secretariat (PSSAC)	7-Feb-07	10-Feb-07	MEET WIHT HSAC AND SAC MEMBERS AS WELL AS MEET WIHT NYC COUNTERTERRORISM OFFICIALS	NEW YORK, NY	\$480.00
OAC	Hoelscher, Douglas L.	Executive Dir, Homeland Security Advisory Comm.	7-Feb-07	10-Feb-07	MEET WIHT HSAC AND SAC MEMBERS AS WELL AS MEET WIHT NYC COUNTERTERRORISM OFFICIALS	NEW YORK, NY	\$168.00
OAC	Smith, Ruth	Ass. Sec for Policy	7-Feb-07	9-Feb-07	ATTEND METRICS FOR MODEL PORTS OF ENTRY HOSTED BY CBP TO AID WORK ON SECURE BORDERS OPEN DOORS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	HOUSTON, TX	\$87.00
OAC	Fullerton, Michael	Dep Exec Dir, HSAC	16-Feb-07	23-Feb-07	ATTEND SMI HOMELAND SECURITY CONFERENCE	LONDON, ENGLAND	\$2,765.68
OAC	Hoelscher, Douglas L.	Executive Dir, Homeland Security Advisory Comm.	5-Mar-07	8-Mar-07	MEET WITH PRIVATE SECTOR SENIOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABOUT HSAC BUSINESS	FT. WALTON BCH., FL	\$220.00
OAC	Fullerton, Michael	Dep Exec Dir, HSAC	5-Mar-07	8-Mar-07	MEET WITH PRIVATE SECTOR SENIOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABOUT HSAC BUSINESS	FT. WALTON BCH., FL	\$297.68
OAC	Stoltz, Candace H.	Director/ Executive Secretariat (PSSAC)	5-Mar-07	8-Mar-07	MEET WITH PRIVATE SECTOR SENIOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABOUT HSAC BUSINESS	FT. WALTON BCH., FL	\$852.60

OAC	Smith, Ruth	Ass. Sec for Policy	5-Mar-07	8-Mar-07	MEET WITH PRIVATE SECTOR SENIOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABOUT HSAC BUSINESS	FT. WALTON BCH., FL	\$244.79
OAC	Stoltz, Candace H.	Director/ Executive Secretariat (PSSAC)	22-Mar-07	22-Mar-07	MEET WITH PRIVATE SECTOR SENIOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS	CHICAGO, IL	\$314.05
OAC	Stoltz, Candace H.	Director/ Executive Secretariat (PSSAC)	8-Apr-07	11-Apr-07	ATTEND PRIVATE SECTOR SENIOR ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING	DALLAS, TX	\$908.20
OAC	Fullerton, Michael	Dep Exec Dir, HSAC	8-Apr-07	11-Apr-07	ATTEND PRIVATE SECTOR SENIOR ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING	DALLAS, TX	\$545.00
OAC	Hoelscher, Douglas L.	Executive Dir, Homeland Security Advisory Comm.	9-Apr-07	12-Apr-07	ATTEND PRIVATE SECTOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING IN DALLAS, TX AND ATTEND NAT'L URBAN AREA SECURITY INITIATIVE CONF. AND 2007 DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION CONF. AND EXHIBITION IN MIAMI, FL	DALLAS, TX MIAMI, FL	\$606.50
OAC	Smith, Ruth	Ass. Sec for Policy	9-Apr-07	11-Apr-07	ATTEND PRIVATE SECTOR SENIOR ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING	DALLAS, TX	\$246.15
OAC	Smith, Ruth	Ass. Sec for Policy	18-Apr-07	20-Apr-07	ATTEND EMERGENCY RESPONSE SENIOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING	LOS ANGELES, CA	\$472.00
OAC	Stoltz, Candace H.	Director/ Executive Secretariat (PSSAC)	18-Apr-07	20-Apr-07	ATTEND EMERGENCY RESPONSE SENIOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING	LOS ANGELES, CA	\$472.00
OAC	Fullerton, Michael	Dep Exec Dir, HSAC	18-Apr-07	20-Apr-07	ATTEND EMERGENCY RESPONSE SENIOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING	LOS ANGELES, CA	\$973.03
OAC	Hoelscher, Douglas L.	Executive Dir, Homeland Security Advisory Comm.	18-Apr-07	20-Apr-07	ATTEND EMERGENCY RESPONSE SENIOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING	LOS ANGELES, CA	\$650.26
OAC	Hoelscher, Douglas L.	Executive Dir, Homeland Security Advisory Comm.	25-Apr-07	25-Apr-07	MEET WITH HSAC MEMBERS VT. GOVERNOR JIM DOUGLAS, VT. FUSION CENTER, AND ICE'S LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT CENTER	BURLINGTON, VT	\$174.62
OAC	Stoltz, Candace H.	Director/ Executive Secretariat (PSSAC)	10-May-07	10-May-07	VISIT HOTELS IN NYC THAT MAY HOST THE NEXT FORMAL HSAC COUNCIL MEETING	NEW YORK, NY	\$64.00
OAC	Stoltz, Candace H.	Director/ Executive Secretariat (PSSAC)	21-May-07	23-May-07	MEET WITH PVT/SAC MEMBERS ON ADVISORY COUNCIL ISSUES	CHARLOTTE, NC WEST PALM BCH., FL	\$1,287.21
OAC	Fullerton, Michael	Dep Exec Dir, HSAC	17-May-07	25-May-07	MEET WITH HSAC MEMBERS AND TOUR HOMELAND SECURITY RELATED OPERATIONS CENTERS	SEATTLE, WA	\$2,052.66
OAC	Hoelscher, Douglas L.	Executive Dir, Homeland Security Advisory Comm.	21-May-07	24-May-07	VISIT WITH HSAC MEMBERS AND VISIT HOMELAND SECURITY OPERATIONS CENTERS	SEATTLE, WA	\$822.66

OAC	Hoelscher, Douglas L.	Executive Dir, Homeland Security Advisory Comm.	10-Jun-07	12-Jun-07	ATTEND HSAC COMMITTEE MEETING	NEW YORK CITY, NY	\$1,073.70
OAC	Stoltz, Candace H.	Director/ Executive Secretariat (PSSAC)	10-Jun-07	12-Jun-07	ATTEND HSAC COMMITTEE MEETING	NEW YORK CITY, NY	\$923.05
OAC	Smith, Ruth	Ass. Sec for Policy	11-Jun-07	13-Jun-07	ATTEND HSAC COMMITTEE MEETING	NEW YORK CITY, NY	\$779.00
OAC	Fullerton, Michael	Dep Exec Dir, HSAC	10-Jun-07	12-Jun-07	ATTEND HSAC COMMITTEE MEETING	NEW YORK CITY, NY	\$779.00
OAC	Hoelscher, Douglas L.	Executive Dir, Homeland Security Advisory Comm.	9-Aug-07	10-Aug-07	PRIVATE SECTOR SENIOR ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING	BALTIMORE, MD	\$207.00
OAC	Smith, Ruth	Ass. Sec for Policy	29-Aug-07	30-Aug-07	ATTEND THE MODEL PORTS OF ENTRY METRICS TASK FORCE.	HOUSTON, TX	\$216.60
OAC	Fullerton, Michael	Dep Exec Dir, HSAC	13-Sep-07	14-Sep-07	MEET WITH HSAC MEMBERS IN NYC	NEW YORK, NY	\$445.62
OAC	Stoltz, Candace H.	Director/ Executive Secretariat (PSSAC)	13-Sep-07	14-Sep-07	MEET WITH HSAC MEMBERS IN NYC	NEW YORK, NY	\$788.87
OAC	Stoltz, Candace H.	Director/ Executive Secretariat (PSSAC)	17-Sep-07	18-Sep-07	ATTEND ACADEMY POLICY AND RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL WORKING GROUP MEETING.	NEW LONDON, CT	\$790.14
OAC	Fullerton, Michael	Dep Exec Dir, HSAC	17-Sep-07	18-Sep-07	ATTEND ACADEMY POLICY AND RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL WORKING GROUP MEETING.	NEW LONDON, CT	\$397.03
OAC	Hoelscher, Douglas L.	Executive Dir, Homeland Security Advisory Comm.	17-Sep-07	18-Sep-07	ATTEND ACADEMY POLICY AND RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL WORKING GROUP MEETING.	NEW LONDON, CT	\$492.53
OAC	Hoelscher, Douglas L.	Executive Dir, Homeland Security Advisory Comm.	25-Sep-07	27-Sep-07	ATTEND STATE AND LOCAL SENIOR ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK	\$535.30
OAC	Smith, Ruth	Ass. Sec for Policy	25-Sep-07	27-Sep-07	ATTEND STATE AND LOCAL SENIOR ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK	\$178.63
OAC	Stoltz, Candace H.	Director/ Executive Secretariat (PSSAC)	25-Sep-07	28-Sep-07	ATTEND STATE AND LOCAL SENIOR ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING AND MEET WITH MEMBERS IN BOSTON, MA	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK BOSTON, MA	\$692.14
OAC							\$28,081.07
OCN	Dhillon, Uttam	Director, OCE	13-Nov-06	15-Nov-06	ATTEND SPEAK AT JOINT INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE SOUTH COUNTER NARCO TERRORISM CONFERENCE	KEY WEST, FL.	\$458.00
OCN	Dhillon, Uttam	Director, OCE	29-Jan-07	1-Feb-07	ATTEND BRIEFINGS AT THE JOINT TASK FORCE-NORTH, BORDER PATROL FIELD INTELLIGENCE CENTER, AND EL PASO INTELLIGENCE CENTER AND TEH CIA CRIME & NARCOTICS CENTER MEXICO CONFERENCE.	EL PASO, TX	\$873.00

OCN	Andrews, Terrence M.	Counter Narcotics Liaison	29-Jan-07	2-Feb-07	TO ATTEND BRIEFINGS AT THE JOINT TASK FORCE NORTH BORDER PATROL FIELD INTELLIGENCE CENTER, AND EL PASO INTELLIGENCE CENTER AND THE CIA CRIME AND NARCOTICS CENTER MEXICO CONFERENCE.	EL PASO, TX	\$844.00
OCN	Dhillon, Uttam	Director, OCE	16-Apr-07	19-Apr-07	SITE VISIT AND MEETINGS WITH DHS LAW ENFORCEMENT PRINCIPALS (CBP, ICE, USCG); VISIT MARITIME FLETC; GIVE SPEECH TO FLETC GRADUATING CLASS.	CHARLESTON, SC SAVANNAH, GA	\$849.00
OCN	Andrews, Terrence M.	Counter Narcotics Liaison	16-Apr-07	19-Apr-07	SITE VISIT AND MEETINGS WITH DHS LAW ENFORCEMENT PRINCIPALS (CBP, ICE, USCG); VISIT MARITIME FLETC; ATTEND CNE DIRECTOR'S SPEECH TO FLETC GRADUATING CLASS.	CHARLESTON, SC SAVANNAH, GA	\$1,224.14
OCN	Schreiber, Bradley	Counselor to Dir.	23-Apr-07	28-Apr-07	TO ATTEND JOINT INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE SOUTH COUNTER NARCO TERROSIM CONFERENCE.	KEY WEST, FL.	\$1,304.00
OCN	Andrews, Terrence M.	Counter Narcotics Liaison	21-Apr-07	24-Apr-07	ACCOMPANY CNE DIRECTOR TO WELCOME USCG CUTTER SHERMAN TO PORT AND MAKE PRESENTATION REGARDING LARGEST COCAINE MARITIME SEIZURE.	ALAMEDA, CA	\$1,061.00
OCN	Dhillon, Uttam	Director, OCE	22-Apr-07	24-Apr-07	TO WELCOME USCG CUTTER SHERMAN TO PORT AND MAKE PRESENTATION REGARDING LARGEST COCAINE MARITIME SEIZURE.	ALAMEDA, CA	\$1,091.93
OCN	Andrews, Terrence M.	Counter Narcotics Liaison	2-May-07	4-May-07	ATTEND THE SENIOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PLENARY SESSIONS.	MEXICO CITY, MX	\$1,401.20
OCN	Dhillon, Uttam	Director, OCE	4-May-07	5-May-07	TO ATTEND JOINT INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE SOUTH CHANGE OF COMMAND CEREMONY.	KEY WEST, FL.	\$655.00
OCN	Schreiber, Bradley	Counselor to Dir.	14-May-07	18-May-07	TO MEET WITH IN COUNTRY US TEAM AND COLOMBIAN OFFICIALS FOR BRIEFINGS	MIAMI, FL BOGOTA, COLUMBIA CARTAGENA, COLUMBIA	\$2,213.00
OCN	Dhillon, Uttam	Director, OCE	13-May-07	17-May-07	TO MEET WITH IN COUNTRY US TEAM AND COLOMBIAN OFFICIALS FOR BRIEFINGS	MIAMI, FL BOGOTA, COLUMBIA CARTAGENA, COLUMBIA	\$2,334.14
OCN	Dhillon, Uttam	Director, OCE	22-May-07	25-May-07	TO ATTEND MEETINGS WITH IN-COUNTRY U.S. TEAMS AND MEXICAN OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS COUNTERNARCOTICS ISSUES.	MEXICO CITY, MX	\$1,734.80

OCN	Schreiber, Bradley	Counselor to Dir.	22-May-07	25-May-07	TO ATTEND MEETINGS WITH IN-COUNTRY U.S. TEAMS AND MEXICAN OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS COUNTERNARCOTICS ISSUES.	MEXICO CITY, MX	\$1,542.22
OCN	Schreiber, Bradley	Counselor to Dir.	8-Jun-07	15-Jun-07	TO ATTEND MEETINGS AND BRIEFINGS WITH IN COUNTRY AND DHS PERSONNEL AND TO ASSESS THE DEPARTMENT'S COUNTERNARCOTICS INTERDICTION ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION.	SAN JUAN, PR SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REP. PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI NASSAU, BAHAMAS	\$3,079.29
OCN	Dhillon, Uttam	Director, OCE	10-Jun-07	17-Jun-07	TO ATTEND MEETINGS AND BRIEFINGS WITH IN COUNTRY AND DHS PERSONNEL AND TO ASSESS THE DEPARTMENT'S COUNTERNARCOTICS INTERDICTION ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION.	SAN JUAN, PR SANTO DOMINGO, DR PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI NASSAU, BAHAMAS	\$2,737.00
OCN	Andrews, Terrence M.	Counter Narcotics Liaison	31-Jul-07	3-Aug-07	TO ATTEND OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY TRIBAL METHAMPHETAMINE SUMMIT.	PHOENIX, AZ	\$837.05
OCN	Dhillon, Uttam	Director, OCE	8-Aug-07	8-Aug-07	ATTENDING LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE AT JOINT INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE WEST.	HONOLULU, HI	\$99.80
OCN							\$24,338.57
OCR	Cook, John Kim	Senior Policy Advisor	29-Nov-06	1-Dec-06	CONFERENCE IN CHARLESTON, SC	CHARLESTON, SC	\$900.11
OCR	Sutherland, Daniel W.	Director of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties	11-Dec-06	15-Dec-06	ATTENDING JOINT CONTACT GROUP MEETING	LONDON, ENGLAND	\$2,887.70
OCR	Sutherland, Daniel W.	Director of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties	26-Jan-07	27-Jan-07	ATTEND THE ARAB MUSLIM ROUND TABLE MEETING.	DETROIT, MI	\$100.00
OCR	Sutherland, Daniel W.	Director of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties	26-Jan-07	27-Jan-07	ATTEND THE ARAB MUSLIM ROUND TABLE MEETING.	DETROIT, MI	\$100.00
OCR	Sutherland, Daniel W.	Director of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties	14-Feb-07	15-Feb-07	SPEAKING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA	CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA	\$132.91
OCR	Sutherland, Daniel W.	Director of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties	22-Feb-07	24-Feb-07	ATTENDING MEETINGS WITH DHS AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.	DETROIT, MI	\$92.35
OCR	Sutherland, Daniel W.	Director of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties	2-Apr-07	3-Apr-07	ATTEND THE ARAB MUSLIM ROUND TABLE MEETING.	DETROIT, MI	\$395.00
OCR	Cook, John Kim	Senior Policy Advisor	8-May-07	8-May-07	ATTENDING THE CIVIL LIBERTIES UNIVERSITY MONTHLY MEETING	YORKTOWN, PA	\$207.30
OCR	Sutherland, Daniel W.	Director of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties	18-Jul-07	18-Jul-07	ATTENDING THE ARAB/MUSLIM ROUNDTABLE MEETING	DETROIT, MI	\$430.80
OCR	Sutherland, Daniel W.	Director of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties	10-Jul-07	10-Jul-07	ATTENDING ARAB/MUSLIM ROUNDTABLE MEETING	DETROIT, MI	\$394.05
OCR	Sutherland, Daniel W.	Director of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties	25-Jun-07	26-Jun-07	ATTENDING ROUNDTABLE MEETINGS	HOUSTON, TX	\$940.04
OCR	Sutherland, Daniel W.	Director of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties	8-Aug-07	10-Aug-07	MEETING WITH DHS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS ENGAGEMENT	CLEVELAND, OHIO	\$277.00

OCR	Sutherland, Daniel W.	Director of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties	1-Sep-07	1-Sep-07	ATTENDING THE ISLAMIC SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA CONFERENCE	CHICAGO, IL	\$487.85
OCR							\$7,345.11
OCS	McCoy, Joshua	Advance Representative	1-Oct-06	31-Dec-06	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE FIRST QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$9,145.07
OCS	Leckey, Eric	Advance Representative	15-Oct-06	20-Oct-06	TO ATTEND HARVARD'S LEADERSHIP FOR THE 21ST CENTURY: CHAOS, CONFLICT, AND COVERAGE EXECUTIVE EDUCATION CERTIFICATION.	BOSTON, MA	\$360.60
OCS	Wood, John	Chief of Staff	1-Oct-06	31-Dec-06	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE FIRST QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$762.11
OCS	Robb, Corry	Advance Representative	1-Oct-06	31-Dec-06	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE FIRST QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$9,820.14
OCS	Ballard, Deanna	Advance Representative	1-Oct-06	31-Dec-06	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE FIRST QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$1,473.57
OCS	Hoffman, Jonathan	Advisor to COS	26-Nov-06	30-Nov-06	TRAVEL WITH THE GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND CHIEF OF THE BORDER PATROL TO OBSERVE OPERATION JUMP START PROGRESS.	SAN DIEGO, CA; YUMA, AZ; TUCSON, AZ; EL PASO, TX	\$1,395.13
OCS	Robb, Corry	Advance Representative	1-Jan-07	31-Mar-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 2ND QTR. FY07	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$9,117.78
OCS	McCoy, Joshua	Advance Representative	1-Jan-07	31-Mar-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 2ND QTR. FY07	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$11,304.89
OCS	Hortsmann, William	Trip Coordinator	1-Jan-07	31-Mar-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 2ND QTR. FY07	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$3,881.99
OCS	Hortsmann, William	Trip Coordinator	1-Apr-07	30-Jun-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 3RD QTR FY 2007	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$8,369.14
OCS	Johnson, Rebekah	Advance Representative	20-Feb-07	22-Feb-07	ADVANCING THE SECRETARY	LAREDO, TX	\$669.73
OCS	McCoy, Joshua	Advance Representative	1-Apr-07	30-Jun-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 3RD QTR FY 2007	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$13,635.53
OCS	Robb, Corry	Advance Representative	1-Apr-07	30-Jun-07	BLANKET TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION FOR THE 3RD QUARTER FY 2007	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$7,217.23
OCS	Sweet, Chad	Chief of Staff	1-Apr-07	30-Jun-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 3RD QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$576.18
OCS	Dierker, Caroline	Advance Representative	18-May-07	28-May-07	ADVANCE FOR THE SECRETARY CHERTOFF.	WASHINGTON, DC KUWAIT	\$2,041.28
OCS	Saull, Bradley	Advance Representative	10-Jun-07	12-Jun-07	TO ATTEND THE HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING	NEW YORK CITY, NY	\$1,029.00
OCS	Leckey, Eric	Advance Representative	10-Jun-07	12-Jun-07	TO ATTEND THE HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING	NEW YORK CITY, NY	\$48.00
OCS	Dierker, Caroline	Advance Representative	1-Apr-07	30-Jun-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 3RD QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$556.31
OCS	McCoy, Joshua	Advance Representative	1-Jul-07	30-Sep-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 4TH QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$8,993.67
OCS	Dierker, Caroline	Advance Representative	1-Jul-07	30-Sep-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 4TH QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$3,810.78
OCS	Isles, Adam	Dep. Chief of Staff	1-Jul-07	30-Sep-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 4TH QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$752.71

OCS	Hoffman, Jonathan	Advisor to COS	29-Jul-07	2-Aug-07	AS PART OF A BI-NATIONAL DELEGATION TOURING BORDER PORTS OF ENTRY AND MEETING WITH LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS TO DISCUSS AND ADDRESS ISSUES OF BORDER FACILITATION.	LAREDO, TX TUCSON/NOGALES, AZ SAN DIEGO, CA	\$1,500.00
OCS							\$96,460.84
ODS	Jackson, Michael	Deputy Secretary	1-Oct-06	31-Dec-06	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE FIRST QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$2,273.62
ODS	Jackson, Michael	Deputy Secretary	1-Jan-07	31-Mar-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 2ND QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$487.78
ODS	Jackson, Michael	Deputy Secretary	1-Apr-07	30-Jun-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 3RD QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$3,142.05
ODS	Jackson, Michael	Deputy Secretary	1-Jul-07	30-Sep-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 4TH QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$391.47
ODS							\$6,294.92
OES	Schwieen, Fred	Exec. Dir. For Opns & Admin	9-Apr-07	13-Apr-07	SITE VISIT TO USCG, CBP, ICE, TSA AND I&A ACTUAL EXPENSE AUTHORIZED.	SAN DIEGO, CA	\$1,305.73
OES	Schwieen, Fred	Exec. Dir. For Opns & Admin	7-May-07	8-May-07	TO ASSESS TORNADO DEVASTED SITES.	WICHITA, KS GREENBERG, KS	\$1,207.35
OES							\$2,513.08
OGC	Dunn, Julie	Dep. Exec Secretary	16-Oct-06	20-Oct-06	ATTENDING BASICS OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING	LAS VEGAS, NV	\$1,456.15
OGC	Wheelbarger, Kathryn	Attorney	1-Oct-06	31-Dec-06	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE FIRST QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$573.98
OGC	Levy, Andrew	Assoc Gen Coun For GL	15-Dec-06	19-Dec-06	VISITING COAST GUARD STATION	KEY WEST, FL	\$562.60
OGC	Robertson, Mark J.	Associate General Counsel for (S&T)	1-Jan-07	31-Mar-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 2ND QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$1,090.83
OGC	Coldebella, Gus	Deputy General Counsel	1-Apr-07	30-Jun-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 3RD QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$1,992.67
OGC	Levy, Andrew	Assoc Gen Coun For GL	1-Apr-07	30-Jun-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 3RD QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$323.65
OGC	Coldebella, Gus	Deputy General Counsel	1-Jul-07	30-Sep-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 4TH QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$542.42
OGC	Levy, Andrew	Assoc Gen Coun For GL	1-Jul-07	30-Sep-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 4TH QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$136.00
OGC	Robertson, Mark J.	Associate General Counsel for (S&T)	30-Sep-07	30-Sep-07	TO REPRESENT DHS IN NO-MATCH COURT CASE.	SAN FRANCISCO, CA	\$273.72
OGC							\$6,952.22
OIA	Rosenzweig, Paul	Director, Office of International Affairs	15-Nov-06	16-Nov-06	SUPPORT SECT AT TEH US-CANADA CROSS BORDER CRIME FORUM AND BILATERAL MEETINGS WITH MINISTER DAY	ASHEVILLE, NC	\$673.20
OIA	Llanes, Steven	Press Assistant	11-Dec-06	15-Dec-06	SERVE AS DHS LEAD COORDINATOR FOR THE US UK HOMELAND SECURITY JOINT CONTACT GROUP MEETING. CHAIRED BY DEPT SECT JACKSON.	LONDON, ENGLAND	\$2,285.05

OIA	Rosenzweig, Paul	Director, Office of International Affairs	20-Jan-07	27-Jan-07	EU JHA MEETING IN BERLIN, GERMANY. MEETING ON THE VISA WAIVER PROGRAM IN PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC. MEET WITH MINISTER SCHAUBLE, MINISTER ZYPRIES AND CHANCELLERY COS DE MAIZIERE IN BERLIN, GERMANY WITH SECT CHERTOFF.	BERLIN, GERMANY; PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC	\$6,340.94
OIA	Rosenzweig, Paul	Director, Office of International Affairs	21-Feb-07	22-Feb-07	LECTURE AT UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, PA	\$68.00
OIA	Rosenzweig, Paul	Director, Office of International Affairs	20-Feb-07	24-Feb-07	ATTEND SPP WITH S1	OTTAWA, CANADA	\$1,881.06
OIA	Rosenzweig, Paul	Director, Office of International Affairs	20-Feb-07	24-Feb-07	ATTEND SPP WITH S1	OTTAWA, CANADA	\$1,881.06
OIA	Rosenzweig, Paul	Director, Office of International Affairs	18-Feb-07	21-Feb-07	ATTEND CARICOM MEETING TO FINALIZE APIS PROTOCOLS	BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS	\$1,730.73
OIA	Fernandez, Ivette	Operations & Special Projects Coordinator	15-Mar-07	17-Mar-07	ATTEND MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL WATER BOUNDARY COMMISSION AS A PROFESSIONAL STAFF	EL PASO, TX	\$198.18
OIA	Lino, Marisa	Assistant Secretary/Ambassador	9-Jun-07	20-Jun-07	TO ADVANCE/CONTINUE DHS ENGAGEMENT WITH JAPAN AND HONG KONG WITH REGARD TO TRADE/SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY, INFORMATION SHARING, AVIATION SECURITY, AND COOPERATION ON SCIENCE AND TECH. TO DISCUSS THE FUTURE OF DHS FOOTPRINT AT POST.	TOKYO, JAPAN BEIJING, CHINA HONG KONG, CHINA	\$2,921.00
OIA	Fernandez, Ivette	Operations & Special Projects Coordinator	26-Jun-07	28-Jun-07	PARTICIPATE IN A SERIES OF FOLLOW-UP EXEC.-LEVEL MEETINGS, HEADED BY SBI DIRECTOR GREG GIDDENS, REGARDING THE OVERVIEW OF THE PARTNERSHIP AND PROCESSES BETWEEN CBP AND THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY WATER COMMISSION.	EL PASO, TX	\$467.21
OIA	Lino, Marisa	Assistant Secretary/Ambassador	27-Jun-07	28-Jun-07	TO PARTICIPATE IN MEETINGS WITH CANADIAN US EMBASSY OFFICIALS AND CONDUCT A PRESENTATION AT THE FRAZIER INSTITUTE CONFERENCE.	TORONTO, CANADA	\$484.00
OIA	Fernandez, Ivette	Operations & Special Projects Coordinator	16-Jul-07	20-Jul-07	TO PARTICIPATE IN THE "DIALOGUE ON SECURITY" MEETINGS WITH MEMBER STATES OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN INTEGRATION SYSTEM (SICA). U.S. DELEGATION WILL BE LEAD BY TOM SHANNON, STATE'S ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS.	GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA	\$966.32

OIA	Kuzmuk, Christopher	Policy Analyst	31-Jul-07	3-Aug-07	MEET WITH US EMBASSY AND UK HOME OFFICE OFFICIALS TO PLAN FOR OCT. JOINT CONTACTS GROUP MEETING, CO-CHAIRLED BY S-2 AND PERMANENT SECRETARY, U.K. HOME OFFICE	LONDON, UK	\$1,406.58
OIA	Fernandez, Ivette	Operations & Special Projects Coordinator	17-Sep-07	18-Sep-07	ATTEND REGIONAL SECURITY INITIATIVE MEETING FOR LATIN AMERICA	MIAMI, FL	\$253.36
OIA	Lino, Marisa	Assistant Secretary/Ambassador	18-Sep-07	22-Sep-07	TRAVEL AS PART OF INTERAGENCY DELEGATION TO DISCUSS COUNTERTERRORISM ISSUES WITH KEY EUROPEAN OFFICIALS	COPENHAGEN, DENMARK MADRID, SPAIN	\$4,344.89
OIA							\$25,921.58
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	3-Oct-06	5-Oct-06	WALK THROUGH THE USCIS NATIONAL	KANSAS CITY, MO	\$257.84
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	5-Oct-06	6-Oct-06	VISIT DUKE UNIVERSITY.	RALEIGH, NC	\$246.35
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	14-Nov-06	15-Nov-06	VISITING USCIS FACILITIES	KNOXVILLE, TN	\$784.39
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	15-Dec-06	17-Dec-06	VISITING COAST GUARD'S MIGRANT OPERATIONS	ORLANDO AND KEY WEST, FL	\$530.00
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	14-Jan-07	17-Jan-07	DELIVERING KEYNOTE ADDRESS TO AILA CANADA CHAPTER AND TO TOUR PRE-CLEARANCE FACILITIES AT PEARSON'S AIRPORT	TORONTO, ON; OTTAWA, ON - CANADA	\$2,021.90
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	15-Dec-06	17-Dec-06	VIEWING COAST GUARD'S MIGRANT OPERATIONS	ORLANDO AND KEY WEST, FL	\$739.51
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	29-Jan-07	3-Feb-07	SITE VISITS TO US-CIS OFFICES	MIAMI, FL; TAMPA, FL; ORLANDO, FL	\$757.20
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	12-Feb-07	13-Feb-07	TOURING AND MEETING WITH PERSONNEL AT USCIS NEW YORK	NEW YORK, NY	\$747.00
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	21-Feb-07	22-Feb-07	VISITING USCIS OFFICES IN NEWARK AND PHILADELPHIA	NEWARK, NJ; PHILADELPHIA, PA	\$659.75
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	17-Mar-07	24-Mar-07	CONSULTING AND PARTICIPATING IN PUBLIC DIPLOMACY EVENTS AND FORUMS, DISCUSSING U.S. IMMIGRATION POLICIES	ROME, ITALY BANGKOK, THAILAND	\$634.43
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	16-Apr-07	21-Apr-07	VISITING USCIS EL PASO FIELD OFFICE, OKLAHOMA CITY FIELD OFFICE, AND NATIONAL BENEFITS CENTER	EL PASO, TX OKLAHOMA CITY, OK KANSAS CITY, MO	\$1,336.41
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	7-May-07	9-May-07	PARTICIPATING IN A CONFERENCE ON INTERAGENCY PROCESSING OF IMMIGRANT VISAS	LINCOLN, NE	\$846.79
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	25-May-07	25-May-07	SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT	ISLIN, NJ	\$210.00
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	12-Jun-07	17-Jun-07	ATTENDING AILA ANNUAL CONFERENCE	ORLANDO, FL	\$917.55
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	27-Jun-07	29-Jun-07	ATTENDING THE FLORIDA ANNUAL BAR CONVENTION	ORLANDO, FL	\$444.06
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	16-Jul-07	19-Jul-07	VISITING KEY MANAGERS AT USCIS DISTRICT OFFICES TO REVIEW IMMIGRATION POLICY AND PROCEDURES	NEW ORLEANS, LA LOS ANGELES, CA SAN DIEGO, CA	\$1,657.16

OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	31-Jul-07	3-Aug-07	VISITING KEY MANAGERS AT DOS NATIONAL VISA CENTER, USCIS BOSTON DISTRICT OFFICE, AND TO ATTEND A MEETING WITH A COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATION TO REVIEW IMMIGRATION POLICY AND PROCEDURES	NEWINGTON, NH AND BOSTON, MA	\$902.05
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	5-Sep-07	8-Sep-07	VISITING KEY MANAGERS AT THE USCIS TAMPA SUB-OFFICE TO REVIEW PROGRAMS. ALSO ATTENDING LECTURES AT STETSON LAW SCHOOL	TAMPA, FL	\$982.80
OIO	Khatri, Prakash I.	Ombudsman	14-Sep-07	14-Sep-07	TO VISIT YALE LAW SCHOOL TO DISCUSS WITH PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS IMMIGRATION POLICY AND ETC.	NEW HAVEN, CT	\$617.00
OIO							\$15,292.19
OLA	Norton, James R.	Legislative Assistant	2-Oct-06	4-Oct-06	LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS BUSINESS WITH THE SECRETARY.	NEWARK, NJ	\$801.31
OLA	Joiner, Kim	Dir of Legis Affs for Policy	24-Oct-06	27-Oct-06	ATTENDING THE TSA EVENTS/TOURS IN ATLANTIC CITY, NJ AND BOSTON, MA ANDNO EVENTS/TOURS IN KNOXVILLE, TN.	ATLANTIC CITY, NJ, OAK RIDGE/KONXVILLE, TN AND BOSTON, MA.	\$1,708.19
OLA	Joiner, Kim	Dir of Legis Affs for Policy	29-Oct-06	31-Oct-06	ATTEND THE FLETC TRAINING CENTER TO ACCOMPANY SENATOR SAXBY CHAMBLISS FOR A TOUR OF THE CTR.	BRUNSWICK, GA	\$1,036.17
OLA	Samulski, Rachel	Asst. Dir of Legis Affrs	2-Nov-06	4-Nov-06	ACCOMPANY UNDER SECRETARY COHEN ON HIS TOUR OF OAK RIDGE LAB AND VISIT CONGRSSMAN WAMP	OAK RIDGE, TN	\$814.35
OLA	Snyder, Jack	Legislative Assistant	27-Nov-06	29-Nov-06	ATEND ROUNDTABLE / BRIEFING WITH REP. LOUISE SLAUGHTER (NY28TH) AND SESSION ON WHTL	BUFFALO, NY	\$673.00
OLA	Johnson, Timothy	Asst. Dir of Legis Affs for Misc Cfc	3-Dec-06	5-Dec-06	VISITING PLUM ISLAND RESEARCH LAB	PLUM ISLAND, NY	\$1,453.25
OLA	Joiner, Kim	Dir of Legis Affs for Policy	11-Dec-06	14-Dec-06	FAMILIARIZING WITH SBI NET TECHNOLOGY	HUNTSVILLE, AL; EL PASO, TX; TUCSON, AZ	\$1,655.40
OLA	Kebodeaux, Tiffany	Assoc. Dir for Leg Affs	19-Feb-07	26-Feb-07	HELP WITH S1 TRAVEL.	PHOENIX, AZ TUCSON, AZ AUSTIN, TX	\$1,626.29
OLA	Norton, James R.	Legislative Assistant	16-Mar-07	18-Mar-07	ATTEND CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION WITH USCIS, DIRECTOR, EMILIO GONZALEZ	MIAMI, FL.	\$885.00
OLA	Guilford, Christopher	Dir. Of Legis Affs for Intell & Ops	18-Mar-07	20-Mar-07	FIELD HEARING ON TRANSPORTATION SAFETY, INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AND WATER QUALITY SUBCOMMITTEE OF TEH SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENVIORNMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS	NEWARK, NJ	\$368.00

OLA	Kent Jr, Donald H.	Dep Assistant Secy for Leg Affairs (Senate)	21-Feb-07	22-Feb-07	ACCOMPANY SECRETARY CHERTOFF ON TRAVEL.	TUCSON, AZ	\$397.32
OLA	Snyder, Jack	Legislative Assistant	3-Apr-07	6-Apr-07	CONGRESSIONAL HEARING (HOUSE HOMELAND SECURITY COMMITTEE) DAVID GERSTON FROM CRCL WILL BE TESTIFYING. ALSO THERE IS A FIELD TRIP TO THE JRIC FACILITY.	LOS ANGELES, CA	\$492.03
OLA	Kabodeaux, Tiffany	Sen Leg Asst	29-Mar-07	31-Mar-07	STAFF WITNESS AT HOUSE JUDICIARY IMMIGRATION SUBCOMMITTEE FIELD HEARING.	NEW YORK, NY	\$167.25
OLA	Norton, James R.	Legislative Assistant	11-Apr-07	14-Apr-07	ACCOMPANY DEPUTY SECRETARY MICHAEL P. JACKSON ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL	AUSTIN, TX TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS	\$212.75
OLA	Guilford, Christopher	Dir. Of Legis Affs for Intell & Ops	15-Aug-07	17-Aug-07	OLA HAS INVITED THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE STAFF TO ATTEND A TOUR AND BRIEFINGS ON THE FLETC TRAINING SITE AND INTERMODEL TRANSPORTATION SECURITY PILOT PROJECT "PROJECT SEA HAWK"	CHARLESTON, SC	\$888.79
OLA							\$13,179.10
OOS	Chertoff, Michael	Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security	1-Oct-06	31-Dec-06	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE FIRST QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$637.48
OOS	Chertoff, Michael	Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security	1-Jan-07	31-Mar-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 2ND QTR. FY07	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$2,439.54
OOS	Isles, Adam	Counselor to the Secretary	1-Jan-07	31-Mar-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 2ND QTR. FY07	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$730.80
OOS	Chertoff, Michael	Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security	1-Apr-07	30-Jun-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 3RD QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$2,858.37
OOS	Roe, Price	Counselor to the Secretary	12-Apr-07	13-Apr-07	2007 WHARTON ECONOMIC SUMMIT, NEXT MOVES IN A GLOBAL ECONOMY; PRICE WAS ASKED BY GEORGE FORESMAN TO ATTEND WITH HIM.	PHILADELPHIA, PA	\$170.90
OOS	Roe, Price	Counselor to the Secretary	18-Jun-07	19-Jun-07	TRAVEL IN SUPPORT OF THE SECRETARY	RALIEGH, NC TO WASHINGTON,DC	\$4.98
OOS	Roe, Price	Counselor to the Secretary	24-Jun-07	27-Jun-07	MUSLIM OUTREACH MEETING AND INTEROPERABILITY/EMERGENCY OPERATIONS/FUSION CENTER DEMONSTRATIONS AND MEETINGS.	HOUSTON, TX AND NEW ORLEANS, LA	\$535.66

OOS	Roe, Price	Counselor to the Secretary	11-Jun-07	12-Jun-07	MEETING WITH CITY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS OFFICIALS AND ATTENDANCE OF HSAC CONFERENCE.	RALEIGH, NC TO WASHINGTON, DC	\$5.43
OOS	Chertoff, Michael	Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security	1-Jul-07	30-Sep-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 4TH QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$1,954.55
OOS	Wheelbarger, Kathryn	Attorney	23-Jul-07	26-Jul-07	TOUR OF CBP BORDER OPERATIONS.	TUCSON/YUMA, AZ	\$477.93
OOS	Wheelbarger, Kathryn	Attorney	13-Aug-07	15-Aug-07	TO ACCOMPANY S1 TO FLETC.	EL PASO, TX ARTESIA, NM	\$210.60
OOS	Matheson, Andrew	Advance Representative	1-Jul-07	30-Sep-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 4TH QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$3,756.25
OOS							\$13,782.49
OPA	Bergman, Cynthia	Dep Sec for Public Affairs	1-Oct-06	31-Dec-06	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE FIRST QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$257.06
OPA	Montgomery, Kathleen	DAS for Pub Affs	12-Oct-06	14-Oct-06	ATTEND DHS LEADERS RETREAT	EMMITTSBURG, MD	\$66.75
OPA	Whitworth, Kirk K.	Press Assistant	15-Nov-06	18-Nov-06	ATTENDING GEOINT CONFERENCE	ORLANDO, FL	\$476.35
OPA	Knocke, William	Press Secretary	10-Nov-06	12-Nov-06	ATTEND BERTHOLDS CHRISTIAN WITH SECRETARY	PASCAGOULA, MS	\$193.49
OPA	Gonzalez, Joanna	Press Assistant	6-Dec-06	8-Dec-06	TRAVELING TO FILM "READY" ADS	LOS ANGELES, CA	\$324.45
OPA	Bergman, Cynthia	Dep Sec for Public Affairs	1-Jan-07	31-Mar-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 2ND QTR. FY07	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$1,326.86
OPA	Whitworth, Kirk K.	Press Assistant	12-Feb-07	14-Feb-07	PROVIDING STAFF SUPPORT FOR I&A STAFF WHO ARE SPEAKING AT MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS CONFERENCE	SAN JOSE, CA	\$1,461.39
OPA	Knocke, William	Press Secretary	15-Feb-07	16-Feb-07	ACCOMPANYING SECRETARY CHERTOFF FOR MEDIA EVENTS	MEXICO CITY, MX	\$343.05
OPA	Whitworth, Kirk K.	Press Assistant	5-Mar-07	8-Mar-07	PARTICIPATING IN STATE AND LOCAL FUSION CENTER CONFERENCE TO SPEAK AT A OPEN PRESS GATHERING	DESTIN, FL	\$500.00
OPA	Whitworth, Kirk K.	Press Assistant	3-Apr-07	7-Apr-07	CONDUCTING A FIELD HEARING AND OPEN MEDIA TOUR OF THE JOINT REGIONAL INTELLIGENCE FUSION CENTER	LOS ANGELES, CA	\$1,025.91
OPA	Knocke, William	Press Secretary	3-Apr-07	7-Apr-07	ACCOMPANYING THE SECRETARY TO PARTICIPATE IN MINISTERIAL TROIKA	BERLIN, GERMANY LONDON, ENGLAND	\$1,354.79
OPA	Palumbos, Emily	Associate Director of Strategic Communications for Outreach	14-Apr-07	19-Apr-07	ATTENDING TOPOFF 4 MEETINGS AND SEMINARS	PHOENIX, AZ	\$1,805.00
OPA	Whitworth, Kirk K.	Press Assistant	16-May-07	18-May-07	PARTICIPATING IN THE PINNACLE EXERCISE	WINCHESTER, VA	\$160.35
OPA	Palumbos, Emily	Associate Director of Strategic Communications for Outreach	16-May-07	18-May-07	PARTICIPATING IN THE PINNACLE EXERCISE	WINCHESTER, VA	\$198.00
OPA	Prendergast, Kathy	Public Liaison Officer	16-May-07	18-May-07	PARTICIPATING IN THE PINNACLE EXERCISE	WINCHESTER, VA	\$198.00

OPA	Poe, Andrew	Junior Writer & Resr	16-May-07	18-May-07	PARTICIPATING IN THE PINNACLE EXERCISE	WINCHESTER, VA	\$198.00
OPA	Frawley, Anne	Director of Strategic Communications	16-May-07	19-May-07	PINNACLE EXERCISE	WINCHESTER, VA	\$296.71
OPA	Streeter, Erin	Director, Ready Campaign	17-May-07	19-May-07	ATTENDING THE PINNACLE EXERCISE	WINCHESTER, VA	\$108.79
OPA	Fox, James	Asst. Sec for Pub Affs	1-Apr-07	30-Jun-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 3RD QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$2,017.68
OPA	Streeter, Erin	Director, Ready Campaign	31-May-07	3-Jun-07	ATTENDING THE ASSOCIATION OF BUSINESS LEADERS CONFERENCE	ATLANTA, GA	\$262.03
OPA	Streeter, Erin	Director, Ready Campaign	21-May-07	22-May-07	ATTENDING A BUSINESS PREPAREDNESS CONFERENCE	CHARLOTTE, NC	\$176.00
OPA	Jameson, Robert		17-May-07	18-May-07	PARTICIPATING IN THE PINNACLE EXERCISE	WINCHESTER, VA	\$111.70
OPA	Valdes, Veronica	Assistant Press Secretary	13-Jun-07	15-Jun-07	ATTENDING NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HISPANIC JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE	SAN JOSE, CA	\$545.60
OPA	Streeter, Erin	Director, Ready Campaign	30-Jun-07	3-Jul-07	ATTENDING THE NEA CONFERENCE	PHILADELPHIA, PA	\$330.00
OPA	Streeter, Erin	Director, Ready Campaign	27-Jun-07	27-Jun-07	ATTENDING A MEETING AT THE NEIMAN GROUP	HARRISBURG, PA	\$33.00
OPA	Keehner, Laura	Press Secretary	28-Jun-07	29-Jun-07	TRAVELING WITH THE SECRETARY FOR A PRESS EVENT	ALLENTOWN, PA	\$137.40
OPA	Knocke, William	Press Secretary	9-Jul-07	10-Jul-07	PARTICIPATING IN PRESS EVENTS WITH THE SECRETARY	CHICAGO, IL DETROIT, MI	\$258.72
OPA	Knocke, William	Press Secretary	1-Jul-07	30-Sep-07	BLANKET TRAVEL REQUEST FOR THE 4TH QTR. FY07.	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	\$2,040.52
OPA	Palumbos, Emily	Associate Director of Strategic Communications for Outreach	12-Aug-07	15-Aug-07	ATTENDING T-4 PLANNING	PORTLAND, OR SALEM, OR	\$677.20
OPA	Palumbos, Emily	Associate Director of Strategic Communications for Outreach	8-Sep-07	20-Sep-07	PARTICIPATING IN T-4 PLANNING	PORTLAND, OR GUAM	\$4,984.31
OPA	Ostermayer, Jeffrey	Assistant Press Secretary	7-Sep-07	7-Sep-07	ACCOMPANYING ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF I&A, CHARLIE ALLEN, TO NEW YORK	NEW YORK, NY	\$48.00
OPA	Streeter, Erin	Director, Ready Campaign	26-Sep-07	27-Sep-07	MEETING WITH AD COUNCIL AND NEIMAN GROUP.	HARRISBURG, PA	\$163.95
OPA							\$21,881.06
OPF	Baker, Stewart	Asst Sec'y for Policy	8-Aug-06	10-Aug-06	AFTERNOON MEETING WITH DIRECTOR GENERAL FAULL, EUROPEAN COMMISSION	BRUSSELS, BELGIUM	\$1,982.00
OPF	Baker, Stewart	Asst Sec'y for Policy	5-Sep-06	9-Sep-06	ATTEND EUROPEAN UNION BI-LATERAL MEETING	BRUSSELS, BELGIUM	\$2,519.70
OPF	Rosenzweig, Paul	Asst Sec'y for Policy	27-Sep-06	28-Sep-06	ATTEND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS MEETING	OTTAWA, CANADA	\$1,904.96
OPF	Baker, Stewart	Asst Sec'y for Policy	15-Oct-06	20-Oct-06	ATTEND HIGH-LEVEL MEETING WITH EU DELEGATES.	BRUSSELS, BELGIUM AND BERLIN, GERMANY	\$3,322.57
OPF	Baker, Stewart	Asst Sec'y for Policy	26-Jan-07	27-Jan-07	INVESTMENT BANKERS MEETING IN NYC	NEW YORK, NY	\$64.00

OPF	Rosenzweig, Paul	Asst Sec'y for Policy	9-Mar-07	21-Mar-07	HOLD MEETINGS WITH ITALIAN AND GERMAN OFFICIALS	ROME, ITALY	\$2,510.50
OPF	Baker, Stewart	Asst Sec'y for Policy	15-Apr-07	17-Apr-07	ATTEND 2007 RCE NATIONAL MEETING	ST. LOUIS, MO	\$221.00
OPF	Rosenzweig, Paul	Asst Sec'y for Policy	12-Apr-07	14-Apr-07	ATTEND ROUNDTABLE ON PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE US IN THE INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM	ATHENS, GA	\$371.00
OPF	Rosenzweig, Paul	Asst Sec'y for Policy	3-Apr-07	7-Apr-07	TRAVEL WITH SECT CHERTOFF	BERLIN, GERMANY LONDON, UK	\$1,361.24
OPF	White, Brian	Chief of Staff	28-Apr-07	2-May-07	ATTEND THE AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE EXCHANGE COUNCIL SPRING TASK FORCE SUMMIT	HILTON HEAD, SC	\$1,482.30
OPF	Rosenzweig, Paul	Asst Sec'y for Policy	9-May-07	11-May-07	TRAVELING WITH S2 TO MEET WITH MINISTER HURTIBISE AND ATTEND A CONFERENCE: 2007 PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT ON NATIONAL SECURITY: STRONGER BORDERS, BETTER TRADE	OTTAWA, ONTARIO	\$413.00
OPF	Rosenzweig, Paul	Asst Sec'y for Policy	11-May-07	14-May-07	SUPPORT S1 IN THE G6 MTG.	VENICE, ITALY STOUBSBOURG BRUSSELS, BELGIUM	\$1,574.92
OPF	Rosenzweig, Paul	Asst Sec'y for Policy	22-May-07	26-May-07	SUPPORT S1 AT THE G8 JHA MINISTERIAL MEETING AND PARTICIPATE AS DELEGATES	MUNICH, GERMANY	\$2,369.53
OPF	Kraninger, Kathleen	Dir, Off of Screening Coordination	6-May-07	6-May-07	ATTEND THE ASSOCIATION OF CORPORATE TRAVEL EXECUTIVE (ACTE)	MIAMI, FL	\$982.08
OPF	Rosenzweig, Paul	Asst Sec'y for Policy	30-May-07	13-Jun-07	ATTEND COUNTER-TERRORISM BILATERAL IN SYDNEY, MEET WITH ASIAN OFFICIALS IN REMAINING COUNTRIES.	BERLIN, GERMANY MANILA, PHILIPPINES SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE JAKARTA, INDONESIA	\$16,382.84
OPF	Rosenzweig, Paul	Asst Sec'y for Policy	30-May-07	1-Jun-07	TRAVEL W/SECT CHERTOFF TO VISIT WITH GERMAN DELEGATE	BERLIN, GERMANY	\$235.76
OPF	Baker, Stewart	Asst Sec'y for Policy	11-Jun-07	12-Jun-07	KEYNOTE SPEAKER AT THE WESTERN GOVERNOR'S ASSOC.	RAPID CITY, SD	\$874.26
OPF	White, Brian	Chief of Staff	10-Jun-07	11-Jun-07	ATTEND THE HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING	NEW YORK, NY	\$342.00
OPF	Bass, Mark		10-Jun-07	10-Jun-07	KEYNOTE SPEAKER AT THE WESTERN GOVERNOR'S ASSOC.	RAPID CITY, SD	\$44.00
OPF	Rosenzweig, Paul	Asst Sec'y for Policy	21-Jun-07	21-Jun-07	GIVE SPEECH FOR THE BI NATIONAL MAYOR'S COALITION.	BUFFALO, NY	\$293.30

OPF	Baker, Stewart	Asst Sec'y for Policy	17-Jul-07	31-Jul-07	MEET WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.	WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA	\$1,847.24
OPF	Rosenzweig, Paul	Asst Sec'y for Policy	19-Jul-07	20-Jul-07	ATTENDING WHTI HEARING AT HAUPTMAN WOODWARD INSTITUTE.	BUFFALO, NY	\$801.30
OPF	Rosenzweig, Paul	Asst Sec'y for Policy	5-Aug-07	7-Aug-07	TRAVEL TO BRUSSELS TO MEET WITH EU OFFICIALS	BRUSSELS, BELGIUM	\$714.99
OPF	White, Brian	Chief of Staff	24-Sep-07	25-Sep-07	RECRUITING FOR DHS FELLOWS PROGRAM	SYRACUSE, NY	\$998.11
OPF							\$43,612.60
OPL	Timofeyev, Igor	Spec Adv for Refuge & Asylum	14-Jul-06	19-Jul-06	ATTEND ICCPR HEARING	GENEVA, SWITZERLAND	\$1,670.67
OPL	Barth, Richard	Asst Sec for Pol Dev	22-Oct-06	24-Oct-06	FOUR CBP PORTS	SAN DIEGO, CA	\$390.00
OPL	Sullivan, Daniel	Dir for Internat'l Enf	2-Oct-06	14-Oct-06	RVISA WAIVER PROGRAM SITE-VISIT	SINGAPORE AND TOKYO, JAPAN	\$9,124.00
OPL	White, Brian	Chief of Staff	4-Oct-06	6-Oct-06	RECRUIT STUDENTS FROM UNIV. OF AUSTIN	AUSTIN, TX	\$703.03
OPL	Barth, Richard	Asst Sec for Pol Dev	4-Oct-06	6-Oct-06	RECRUIT STUDENTS FROM UNIV. OF AUSTIN	AUSTIN, TX	\$193.00
OPL	Bass, Mark		4-Oct-06	6-Oct-06	HUMAN TRAFFICKING CONFERENCE	NEW ORLEANS, LA	\$549.00
OPL	Bass, Mark		29-Oct-06	1-Nov-06	RECRUIT POTENTIAL STUDENTS TO DHS GRADUATE PROGRAM	PROVIDENCE, RI AND NEW HAVEN, CT	\$1,054.00
OPL	Sales, Nathan	DAS for Policy Devmt	19-Oct-06	21-Oct-06	RECRUIT POTENTIAL STUDENTS TO DHS GRADUATE PROGRAM	BOSTON, MA	\$933.43
OPL	Sales, Nathan	DAS for Policy Devmt	29-Oct-06	1-Nov-06	RECRUIT POTENTIAL STUDENTS TO DHS GRADUATE PROGRAM	PROVIDENCE, RI AND NEW HAVEN, CT	\$982.00
OPL	Timofeyev, Igor	Spec Adv for Refuge & Asylum Affs	18-Oct-06	20-Oct-06	ATTEND CONFERENCE	OTTAWA, CANADA	\$419.75
OPL	Bass, Mark		22-Oct-06	25-Oct-06	RECRUIT POTENTIAL STUDENTS TO DHS GRADUATE PROGRAM	SAN DIEGO, CA	\$446.00
OPL	White, Brian	Chief of Staff	2-Nov-06	2-Nov-06	RECRUIT POTENTIAL STUDENTS TO DHS GRADUATE PROGRAM	SYRACUSE, NY	\$858.20
OPL	Barth, Richard	Asst Sec for Pol Dev	2-Nov-06	4-Nov-06	RECRUIT STUDENTS FROM UNIV. OF SYRACUSE	SYRACUSE, NY	\$840.85
OPL	Barth, Richard	Asst Sec for Pol Dev	6-Nov-06	8-Nov-06	OPERATIONAL FAMILIARIZATION TOUR OF CG RESOURCES IN PORTSMOUTH, VA	PORTSMOUTH, VA	\$1,075.85
OPL	White, Brian	Chief of Staff	7-Nov-06	9-Nov-06	COAC MEETING	NEW YORK, NY	\$676.00
OPL	Barth, Richard	Asst Sec for Pol Dev	30-Nov-06	2-Dec-06	RECRUIT STUDENTS AT UNIV. OF SYRACUSE	SYRACUSE, NY	\$264.00
OPL	Rosenzweig, Paul	Counselor	11-Dec-06	16-Dec-06	MEET WITH JOINT CONTACT GROUP DELEGATION AND PREUM MEETING	BERLIN, GERMANY AND LONDON, ENGLAND	\$8,165.47
OPL	Barth, Richard	Asst Sec for Pol Dev	29-Jan-07	29-Jan-07	KEYNOTE SPEAKER AT THE AAEI TRADE COMPLIANCE FACILITATION CONTINUITY, SECURITY CONFERENCE	NEW ORLEANS, LA	\$764.29
OPL	Sullivan, Daniel	Dir for Internat'l Enf	22-Jan-07	28-Jan-07	ATTEND MEETING WITH COUNTRIES WHO MAY JOIN THE VISA WAIVER PROGRAM	PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC; MALTA, MALTA	\$1,399.00

OPL	Vogt, Lisa	Legislative Pol Av	29-Jan-07	3-Feb-07	MEET WITH WASH. STATE REP. ABOUT WHTI PROGRAM	SEATTLE, WA	\$1,009.00
OPL	Sales, Nathan	DAS for Policy Devmt	25-Mar-07	29-Mar-07	NEGOTIATIONS ON THE VISA WORK PROGRAM	RIGA, LATVIA	\$1,809.35
OPL	Timofeyev, Igor	Spec Adv for Refuge & Asylum Affs	29-Mar-07	31-Mar-07	TESTIFY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AR ELLIS ISLAND	NEW YORK, NY	\$401.12
OPL	Sales, Nathan	DAS for Policy Devmt	13-Apr-07	25-Apr-07	ATTEND FOUR COUNTRY CONFERENCE	SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA	\$2,154.00
OPL	Barth, Richard	Asst Sec for Pol Dev	30-Apr-07	3-May-07	ATTEND LIVE WEBCAST OF THE REAL ID TOWNHALL	SACRAMENTO, CA	\$1,218.00
OPL	Vogt, Lisa	Legislative Pol Av	29-Apr-07	3-May-07	ATTEND DHS AND DOL BORDER CROSSING FORUM	SEATTLE, WA	\$727.88
OPL	Barth, Richard	Asst Sec for Pol Dev	27-Apr-07	29-Apr-07	ATTEND 8TH ANNUAL SPRING POLICY SUMMIT HELD BY TIA	CAMBRIDGE, MA	\$195.09
OPL	Sales, Nathan	DAS for Policy Devmt	11-May-07	13-May-07	GIVE SPEECH AT THE NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE RULE OF LAW IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY	CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA	\$122.40
OPL	Timofeyev, Igor	Spec Adv for Refuge & Asylum Affs	21-May-07	22-May-07	SPEAK AT THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN RELATIONS PANEL	NEW YORK, NY	\$433.47
OPL	Vogt, Lisa	Legislative Pol Av	4-Jun-07	5-Jun-07	MEET TO DISCUSS THE STATE'S INTEREST IN PURSUING AN ENHANCED DRIVER'S LISCENCE FOR BORDER CROSSING PURPOSES.	BURLINGTON, VT	\$203.42
OPL	Sales, Nathan	DAS for Policy Devmt	9-Jun-07	15-Jun-07	ATTEND MEETINGS WHIT COUNTRY ON VISA WAIVER PROGRAM	ATHENS, GREECE BUDAPEST, HUNGARY	\$8,012.20
OPL	Sullivan, Daniel	Dir for Internat'l Enf	9-Jun-07	15-Jun-07	ATTEND MEETINGS WITH COUNTRY ON VISA WAIVER PROGRAM	ATHENS, GREECE; BUDAPEST, HUNGARY	\$7,837.00
OPL	Barth, Richard	Asst Sec for Pol Dev	14-Jun-07	15-Jun-07	ATTEND THE CS&C OFFSITE MEETING	SOLOMONS, MD	\$160.00
OPL	Vogt, Lisa	Legislative Pol Av	11-Jul-07	12-Jul-07	MEET TO DISCUSS THE STATE'S INTEREST IN PURSUING AN ENHANCED DRIVERS' LISCENCE FOR BORDER CROSSING PURPOSES.	LANSING, MI	\$795.61
OPL	Sales, Nathan	DAS for Policy Devmt	13-Jul-07	27-Jul-07	MEETING WITH OFFICIALS IN THE VISA WAIVER PROGRAM.	SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA	\$19,670.93
OPL	Barth, Richard	Asst Sec for Pol Dev	17-Jul-07	18-Jul-07	MEET WITH OFFICIALS ON REAL ID MATTERS.	AUSTIN, TX	\$693.00
OPL	Sullivan, Daniel	Dir for Internat'l Enf	17-Jul-07	26-Jul-07	DISCUSSIONS WITH EU/SCHENGEN ON THE VISA WAIVER PROGRAM AND INFORMATION SHARING.	BRUSSELS, BELGIUM PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC BRATASLAVA, SLOVAKIA	\$2,813.89
OPL	Vogt, Lisa	Legislative Pol Av	23-Jul-07	24-Jul-07	MEET TO DISCUSS THE STATE'S INTEREST IN PURSUING AN ENHANCED DRIVER'S LISCENSE	PHOENIX, AZ	\$88.85
OPL	Barth, Richard	Asst Sec for Pol Dev	30-Jul-07	31-Jul-07	PRESENT AT THE DEEMED EXPORT	CHICAGO, IL	\$200.00

					MEETING		
OPL	Timofeyev, Igor	Spec Adv for Refuge & Asylum Affs	9-Aug-07	16-Aug-07	OBSERVE CIS PROCESSING OF IRAQI REFUGEES	AMMAN, JORDAN TBILISI, GEORGIA	\$1,400.31
OPL	Barth, Richard	Asst Sec for Pol Dev	1-Aug-07	5-Aug-07	ATTEND MEETING WITH EACH STATE DMV OFFICIALS ON REAL ID	PORTLAND, OR SACRAMENTO, CA	\$677.00
OPL	Barth, Richard	Asst Sec for Pol Dev	20-Aug-07	21-Aug-07	ACCOMPANY S2 TO AAMVA CONFERENCE.	RAPID CITY, SD	\$819.84
OPL	Bass, Mark		21-Aug-07	23-Aug-07	LAW ENFORCEMENT RAPID RESPONSE TEAM EXEC. WORKSHOP	LAS VEGAS, NV	\$690.30
OPL	Sullivan, Daniel	Dir for Internat'l Enf	4-Sep-07	13-Sep-07	MEETING WITH COUNTRY OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS VISA WAIVER PROGRAM.	TALLIN, ESTONIA PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC BRATISLAVA, SLOVAKIA VIENNA, AUSTRIA	\$7,906.60
OPL	Sales, Nathan	DAS for Policy Devmt	4-Sep-07	14-Sep-07	ATTENDING MEETING TO DISCUSS VISA WAIVER PROGRAM.	TALLIN, ESTONIA PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC BRATISLAVA, SLOVAKIA VIENNA, AUSTRIA	\$8,409.50
OPL	Barth, Richard	Asst Sec for Pol Dev	12-Sep-07	13-Sep-07	ATTEND A DEMONSTRATION OF SHIPRIDER PROJECT SPONSORED BY RCMP AND USCG	OTTAWA, ON CANADA	\$1,715.16
OPL	Barth, Richard	Asst Sec for Pol Dev	26-Sep-07	26-Sep-07	MEET WITH STATE OFFICIALS ABOUT REAL ID PROGRAM	OKLAHOMA CITY, OK	\$465.10
OPL	Vogt, Lisa	Legislative Pol Av	26-Sep-07	28-Sep-07	ATTEND HUMAN TRAFFICKING CONFERENCE	CHICAGO, IL	\$828.33
OPL							\$101,965.89
OPS	Mares, Jan W.	Business Analyst	17-Oct-06	18-Oct-06	PARTICIPATE IN NAT'L ROUNDTABLE ON THE LEGAL CASE FOR PREPAREDNESS.	LISBON, PORTUGAL	\$64.00
OPS	Martinez Fonta, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	19-Oct-06	20-Oct-06	PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL ROUNDTABLE IN INSURANCE AND CORP. PREPAREDNESS HOSTED BY NEW YORK UNIVERSITY	NEW YORK, NY	\$215.85
OPS	Martinez Fonta, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	8-Nov-06	9-Nov-06	SPEAKING AT US CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SPONSORED PANDEMIC PLANNING MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO	SAN FRANCISCO, CA	\$1,362.46
OPS	Martinez Fonta, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	25-Oct-06	29-Oct-06	KEYNOTE REMARKS TO THE WORLD ECONOMIC CENTER'S INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT FORUM EUROPEAN ROUNDTABLE	DARMSTADT, GERMANY	\$2,322.47
OPS	Mares, Jan W.	Business Analyst	31-Oct-06	31-Oct-06	REMARKS TO THE CONFERENCE BOARD.	NEW YORK, NY	\$64.00
OPS	Martinez Fonta, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	13-Nov-06	14-Nov-06	SAFE AMERICA "PREPARED, NOT SCARED-FACING THE THREAT OF PANDEMIC INFLUENZA IN CAMDEN, NJ	PHILADELPHIA, PA	\$376.06

OPS	Riordan, Taralyn M.	Policy Analyst	12-Nov-06	15-Nov-06	JOIN LEADING IT INDUSTRY REPS TO SERVE AS THE DHS REPRESENTATIVE AT AN ALL DAY MEETING HOSTED BY YAHOO! REGARDING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, SHELTER LOCATOR, PEOPLE FINDER IT SYSTEM	SAN FRANCISCO, CA	\$440.00
OPS	Martinez Font, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	20-Nov-06	20-Nov-06	SPEAKING AT THE COMMERCIAL FACILITIES SECTOR COORDINATION COUNCIL MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY	NEW YORK, NY	\$245.84
OPS	Martinez Font, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	1-Dec-06	2-Dec-06	SPEAKING AT THE NEXT BIG HEALTH CRISIS AND HOW TO COVER IT CONFERENCE	BOSTON, MA	\$571.84
OPS	Riordan, Taralyn M.	Policy Analyst	9-Jan-07	12-Jan-07	ACCOMPANY DOC'S UNDERSECRETARY FRANK LAVIN TO TOUR THE DETROIT AUTO SHOW AND THE DETROIT/CANADA BORDER CROSSING BEFORE PARTICIPATING IN A PRIVATE SECTOR ROUNDTABLE	DETROIT, MI	\$322.50
OPS	Riordan, Taralyn M.	Policy Analyst	9-Jan-07	12-Jan-07	ACCOMPANY DOC'S UNDERSECRETARY FRANK LAVIN TO TOUR THE DETROIT AUTO SHOW AND THE DETROIT/CANADA BORDER CROSSING BEFORE PARTICIPATING IN A PRIVATE SECTOR ROUNDTABLE	DETROIT, MI	\$322.50
OPS	Martinez Font, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	16-Jan-07	17-Jan-07	ACCOMPANY A/S BOB STEPHAN IN ADDRESSING WORKING GROUP OF THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS IN NY	NEW YORK CITY, NY	\$342.00
OPS	Martinez Font, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	16-Jan-07	17-Jan-07	ACCOMPANY A/S BOB STEPHAN IN ADDRESSING WORKING GROUP OF THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS IN NY	NEW YORK CITY, NY	\$342.00
OPS	Martinez Font, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	22-Jan-07	24-Jan-07	SPEAKING AT INTERNATIONAL SECURITY MANAGEMENT ASSOC. ANNUAL MEETING.	AUSTIN, TX	\$319.03
OPS	Martinez Font, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	30-Jan-07	30-Jan-07	ATTENDING THE NATIONAL ROUNDTABLE ON ACKNOWLEDGING CORPORATE PREPAREDNESS AND RESILIENCY	NEW YORK, NY	\$216.05
OPS	Martinez Font, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	5-Feb-07	6-Feb-07	SPEAKING AT CIDRAP'S 2ND ANNUAL NATIONAL BUSINESS PREPAREDNESS FOR PANDEMIC SUMMITT IN ORLANDO, FL	ORLANDO, FL	\$884.43

OPS	Riordan, Taralyn M.	Policy Analyst	7-Feb-07	11-Feb-07	MEET WITH PRIVATE SECTOR AND SBODAC TASK FORCE MEMBERS VISITING THE HOUSTON AIRPORT TO FURTHER DHS'S MODEL PORTS OF ENTRY EFFORTS; WORK WITH THE MODEL POE METRICS AND MEASUREMENTS GROUP	HOUSTON, TX; SAN FRANCISCO, CA	\$526.35
OPS	Martinez Font, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	12-Feb-07	13-Feb-07	ASSISTANT SECT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION NYC HIGH LEVEL REAL ESTATE AND BRIEFING MEETING	NEW YORK CITY, NY	\$216.05
OPS	Bullock, Albert	Business Liaison	22-Feb-07	23-Feb-07	STAFFING S1 SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT AT THE DETROIT ECONOMIC CLUB	DETROIT, MI	\$182.81
OPS	Martinez Font, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	8-Mar-07	12-Mar-07	SPEAKING AT THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM	SAN ANTONIO, TX	\$656.00
OPS	Riordan, Taralyn M.	Policy Analyst	13-Mar-07	16-Mar-07	AS THE PSO'S LIASON TO THE CYBER AND TELECOM INDUSTRY, I HAVE BEEN ASKED TO REPRESENT THE PSO AT THE KAUFFMAN FOUNDATION IT ENTREPRENEURS FORUM AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY	SAN FRANCISCO, CA	\$1,713.76
OPS	Martinez Font, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	25-Mar-07	27-Mar-07	SPEAK AT NPRA'S INTERNATIONAL PETROCHEMICAL CONFERENCE SPEAK AT EQECATS/ABS CORPORATE SOLUTIONS ANNUAL CATASTROPHE MNMT. CONFERENCE	SAN ANTONIO, TX MIAMI, FL	\$1,584.34
OPS	Martinez Font, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	22-Mar-07	22-Mar-07	JP MORGAN CHASE TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCE	NEW YORK, NY	\$186.06
OPS	Martinez Font, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	9-Apr-07	10-Apr-07	PRIVATE SECTOR COMMITTEE MEETING	DALLAS, TX	\$431.19
OPS	Martinez Font, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	1-May-07	6-May-07	THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC-PRIVATE PREPAREDNESS SUMMIT	FLORENCE, ITALY	\$1,073.25
OPS	Martinez Font, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	25-Apr-07	26-Apr-07	SPEAKING AT THE WAL-MART PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS SUPPLIER SUMMIT	BENTONVILLE, AK	\$287.82
OPS	Riordan, Taralyn M.	Policy Analyst	28-Apr-07	9-May-07	ASSIST IN THE PLANNING OF THE TOP OFFICIALS 4TH EXERCISE BY PROVIDING PRIVATE SECTOR EXPERTISE, SPECIFICALLY ON CYBER AND TOURISM MATTERS.	GUAM	\$2,926.94
OPS	Bullock, Albert	Business Liaison	9-May-07	13-May-07	TO OBSERVE AND PARTICIPATE IN THE ARDENT SENTRY EXERCISE.	INDIANAPOLIS, IN	\$293.19
OPS	Martinez Font, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	22-Feb-07	23-Feb-07	PARTICIPATE IN OFF-HOURS DISCUSSIONS AND MEETINGS WITH S1.	DETROIT, MI OTTAWA, ONTARIO	\$281.46

OPS	Martinez Fontes, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	26-Jan-07	28-Jan-07	INVESTMENT BANKER MEETINGS ON OFIUS AND TRIA, AS WELL AS A MEETING WITH USCG, NEW YORK SECTOR	NEW YORK, NY STAYING IN NEW YORK THROUGH SUNDAY, 1/28. ONLY CLAIMING PER DIEM FOR FRIDAY, 1/26.	\$316.65
OPS	Mares, Jan W.	Business Analyst	24-May-07	4-Jun-07	MEET WITH MI 5 IN LONDON. PRIVATE SECTOR COOPERATION AND BE SPEAKER AND PART OF US DELEGATION TO CONFERENCE IN VIENNA	LONDON, ENGLAND VIENNA, AUSTRIA	\$2,816.45
OPS	Martinez Fontes, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	10-May-07	13-May-07	PANDEMIC EVENT IN NYC WITH BANKERS AND BROKERS AND ISMA	NEW YORK, NY	\$279.14
OPS	Riordan, Taralyn M.	Policy Analyst	17-May-07	20-May-07	ATTEND LEADERSHIP TRAINING BEING OFFERED AT UCLA.	LOS ANGELES, CA	\$1,342.30
OPS	Riordan, Taralyn M.	Policy Analyst	17-May-07	20-May-07	ATTEND LEADERSHIP TRAINING BEING OFFERED AT UCLA.	LOS ANGELES, CA	\$1,342.30
OPS	Martinez Fontes, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	15-Feb-07	18-Feb-07	TRAVEL WITH S1.	MEXICO CITY, MX	\$369.11
OPS	Bullock, Albert	Business Liaison	23-May-07	23-May-07	VISIT AND OBSERVE PORTS OF ENTRY IN SAN DIEGO, CA	SAN DIEGO, CA	\$867.21
OPS	Martinez Fontes, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	10-Jun-07	11-Jun-07	HSAC MEETING	NEW YORK, NY	\$278.00
OPS	Riordan, Taralyn M.	Policy Analyst	14-Jun-07	15-Jun-07	PRESENT PSO MATTERS AT THE CS&C SENIOR LEADERSHIP OFFSITE	SOLOMONS ISLAND, MD	\$148.70
OPS	Riordan, Taralyn M.	Policy Analyst	24-Jun-07	25-Jun-07	SERVE AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY AL MARTINEZ-FONTES' SURROGATE AT THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS ESF-2 VIP DAY WITH PRIVATE SECTOR SENIOR EXEC'S AND MEMBERS OF THE US CONGRESS	NEW ORLEANS, LA	\$190.50
OPS	Riordan, Taralyn M.	Policy Analyst	26-Jun-07	28-Jun-07	AS THE PSO'S LIAISON TO CS&C, PARTICIPATING TO ASSIST PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERS ATTENDING CS&C'S G- FIRST CONFERENCE	ORLANDO, FL	\$746.05
OPS	Bullock, Albert	Business Liaison	29-Jul-07	1-Aug-07	VISIT SOUTHERN BORDER PORTS OF ENTRY TO VIEW OPERATIONS AND VISIT LOCAL BUSINESS LEADERS AND DISCUSS CROSSING IMPROVEMENTS.	VARIOUS DESTINATIONS IN ARIZONA AND TEXAS	\$1,573.38

OPS	Martinez Fontis, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	13-Aug-07	15-Aug-07	SPEAKER FROM EL PASO GREATER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND ITS MEMBERSHIP TO DISCUSS AND PROVIDE FEEDBACK AND CONCERNING ISSUES THAT DEAL WITH THE PROCESSING OF GOODS AND SERVICES CROSSING THE SOUTHERN BORDER, AND EXPEDITED PROCESSES FOR BORDER	EL PASO, TX	\$873.47
OPS	Martinez Fontis, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	9-Sep-07	14-Sep-07	SPEAKING AT THE NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS MONTH-CALIFORNIA BUSINESS PREPAREDNESS WEEK AND ATTENDING AND SPEAKING AT THE PRIVATE SECTOR HOMELAND SECURITY COORDINATING COUNCIL ANNUAL REPORT MEETING.	SAN DIEGO, CA LOS ANGELES, CA ORANGE CITY, CA SANTA BARBARA, CA SALT LAKE CITY, UT	\$2,150.22
OPS	Martinez Fontis, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	17-Sep-07	17-Sep-07	SPEAKING AT A ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION: PREPARING BUSINESS FOR PANDEMIC INFLUENZA AND MEET WITH UPS	ATLANTA, GA	\$405.53
OPS	Bullock, Albert	Business Liaison	18-Sep-07	21-Sep-07	PARTICIPATE IN TOPOFF 4 VENUE PLANNING CONFERENCE	PORTLAND, OR	\$1,340.99
OPS	Martinez Fontis, Alfonso	Special Asst to the Secy - Private Sector	28-Sep-07	30-Sep-07	PANELIST/SPEAKER AT A 2007 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION CONGRESS ON PANDEMIC READINESS	SAN DIEGO, CA	\$1,023.36
OPS							\$34,835.60
OSC	Bartoldus, Charles	Asst. Sec for Policy	4-Dec-06	7-Dec-06	OVERSIGHT/ORIENTATIO N VISIT TO TSA'S COLORADO SPRINGS FACILITY	COLORADO SPRINGS, CO	\$302.00
OSC	Kraninger, Kathleen	Dir, Off of Screening Coordiantion	7-Dec-06	10-Dec-06	VISIT LONG BEACH PORT AUTHORITY AND TERMINAL OPERATORS TO DISCUSS TWIC ISSUES AND IMPLEMENTATION.	LONG BEACH, CA	\$302.00
OSC	Bartoldus, Charles	Asst. Sec for Policy	11-Dec-06	16-Dec-06	ATTEND MEETINGS WIHT INTERPOL AND FOREIGN GOVT OFFICIALS RELATED SCREENING COORDINATION ON LOST AND STOLEN PASSPORTS AND DHS POLICY OPERATIONS.	PARIS, FRANCE; LYON, FRANCE	\$2,267.54
OSC	Kraninger, Kathleen	Dir, Off of Screening Coordiantion	23-Mar-07	25-Mar-07		SEATTLE, WA	\$339.79
OSC	Kraninger, Kathleen	Dir, Off of Screening Coordiantion	9-May-07	11-May-07	OTTAWA, ONTARIO	OTTAWA, ONTARIO	\$1,419.38

OSC	Bartoldus, Charles	Asst. Sec for Policy	26-May-07	31-May-07	ATTEND MEETINGS WIHT INTERPOL AND FOREIGN GOVT OFFICIALS ARELATED SCREENING COORDINATION ON LOST AND STOLEN PASSPORTS AND DHS POLICY AND OPERATIONS.	PARIS, FRANCE LYON, FRANCE	\$2,077.52
OSC	Kraninger, Kathleen	Dir, Off of Screening Coordiantion	4-Jun-07	6-Jun-07	MEET WIHT STATE DMV ON PROPOSED ENHANCED DRIVERS LICENSE.	MONTPELIER, VT	\$774.81
OSC	Kraninger, Kathleen	Dir, Off of Screening Coordiantion	23-Jun-07	3-Jul-07	ATTEND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE	AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND	\$3,092.00
OSC	Bartoldus, Charles	Asst. Sec for Policy	26-Jun-07	28-Jun-07	ATTEND IATA MEETING IN DHS ONE SOLUTION	MONTREAL, CANADA	\$602.00
OSC	Kraninger, Kathleen	Dir, Off of Screening Coordiantion	11-Jul-07	12-Jul-07	DISCUSS ENHANCED DRIVER'S LISCENSES WITH THE MICHIGAN SECRETARY OF STATE	LANSING, MI	\$218.29
OSC	Bartoldus, Charles	Asst. Sec for Policy	11-Jul-07	12-Jul-07	CSOC MEETING WITH CHEM SECTOR SECURITY DIVISION	COLORADO SPRINGS, CO	\$227.00
OSC	Kraninger, Kathleen	Dir, Off of Screening Coordiantion	23-Jul-07	23-Jul-07	DISCUSS ENHANCED DRIVERS LISCENSES WITH ARIZONA MOTOR VEHICLES DEPT.	PHOENIX, AZ	\$618.80
OSC	Lockwood, Thomas	Senior Advisor	9-Aug-07	9-Aug-07	TWIC PILOT MEETING	NEW YORK, NY	\$393.25
OSC	Kraninger, Kathleen	Dir, Off of Screening Coordiantion	20-Aug-07	22-Aug-07	TRAVELING WITH S2 TO AAMVA CONFERENCE.	DENVER, CO RAPID CITY, SD	\$1,295.45
OSC	Kraninger, Kathleen	Dir, Off of Screening Coordiantion	25-Aug-07	26-Aug-07	SIT ON A WHTI DISCUSSION PANEL AT THE MIDWESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE. MID-WEST CANADA RELATIONS COMMITTEE	TRAVERSE CITY, MI	\$1,132.70
OSC	Bartoldus, Charles	Asst. Sec for Policy	16-Sep-07	19-Sep-07	MEETING WITH US MISSION TO THE EU AND WITH EU COMMISSION CONCERNING INTERPOL DATA	BRUSSELS, BELGIUM	\$2,211.73
OSC							\$17,274.26
OSP	Teufel III, Hugo	Associate General Counsel for Gen Law	3-Oct-06	4-Oct-06	TOUR THE CIS NATIONAL RECORDS CENTER.	WASHINGTON, DC	\$265.50
OSP	Teufel III, Hugo	Associate General Counsel for Gen Law	18-Oct-06	20-Oct-06	ACCOMPANY THE CHIEF PRIVACY OFFICER AT HIS MEETING WITH THE CANADIAN PRIVACY OFFICIALS AND ATTEND THE IAPP CONFERENCE.	TORONTO, CANADA	\$788.00
OSP	Teufel III, Hugo	Associate General Counsel for Gen Law	5-Dec-06	8-Dec-06	ATTEND DATA PRIVACY AND INTERGRITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS.	MIAMI, FL.	\$672.00
OSP	Ratfray, Lane	Policy Analyst	4-Dec-06	7-Dec-06	ATTEND DATA PRIVACY AND INTERGRITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS.	MIAMI, FL.	\$678.52
OSP	Teufel III, Hugo	Associate General Counsel for Gen Law	30-Apr-07	1-May-07	TRAVEL WITH THE SECRETARY TO ATTEND THE 3RD CIRCUIT JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.	PHILADELPHIA, PA	\$9.70
OSP	Teufel III, Hugo	Associate General Counsel for Gen Law	6-May-07	13-May-07	TO PARTICIPATE IN A EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL PRIVACY TOUR.	BRUSSELS, BELGIUM; KONSTANZ, GERMANY AND BERN, SWITZERLAND.	\$3,940.14

OSP	Teufel III, Hugo	Associate General Counsel for Gen Law	10-Jun-07	16-Jun-07	PARTICIPATE IN A EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL PRIVACY TOUR	BERLIN, GERMANY PARIS, FRANCE	\$5,090.04
OSP	Teufel III, Hugo	Associate General Counsel for Gen Law	24-Jun-07	29-Jun-07	ATTEND THE 3RD INTELLIGENCE COURSE AT THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S LEGAL CENTER AND SCHOOL	CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA	\$576.61
OSP							\$12,220.51
OST	Fagerholm, Eric	Director, Strategic Plans Div	31-Oct-06	31-Oct-06	FLETC ADVISORY COMMITTEE MTG.	GLYNCO, GA	\$782.77
OST	Fagerholm, Eric	Director, Strategic Plans Div	25-Mar-07	30-Mar-07	STRENGTHEN DHS RELATIONSHIPS WITH SINGAPORE BY IDENTIFYING AREAS FOR COOPERATION ON HOMELAND SECURITY ISSUES AND ESTABLISH KEY HIGH LEVEL CONTACTS WITH THE GOVT COUNTRIES.	SINGAPORE	\$1,465.00
OST	Fagerholm, Eric	Director, Strategic Plans Div	24-Apr-07	25-Apr-07	FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER ADVISORY COMMITTEE MTG.	GLYNCO, GA	\$170.00
OST	Fagerholm, Eric	Director, Strategic Plans Div	17-May-07	19-May-07	ATTEND MAY 2007 GLOBAL SYNCHRONIZATION CONFERENCE	TAMPA, FL	\$867.75
OST	Fagerholm, Eric	Director, Strategic Plans Div	13-Jun-07	14-Jun-07	ATTEND EAST WEST INSTITUTE CONFERENCE	NEW YORK, NY	\$342.00
OST							\$3,627.52
UFO	Norquist, David	Chief Financial Officer	12-Oct-06	14-Oct-06	MANAGEMENT RETREAT	EMMITSBURG, VA	\$122.82
UFO	Norquist, David	Chief Financial Officer	16-Nov-06	18-Nov-06	PARTICIPATE IN OCFO ANNUAL OFFSITE MEETING	SHEPHERDSTOWN, WV	\$256.90
UFO	Norquist, David	Chief Financial Officer	26-Feb-07	27-Feb-07	ANNUAL CFO CONFERENCE	PHILADELPHIA, PA	\$357.06
UFO	Norquist, David	Chief Financial Officer	24-Jun-07	28-Jun-07	AGA'S 56TH ANNUAL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONF. AND EXPO.	NASHVILLE, TN	\$863.15
UFO	Norquist, David	Chief Financial Officer	28-May-07	30-May-07	AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MILITARY COMPTROLLERS, PDI CONFERENCE	KANSAS CITY, MO	\$350.80
UFO	Norquist, David	Chief Financial Officer	21-Jun-07	22-Jun-07	VISITS TO FINANCE CENTER	INDIANAPOLIS, IN	\$407.08
UFO	Norquist, David	Chief Financial Officer	8-Jul-07	10-Jul-07	VISITS TO BURLINGTON AND DALLAS FINANCE CENTERS	DALLAS, TX BURLINGTON, VT	\$1,308.60
UFO							\$3,666.41
UHC	Perez, Marta	Chief Human Capital Officer	11-Nov-06	13-Nov-06	DHS LEADERS RETREAT	EMMITSBURG, MD	\$59.00
UHC	Perez, Marta	Chief Human Capital Officer	29-Oct-06	31-Oct-06	FUTURE FROUM AT THE EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE	WILLIAMSBURG, VA	\$268.10
UHC	Rigas, Elaine	Advisor for Hum Cap	14-Nov-06	17-Nov-06	LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE	BALTIMORE, MD	\$431.66
UHC	Perez, Marta	Chief Human Capital Officer	14-Nov-06	16-Nov-06	ATTEND HUMAN CAPITAL STRATEGIC PLANNING AND TRAINING LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE	BALTIMORE, MD	\$374.60
UHC	Perez, Marta	Chief Human Capital Officer	22-Mar-07	23-Mar-07	ATTEND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMITTEE MID YEAR MEETING	SPRINGFIELD, MA	\$1,029.00

UHC	Perez, Marta	Chief Human Capital Officer	9-Apr-07	17-Apr-07	DALLA, TX - ATTEND THE PRIVATE SECTOR SR ADVISORY COMMITTEE. TUCSON, AZ - CBP SITE VISIT EL PASO, TX - CBP AND ICE SITE VISIT FT. LAUDERDALE, FL - HUMAN RESOURCES PLANNING SOCIETY BOARD.	DALLAS, TX; TUCSON, AZ; EL PASO, TX; FT. LAUDERDALE, FL.	\$3,146.80
UHC	Perez, Marta	Chief Human Capital Officer	10-Jun-07	11-Jun-07	ATTEND HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING AT THE REQUEST OF DHS COS CHAD SWEET	NEW YORK, NY	\$189.00
UHC	Perez, Marta	Chief Human Capital Officer	17-Jul-07	18-Jul-07	TO SPEAK AT THE DHS FIRST ANNUAL LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT LAW CONFERENCE	BOSTON, MA	\$653.00
UHC	Perez, Marta	Chief Human Capital Officer	13-Aug-07	14-Aug-07	TO SPEAK AT THE USCG FORUM DURING THE BLACKS IN GOVERNMENT CONF. (BIG) AND TO SERVE ON THE BIG A/E/E/O PANEL DISCUSSION.	NASHVILLE, TN	\$659.97
UHC							\$6,810.93
UIO	Charbo, Scott	Chief Information Officer	9-Jan-07	12-Jan-07	CES 2007 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE	LAS VEGAS, NV	\$156.96
UIO	Charbo, Scott	Chief Information Officer	21-Jan-07	22-Jan-07	STENNIS SITE VISIT	NEW ORLEANS, LA	\$366.80
UIO	Charbo, Scott	Chief Information Officer	10-Apr-07	14-Apr-07	IT SITE VISITS	DENVER, CO FORT COLLINS, CO	\$752.81
UIO	Charbo, Scott	Chief Information Officer	17-May-07	18-May-07	SITE VISIT	BEDMINSTER, NJ	\$573.48
UIO	Charbo, Scott	Chief Information Officer	30-Sep-07	30-Sep-07	TO ATTEND THE CISCO CIO SUMMIT	GRANDE LAKES, FL	\$716.51
UIO							\$2,566.56
UUS	Charbo, Scott	Chief Information Officer	29-Oct-06	31-Oct-06	SPEAK AT 2006 ELC CONFERENCE	WILLIAMSBURG, VA	\$271.90
UUS	Schneider, Paul	Under Sec for Mgmt	12-Apr-07	13-Apr-07	FIELD HEARING BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS	NEW ORLEANS, LA	\$975.78
UUS	Krause, Scott	Chief of Staff	28-Aug-07	29-Aug-07	VISIT TO THE FLETC TRAINING CENTER	BRUNSWICK, GA	\$757.21
UUS							\$2,004.89
GRAND TOTAL:							\$529,230.63

Question: Please list the number, by office, position, and pay grade level, of all OSEM, USM, CIO, and CFO employees hired non-competitively in fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007.

ANSWER: Noncompetitive hiring appointments can be made without following competitive examining procedures; they do not require "public notice" as defined in the competitive service. Nevertheless, these positions are still subject to the merit system principles. There are numerous noncompetitive hiring authorities that DHS utilizes to streamline hiring, meet agency needs, and support public policy. Examples of such authorities include the Federal Career Intern Program (FCIP), Veterans Readjustment Act Appointment, Presidential Management Fellows Program, and the Student Career Experience Program. Noncompetitive appointments can also be made by way of lateral reassignment. A later reassignment is noncompetitive when

the employee has already competed for and currently holds, or has held, an equivalent position to the one being filled. In such cases, the employee is considered a noncompetitive candidate/referral and a second competition is not required.

Please see the following tables. Data for FY02 cannot be provided since DHS was not in existence. Data for FY03 cannot be provided because it was as it was initially collected organizational details were not included.

FY07 Office	Position	Grade	
OSEM	LEGAL ASSISTANT(OA)	9	1
OSEM	PROGRAM SPECIALIST	12	1
OSEM	EQ EMPLMT SPECLST	7	1
OSEM	OFFICE AUTOMATION ASSISTANT	7	1
OSEM	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SPECIALIST	15	1
OSEM	PROGRAM ANALYST	13	1
OSEM	PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
OSEM	ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIST	9	1
OSEM	POLICY ANALYST	14	1
OSEM	POLICY ANALYST	13	1
OSEM	BUDGET ANALYST	13	1
USM/CFO	PROGRAM ANALYST	15	1
USM/CFO	MANAGEMENT AND PROGRAM ANALYST	13	1
USM/CFO	SUPVY BUDGET ANALYSIS	15	2
USM/CFO	BUDGET ANALYST	14	1
USM/CFO	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ANALYST	14	1
USM/CFO	STAFF ACCOUNTANT	14	1
USM/CFO	SUPERVISORY STAFF ACCOUNTANT	15	1
USM/CFO	STAFF ACCOUNTANT	15	1
USM/CIO	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SPECIALIST	12	1
USM/CIO	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CIO	SUPERVISORY MANAGEMENT AND PROGRAM ANA	15	1
USM/CHCO	CUSTOMER SERVICE SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CHCO	EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	15	1
USM/CHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST (HUMAN RESO	14	1
USM/CHCO	PROGRAM ANALYST	11	1
USM/CHCO	PROGRAM ANALYST	12	1
USM/CHCO	CUSTOMER SERVICE SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	15	1
USM/CHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECLST	9	1
USM/CHCO	MANAGEMENT AND PROGRAM ANALYST	13	1
USM/CHCO	PROGRAM SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CHCO	PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
USM/CHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CHCO	DEPUTY CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICER	0	1
USM/CHCO	DIRECTOR, WORKFORCE RELATIONS AND PERF	0	1
USM/CHCO	MGMT & PROG ANAL	11	1
USM/CHCO	SUPVY HR SPECIALIST (HR DEVELOPEMENT)	15	1
USM/CHCO	SUPVY HUMAN RESOURCES SPECLST	15	1
USM/CPO	PROCUR ANAL	15	1
USM/CPO	PROCUR ANAL	14	1
USM/CPO	PROCUREMENT ANALYST	15	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	11	1

USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	12	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	15	2
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	13	2
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CPO	PROCUR ANAL	15	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	15	1
USM/CPO	SENIOR COST/PRICE ANALYST	0	1
USM/CPO	ACQUISITION CAREER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	14	1
USM/CPO	ACQUISITION CERTIFICATION PROGRAM MANA	15	1
USM/CPO	PROGRAM SPECIALIST	12	1
USM/CPO	RECRUITMENT COORDINATOR	13	1
USM/CPO	PROGRAM ANALYST	15	1
USM/CPO	ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIST	9	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CPO	ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIST	9	1
USM/CPO	SUPERVISORY MGMT. AND PRGM ANALYST	15	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CPO	GRANTS OFFICER	15	1
USM/CPO	PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
USM/CPO	PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
USM/CPO	PROGRAM ANALYST	15	1
USM/CAO	CONTINUITY OF OPS OFCR	14	1
USM/CAO	FACIL CONST & RENOV SPECLST	15	1
USM/CAO	FLEET PROGRAM OFFICER	14	1
USM/CAO	PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
USM/CAO	SAFETY & OCCUPTL HLTH MGR	13	1
USM/CAO	FINANCIAL ANALYST	12	1
USM/CAO	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SPECIALIST	15	1
USM/CAO	INDL HYGIENIST	15	1
USM/CSO	PERSONNEL SECURITY SPECIALIST	9	1
USM/CSO	SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CSO	SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CSO	SUPERVISORY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR	15	1
USM/CSO	SENIOR SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CSO	SENIOR SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CSO	SECURITY SPECIALIST	12	1

FY06 Office	Position	Grade	
OSEM	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT	15	1
OSEM	SUPERVISORY MGMT. AND PRGM ANALYST	15	1
OSEM	MANAGEMENT AND PROGRAM ANALYST	13	1
OSEM	PROG ANAL	15	1
OSEM	TECHNCL INF SPECLST	12	1
OSEM	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SPECIALIST	14	1
OSEM	SECRETARY	9	1
OSEM	SUPVY CORRES ANAL	14	1
OSEM	EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CFO	APPROPRIATION LIAISON OFFICER	15	1
USM/CFO	BUDG ANAL	13	1
USM/CFO	BUDGET ANALYST	14	1
USM/CFO	STAFF ACCOUNTANT	14	1
USM/CFO	PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1

USM/CIO	INFORMATIN TECHNOLOGY SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CIO	MANAGEMENT & PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
USM/CIO	SPECIAL PROGRAMS ADVISOR	12	1
USM/CIO	MANAGEMENT & PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
USM/CIO	IT PROJECT MANAGER	14	1
USM/OCHCO	INSTRUCTIONAL SYSTEMS SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/OCHCO	MGMT & PROG ANAL	14	1
USM/OCHCO	PROGRAM ANALYST	15	1
USM/OCHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/OCHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/OCHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST (LABOR RELA	15	1
USM/OCHCO	LEAD HR SPECIALIST (HR DEVELOPMENT)	14	1
USM/OCHCO	PROG MGR	15	1
USM/OCHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/OCHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CPO	PROCUREMENT ANALYST	14	1
USM/CPO	PROCUR ANAL	15	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	12	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	11	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CPO	GRANTS MGMT SPECLST	12	1
USM/CPO	PROGRAM ANALYST	13	1
USM/CPO	SUPVY CONTR SPECLST	15	1
USM/CPO	CONTR SPECLST	7	1
USM/CPO	CONTR SPECLST	11	1
USM/CPO	CONTR SPECLST	13	1
USM/CPO	CONTR SPECLST	14	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CPO	SUPVY CONTRACT SPECIALIST	15	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT OFFICER	15	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	12	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CPO	PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	12	2
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	13	3
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CPO	OFFICE AUTOMATION ASSISTANT	5	1
USM/CPO	SECRETARY (OA)	8	1
USM/CPO	SUPVY CONTRACT SPECIALIST	15	1
USM/CAO	EMER PREPAREDNESS SPECLST	14	1
USM/CAO	REALTY SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CAO	INDL HYGIENIST	15	1
USM/CSO	PHYSICAL SECURITY SPECIALIST	12	1
USM/CSO	PHYS SECUR SPECLST	14	1
USM/CSO	MANAGEMENT & PROGRAM ANALYST	13	1
USM/CSO	SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CSO	SECUR SPECLST	12	1
USM/CSO	INFO. TECHNOLOGY SPEC (INFOSEC)	13	1
USM/CSO	MGMT & PROG ANAL	13	1
USM/CSO	MANAGEMENT AND PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
USM/CSO	SECURITY OFFICER (SCI)	14	1
USM/CSO	SECURITY OFFICER (SCI)	14	1

USM/CSO	CRIM INVSTGR	14	1
USM/CSO	SECUR SPECLST	11	1
USM/CSO	CRIM INVSTGR	14	1
USM/CSO	SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CSO	SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CSO	SENIOR SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CSO	SENIOR SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	2
USM/CSO	SUPERVISORY SECURITY SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CSO	SECURITY SPECIALIST	14	1

FY05 Office	Position	Grade	
OSEM	SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
OSEM	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT/OFFICE MANAGER	14	1
OSEM	SUPERVISORY PROGRAM SPECIALIST	15	1
OSEM	GRANT PROGRAM SPECIALIST	13	1
OSEM	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT	14	1
OSEM	PERSONNEL SECURITY SPECIALIST	12	1
OSEM	MANAGEMENT & PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
OSEM	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SPECIALIST	14	1
OSEM	CHEMIST	11	1
OSEM	PROGRAM SPECIALIST	12	1
OSEM	DIRECTOR OPERATION	15	1
OSEM	PROGRAM SPECIALIST	14	1
OSEM	PHYSICAL SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
OSEM	PROGRAM SPECIALIST	13	1
OSEM	SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	2
OSEM	FIRE PROGRAM SPECIALIST (GRANTS)	11	1
OSEM	PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
OSEM	PROGRAM MANAGER	13	1
OSEM	ASST DIR FOR PROGRAMMING AND BUDGET	15	1
OSEM	PERSONNEL SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
OSEM	PROGRAM MANAGER	13	1
OSEM	PROGRAM ANALYST	9	1
OSEM	PROGRAM MANAGER	15	1
OSEM	SUPERVISORY INVESTIGATIVE ANALYST	15	1
OSEM	COORDINATOR BORDER AND TRANS SECURITY	13	1
OSEM	MANAGEMENT & PROGRAM ANALYST	13	1
OSEM	MANAGEMENT & PROGRAM ANALYST	13	1
OSEM	MANAGEMENT AND PROGRAM ANALYST	9	1
OSEM	PERSONNEL SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
OSEM	PROGRAM SPECIALIST	15	1
USM/COS	STAFF ASSISTANT	11	1
USM/BTO	MANAGEMENT AND PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
USM/CFO	PROGRAM MANAGER	15	1
USM/CFO	SUPERVISORY BUDGET ANALYST	15	1
USM/CFO	BUDGET ANALYST	13	1
USM/CFO	BUDGET ANALYST	14	1
USM/CFO	BUDGET ANALYST	12	1
USM/CFO	SUPERVISORY STAFF ACCOUNTANT	15	1
USM/CFO	STAFF ACCOUNTANT	14	1
USM/CFO	ACCOUNTANT	13	1
USM/CFO	STAFF ACCOUNTANT	14	1
USM/CFO	FINANCIAL ANALYST	14	1
USM/CFO	STAFF ACCOUNTANT	14	1

USM/CFO	PROGRAM SPECIALIST	13	2
USM/CFO	PROGRAM ANALYST	15	1
USM/CPO	PROCUREMENT ANALYST	14	2
USM/CPO	PROCUREMENT ANALYST	15	1
USM/CPO	MANAGEMENT & PROGRAM ANALYST	15	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CPO	PROCUREMENT ANALYST	15	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	14	3
USM/CPO	MANAGEMENT & PROGRAM ANALYST(PROG ADV)	12	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT OFFICER	15	2
USM/CPO	PROCUREMENT ANALYST	15	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	14	2
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT OFFICER	15	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	14	2
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	11	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	12	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CPO	STAFF ASSISTANT	11	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	13	2
USM/CPO	SUPVY CONTRACT SPECIALIST	15	1
USM/OCHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	15	1
USM/OCHCO	SUPVY IT SPECIALIST	15	1
USM/OCHCO	SUPERVISORY HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	15	1
USM/OCHCO	HR SPECIALIST (INFORMATION SYSTEMS)	14	1
USM/OCHCO	PROGRAM ANALYST	15	1
USM/OCHCO	CUSTOMER SERVICE SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/OCHCO	HR SPECIALIST (INFORMATION SYSTEMS)	13	1
USM/CAO	SUPERVISORY REALTY SPECIALIST	15	1
USM/CSO	PERSONNEL SECURITY SPECIALIST	12	1
USM/CSO	SUPVY IT SPECIALIST (INET)	14	1
USM/CSO	SUPVY SECURITY SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CSO	PHYSICAL SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CSO	SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CSO	PERSONNEL SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CSO	PROGRAM SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CSO	SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	2
USM/CSO	MANAGEMENT AND PROGRAM ANALYST	09	1

FY04 Office	Position	Grade	
OSEM	ECONOMIST	15	1
OSEM	STAFF ASSISTANT	11	1
OSEM	STAFF ASSISTANT	09	1
OSEM	SUPVY ASST ADMR PULIC COMMUN	13	1
OSEM	OFFICE AUTOMATION ASSISTANT	05	1
OSEM	DIRECTOR OPERATION	15	1
OSEM	LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS SPECIALIST	12	1
OSEM	ECONOMIST	14	2
OSEM	POLICY ADVISOR	15	1
USM/IMM OFFICE	SUPVY CONTRACT SPECIALIST	15	1
USM/IMM OFFICE	SENIOR ANALYST, SMALL BUSINESS	15	1
USM/IMM OFFICE	SUPERVISORY BUDGET ANALYST	15	1
USM/IMM OFFICE	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	15	2

USM/IMM OFFICE	ITSPEC (SYSANALYSIS)	14	1
USM/IMM OFFICE	PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
USM/IMM OFFICE	MANAGEMENT AND PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
USM/IMM OFFICE	ITSPEC (SYSANALYSIS)	14	1
USM/IMM OFFICE	PRINTING OFFICER	14	1
USM/IMM OFFICE	MANAGEMENT & PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
USM/IMM OFFICE	FINANCIAL ANALYST	14	1
USM/IMM OFFICE	GRANTS MANAGEMENT OFFICER	14	1
USM/IMM OFFICE	BUDGET ANALYST	13	1
USM/IMM OFFICE	OPERATING MANAGER	12	1
USM/IMM OFFICE	SUPPORT SERVICES SPECIALIST	09	1
USM/COS	HISTORIAN	13	1
USM/CFO	PROGRAM ANALYST	15	1
USM/CFO	APPROPRIATIONS LIAISON OFFICER	15	1
USM/CFO	BUDGET ANALYST	11	1
USM/CFO	PROGRAM ANALYST	14	4
USM/CFO	ACCOUNTANT	13	1
USM/CFO	SUPY IT SPEC (PLCY & PLNG) (DATA MGMT)	15	1
USM/CFO	SUPVY SYSTEMS ACCOUNTANT	15	1
USM/CFO	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CPO	PROCUREMENT ANALYST	15	1
USM/CPO	SUPVY CONTRACT SPECIALIST	15	1
USM/CPO	PROCUREMENT ANALYST	14	3
USM/CPO	PROCUREMENT ANALYST	13	1
USM/CPO	PROCUREMENT ANALYST	15	2
USM/CPO	SUPVY CONTRACT SPECIALIST	15	1
USM/CPO	PROCUREMENT ANALYST	15	1
USM/CPO	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/CPO	PROCUREMENT ANALYST	14	2
USM/CPO	STAFF ASSISTANT	09	1
USM/OCHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	15	2
USM/OCHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	14	1
USM/OCHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/OCHCO	STAFF ASSISTANT	11	1
USM/OCHCO	HUMAN CAPITOL ANALYST	15	1
USM/OCHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	15	3
USM/OCHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	14	3
USM/OCHCO	PROGRAM MANAGER	15	1
USM/OCHCO	PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
USM/OCHCO	HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIALIST	14	2
USM/OCHCO	STAFF ASSISTANT	09	1
USM/CIO	ITSPEC (CUSTSPT)	15	1
USM/CIO	ITSPEC (CUSTSPT)	14	2
USM/CIO	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SPEC (PLCYPLN)	15	1
USM/CAO	MANAGEMENT & PROGRAM ANALYST	14	1
USM/CAO	GEN ENGR	14	1
USM/CAO	LIBRARIAN	14	1
USM/CSO	SUPVY SECURITY SPECIALIST	15	2
USM/CSO	SENIOR SECURITY SPECIALIST	13	1
USM/CSO	CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT CONTROL ASSISTANT	08	1
USM/CSO	SUPVY PHYSICAL SECURITY SPECIALIST	15	1

Question: Please provide for the record a list of sole source contracts executed by OSEM, USM, CIO, and CFO in 2007. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

VENDOR	PURPOSE	AWARD OBLIGATION	TOTAL OBLIGATED AMOUNT	START DATE	END DATE	REASON FOR SOLE SOURCE
1105 MEDIA INC	FOSE Conference	\$9,600.00	\$9,600.00	03/20/2007	03/22/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive
ACQUISITION SOLUTIONS INC	Program Management/Support Services	\$179,746.34	\$653,329.38	01/31/2007	06/30/2007	Only One Source - Other
ACQUISITION SOLUTIONS INC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$82,077.60	\$653,329.38	02/01/2007	07/31/2007	Only One Source - Other
ACQUISITION SOLUTIONS INC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$89,427.84	\$653,329.38	02/01/2007	07/31/2007	Only One Source - Other
ACQUISITION SOLUTIONS INC	Program Management/Support Services	\$82,077.60	\$653,329.38	02/01/2007	07/31/2007	Only one responsible source
ACQUISITION SOLUTIONS INC	Program Management/Support Services	\$140,000.00	\$653,329.38	02/01/2007	08/31/2007	Only one responsible source
ACQUISITION SOLUTIONS INC	Program Management/Support Services	\$80,000.00	\$653,329.38	02/01/2007	09/30/2007	Only one responsible source
AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	ADP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	\$200,354.55	\$200,354.55	09/07/2007	09/06/2008	Only one responsible source
AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN/MANUFACT(CAD/CAM)	\$193,250.30	\$4,147,546.26	08/17/2007	08/16/2008	Only one responsible source
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM	\$110,325.00	\$110,325.00	09/01/2007	08/31/2009	Unique Source
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM	\$0.00	\$110,325.00	09/01/2007	08/31/2009	Unique Source
AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS INTERNATIONAL	American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Enterprise Download Subscription - plus for enterprise-wide electronic access by Internet Protocol authentications via the Department of Homeland Security Library Web Portal	\$4,875.00	\$4,875.00	09/30/2007	09/30/2008	Only One Source - Other
ANNAMS SYSTEMS CORPORATION	Sunflower Asset Management Software	\$103,950.00	\$411,098.00	10/01/2006	09/30/2007	Only one responsible source
ANNAMS SYSTEMS CORPORATION	TECHNICAL LEAD FOR SUNFLOWER ASSET MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE	\$0.00	\$1,051,320.00	10/31/2006	01/31/2007	Only one responsible source

ANNAMS SYSTEMS CORPORATION	TECHNICAL LEAD FOR SUNFLOWER ASSET MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE	\$259,440.00	\$1,051,320.00	01/31/2007	06/30/2007	Only one responsible source
ANNAMS SYSTEMS CORPORATION	TECHNICAL LEAD FOR SUNFLOWER ASSET MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE	\$0.00	\$1,051,320.00	01/31/2007	06/30/2007	Only one responsible source
APIIAN CORPORATION	Appian Enterprise Solution Suite Maintenance	\$749,910.00	\$749,910.00	05/03/2007	05/02/2008	Only one responsible source
ASAP SOFTWARE EXPRESS INC	Purchase of Adobe Products for distribution to individuals who have completed Section 508 training.	\$17,032.99	\$17,032.99	09/07/2007	09/30/2007	Only one responsible source
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	Booz Allen Hamilton Bridge Task Order for DOB.	\$407,223.00	\$1,023,882.48	04/01/2007	05/31/2007	Follow-on contract
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	Booz Allen Hamilton Bridge Task Order for DOB.	\$0.00	\$1,023,882.48	04/01/2007	05/31/2007	Follow-on contract
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	Booz Allen Hamilton Bridge Task Order for DOB.	\$186,112.00	\$1,023,882.48	06/01/2007	06/30/2007	Follow-on contract
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	Booz Allen Hamilton Bridge Task Order for DOB.	\$389,949.00	\$1,023,882.48	04/01/2007	08/31/2007	Follow-on contract
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	Booz Allen Hamilton Bridge Task Order for DOB.	\$9,000.00	\$1,023,882.48	04/01/2007	09/24/2007	Follow-on contract
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	Booz Allen Hamilton Bridge Task Order for DOB.	\$32,000.00	\$1,023,882.48	04/01/2007	09/30/2007	Follow-on contract
BSC SYSTEMS INC	Mod for QA/QC Services	\$0.00	\$1,657,749.35	02/11/2005	11/30/2006	Only one responsible source
BSC SYSTEMS INC	Mod for QA/QC Services	\$13,930.71	\$1,657,749.35	02/11/2005	11/30/2006	Only one responsible source
BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS, INC., THE	NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS	\$3,040.00	\$3,040.00	09/30/2007	09/29/2008	Only one responsible source
BURKE CONSORTIUM INC	Burke Consortium follow on contract for PAR & FYHSP Design and Production services	\$221,268.38	\$221,268.38	08/01/2007	04/30/2008	Follow-on contract
BURTON GROUP, INC.	The purpose of this PR is to enable DHS IT folks to have access to Burton Group's core research database and knowledgeable analysts.	\$168,960.00	\$168,960.00	06/01/2007	05/31/2008	Only one responsible source
CAPITAL CARD SYSTEMS, INC.	Ribbons, Laminated Rolls and Magnetic Stripe Cards.	\$15,878.94	\$15,878.94	08/30/2007	9/27/2007	Only one responsible source
CENTECH GROUP, INC., THE	Integrated Security Management System (ISMS) Implementation for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Security (OS)	\$891,779.94	\$891,779.94	09/28/2007	09/27/2008	Follow-on contract

CENTRAL PARKING SYSTEM INC	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	\$56,110.00	\$56,110.00	04/12/2007	04/11/2008	Only One Source - Other
CITATION TECHNOLOGIES INC.	Annual subscription renewal of CyberREGS and ASTM Due Diligence Web Portal online services.	\$15,595.00	\$15,595.00	03/21/2007	05/30/2008	Unique Source
CITRIX SYSTEMS, INC.	ADP SOFTWARE	\$29,346.74	\$29,346.74	05/30/2007	05/31/2008	Only one responsible source
CNA CORPORATION	Competitive sourcing support services for DHS CPO Competitive Sourcing and Privatization Office	\$18,756.77	\$224,568.60	8/15/2006	2/14/2008	Only one responsible source
CNA CORPORATION	Competitive sourcing support services for DHS CPO Competitive Sourcing and Privatization Office	\$111,934.53	\$224,568.60	04/19/2007	08/14/2007	Only one responsible source
CNA CORPORATION	Competitive sourcing support services for DHS CPO Competitive Sourcing and Privatization Office	\$0.00	\$224,568.60	08/15/2006	02/14/2008	Only one responsible source
CNA CORPORATION	Competitive sourcing support services for DHS CPO Competitive Sourcing and Privatization Office	\$0.00	\$224,568.60	08/15/2006	08/14/2007	Only one responsible source
COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION	Purchase of 2 LMD	\$2,000.00	\$17,500.00	04/29/2007	04/28/2008	Only one responsible source
CORPORATE EXECUTIVE BOARD COMPANY, THE	Corporate Leadership Council Membership Renewal	\$38,500.00	\$38,500.00	08/29/2007	08/28/2008	Unique Source
CORPORATE EXECUTIVE BOARD COMPANY, THE	Renew the subscription for the real property department of the Chief Administrative Officer.	\$36,500.00	\$36,500.00	09/01/2007	08/31/2008	Only one responsible source
CUSTOM CABLE SOLUTIONS, INC.	Description: 2 foot long Common Fill Cable Assembly.	\$17,057.52	\$17,057.52	1/9/2007	2/8/2007	Only One Source - Other
DAVID G MAJOR ASSOCIATES INC	LECTURES FOR TRAINING	\$6,525.00	\$6,525.00	08/27/2007	08/28/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive with Memo
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT	WMATA Transit Authority Metro Subsidy	\$0.00	\$866,232.00	09/01/2007	11/30/2008	Only one responsible source
DLPC, LLC	Diversity Leaders Power Conference (DLPC)	\$24,999.00	\$24,999.00	09/26/2007	09/25/2008	Unique Source
DLT SOLUTIONS, INC.	AutoCAD 2008 Software License	\$3,196.01	\$3,196.01	06/19/2007	7/25/2007	Unique Source

ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE INC	ELA consulting services shall be provided to the Office of the Chief Information Officer Geospatial Management Agency (FEMA), Infrastructure Protection	\$173,767.34	\$173,767.34	09/26/2007	09/25/2008	Only one responsible source
ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE INC	ESRI ELA software	\$0.00	\$9,191,392.00	07/26/2006	07/25/2011	Only one responsible source
ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE INC	ESRI software	\$5,175,749.00	\$9,191,392.00	07/26/2007	07/25/2008	Only one responsible source
ESP GROUP LLC, THE	Office of Security support for DFAMS MIS.	\$134,848.00	\$621,548.00	01/22/2007	01/21/2010	Follow-on contract
ESP GROUP LLC, THE	Office of Security support for DFAMS MIS.	\$159,933.00	\$621,548.00	01/22/2007	01/21/2010	Follow-on contract
EXECUTIVE INFORMATION SYSTEMS, LLC	Annual maintenance and support for SAS Financial Management Servers	\$56,025.00	\$201,750.00	01/01/2007	12/31/2009	Only one responsible source
EXECUTIVE INFORMATION SYSTEMS, LLC	Annual maintenance and support for SAS Financial Management Servers	\$23,025.00	\$201,750.00	01/01/2007	12/31/2009	Only one responsible source
GE HOMELAND PROTECTION INC	MISC ALARM, SIGNAL, & SECURITY DETECTION	\$16,009.18	\$16,009.18	1/12/2007	2/11/2007	Only one responsible source
GENERAL DYNAMICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, INC.	Program Management Support for ePMO	\$374,616.00	\$623,284.20	04/01/2007	01/31/2010	Follow-on contract
GLOBALSTAR SECURITY SVCS LLC	Globalstar Satellite Voice and Data Service. New SIM cards may need to be issued.	\$104.35	\$2,733.95	09/04/2006	09/03/2007	Only one responsible source
GREENHORNE & OMARA, INC.	DHS has a requirement on a sole source basis to continue the development of the Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation Decision Support System (EP&HP DSS) for department-wide use.	\$236,107.24	\$502,370.80	09/19/2006	03/18/2008	Only one responsible source
GREENHORNE & OMARA, INC.	DHS has a requirement on a sole source basis to continue the development of the Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation Decision Support System (EP&HP DSS) for department-wide use.	\$0.00	\$502,370.80	09/19/2006	09/18/2007	Only one responsible source
HARGROVE, INC	Space Requirements for the DHS Career Expo 2007	\$6,759.00	\$6,759.00	05/08/2007	05/08/2007	Only one responsible source
HECKLER & KOCH DEFENSE INC.	Weapons	\$18,550.00	\$18,550.00	09/14/2007	1/25/2008	Only One Source - Other

HERMAN MILLER, INC.	Workstations	\$69,014.12	\$69,014.12	3/26/2007	3/27/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive with Memo
HERMAN MILLER, INC.	Workstations, Design & Installation	\$140,284.82	\$140,284.82	5/4/2007	5/21/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive with Memo
HILTI, INC	Ferrosan System PS 200	\$36,799.38	\$36,799.38	09/25/2007	10/19/2007	Only One Source - Other
HYATT HOTEL CORP MARYLAND	Rental of audio visual equipment for the Security 2007 Conference being held at the Hyatt Regency in Baltimore, Maryland	\$14,036.00	\$14,036.00	08/27/2007	08/30/2007	Only One Source - Other
ICF INCORPORATED, L.L.C.	This effort is in direct support of Presidential Directive 67 (PDD 67), Enduring Constitutional Government and Continuity of Operations.	\$1,386,992.00	\$0.00	09/28/2007	09/27/2010	Unusual and compelling urgency
INFINITE GROUP, INC.	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$410,105.00	\$1,173,884.00	01/01/2007	06/30/2007	Unusual and compelling urgency
INFINITE GROUP, INC.	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$0.00	\$1,173,884.00	6/30/2006	3/31/2008	Unusual and compelling urgency
INFINITE GROUP, INC.	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$188,025.00	\$1,173,884.00	6/30/2006	3/31/2008	Unusual and compelling urgency
INFINITE GROUP, INC.	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$0.00	\$1,173,884.00	06/30/2006	03/31/2008	Unusual and compelling urgency
INFORELLANCE CORPORATION	MES for ADEX	\$224,726.66	\$2,447,512.92	09/01/2006	08/31/2007	Only one responsible source
INFORELLANCE CORPORATION	MES for ADEX	\$661,657.82	\$2,447,512.92	09/01/2007	02/29/2008	Only one responsible source
INTER PARK	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	\$29,800.00	\$29,800.00	03/01/2007	02/29/2008	Only one responsible source
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	IBM Bridge Contract.	\$847,823.08	\$1,258,645.78	12/01/2006	05/31/2007	Follow-on contract
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	IBM Bridge Contract.	\$272,881.80	\$1,258,645.78	05/31/2007	07/31/2007	Follow-on contract

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	IBM Bridge Contract.	\$137,940.90	\$1,258,645.78	12/01/2006	09/30/2007	Follow-on contract
KELLY, ANDERSON & ASSOCIATES, INC.	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$183,000.00	\$841,820.00	4/1/2006	3/31/2008	Follow-on contract
KELLY, ANDERSON & ASSOCIATES, INC.	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$0.00	\$841,820.00	4/1/2006	3/31/2008	Follow-on contract
KELLY, ANDERSON & ASSOCIATES, INC.	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$171,900.00	\$841,820.00	04/01/2006	09/30/2007	Follow-on contract
KELLY, ANDERSON & ASSOCIATES, INC.	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$0.00	\$841,820.00	04/01/2006	03/31/2008	Follow-on contract
KEVIN ANDREWS	DIAS Software Support	\$0.00	\$119,792.22	09/25/2006	09/24/2007	Only one responsible source
KEVIN ANDREWS	DIAS Software Support	\$0.00	\$119,792.22	09/25/2006	09/24/2011	Only one responsible source
KEVIN ANDREWS	DIAS Software Support	\$56,221.70	\$119,792.22	09/25/2006	09/24/2011	Only one responsible source
KNOLL, INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	\$51,223.44	\$51,223.44	8/20/2007	8/21/2007	Only one responsible source
KRUG INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	\$4,273.24	\$4,273.24	3/28/2007	4/27/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive with Memo
L-1 IDENTITY SOLUTIONS, INC.	Ribbon/Transfer film	\$0.00	\$19,100.00	4/6/2007	3/13/2007	Only One Source - Other
LOCKHEED MARTIN DESKTOP SOLUTIONS, INC	Internet Quorum Software Support	\$70,909.00	\$70,909.00	01/01/2007	12/31/2010	Only one responsible source
MANUFACTURING SYSTEM SERVICES, INC.	The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) implemented the Sunflower Asset Management System (SAMS) in October 2003 for use by DHS Headquarters (DHS HQ) and the Organizational Components	\$24,763.68	\$24,763.68	09/07/2007	10/06/2007	Follow-on contract
MANUFACTURING SYSTEM SERVICES, INC.	The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) implemented the Sunflower Asset Management System (SAMS) in October 2003 for use by DHS Headquarters (DHS HQ) and the Organizational Components	\$0.00	\$24,763.68	09/07/2007	10/06/2007	Follow-on contract
MANUFACTURING SYSTEM SERVICES, INC.	The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) implemented the Sunflower Asset Management System (SAMS) in October 2003 for use by DHS Headquarters (DHS HQ) and the Organizational Components	\$18,137.00	\$18,137.00	09/01/2007	08/31/2012	Only one responsible source

MASON HARRIMAN GROUP, INC	Program management services	\$55,861.00	\$269,142.00	10/02/2006	07/01/2007	Only one responsible source
MASON HARRIMAN GROUP, INC	Program management services	\$55,861.00	\$269,142.00	10/02/2006	10/01/2007	Only one responsible source
MCNEIL TECHNOLOGIES INC	FOIA Management/Consulting Services for Privacy Office	\$0.00	\$593,747.84	07/01/2006	02/16/2007	Unusual and compelling urgency
MCNEIL TECHNOLOGIES INC	FOIA Management/Consulting Services for Privacy Office	\$0.00	\$593,747.84	07/01/2006	12/31/2006	Unusual and compelling urgency
MCNEIL TECHNOLOGIES INC	FOIA Management/Consulting Services for Privacy Office	\$120,183.28	\$593,747.84	07/01/2006	04/30/2007	Unusual and compelling urgency
MCNEIL TECHNOLOGIES INC	FOIA Management/Consulting Services for Privacy Office	\$54,873.28	\$593,747.84	07/01/2006	07/31/2007	Unusual and compelling urgency
MCNEIL TECHNOLOGIES INC	FOIA Management/Consulting Services for Privacy Office	\$0.00	\$593,747.84	07/01/2006	03/15/2007	Unusual and compelling urgency
MCNEIL TECHNOLOGIES INC	FOIA Management/Consulting Services for Privacy Office	\$0.00	\$593,747.84	07/01/2006	01/31/2007	Unusual and compelling urgency
MCNEIL TECHNOLOGIES INC	SF30 for P0003 is in Supporting Docs, edits required per Contracting Officer.	\$63,690.88	\$593,747.84	07/01/2006	12/31/2006	Unusual and compelling urgency
MCWETHY PRODUCTIONS, LLC	Moderator fee for News and Terrorism Workshop to be conducted on November 14, 2006	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	11/14/2006	11/14/2006	Only One Source - Other
METROPARK OF DC II INC	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	\$174,999.68	\$198,032.26	03/01/2007	02/29/2008	Only One Source - Other
MILLER, E EUGENE	Subject-Matter-Expert The contractor shall provide investigative, consulting, and subject-matter expert services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) on an as needed basis	\$10,500.00	\$17,591.00	11/02/2006	02/28/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive with Memo
MILLER, E EUGENE	Subject-Matter-Expert The contractor shall provide investigative, consulting, and subject-matter expert services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) on an as needed basis	\$0.00	\$17,591.00	11/02/2006	02/28/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive with Memo

MILLER, E EUGENE	Subject-Matter-Expert The contractor shall provide investigative, consulting, and subject-matter expert services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) on an as needed basis	\$6,500.00	\$17,591.00	11/02/2006	08/31/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive with Memo
MILLER, E EUGENE	Subject-Matter-Expert The contractor shall provide investigative, consulting, and subject-matter expert services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) on an as needed basis	\$591.00	\$17,591.00	11/02/2006	08/31/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive with Memo
MILLICAN, DENNIS & ASSOCIATES INC	Contract Services for Records/Enterprise Records Management Program.	\$600,000.00	\$1,689,041.40	06/01/2007	05/31/2008	Only one responsible source
MYTHICS, INC.	Acquire licenses for Oracle 10g and associated components via the DHS existing Oracle contract for the DHS Office on Accessible Systems & Technology, to be used in support	\$55,983.71	\$55,983.71	03/27/2007	03/26/2008	Only one responsible source
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$335,000.00	\$335,000.00	08/22/2007	08/21/2008	Only One Source - Other
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION	Please issue a Purchase Request to renew HSHQDC-06-P-00222 for the annual National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Codes and Standards subscription for enterprise-wide electronic access by Internet	\$25,135.00	\$25,135.00	09/30/2007	09/29/2008	Only one responsible source
NATIONAL JOURNAL GROUP, INC.	NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS	\$5,848.00	\$5,848.00	04/14/2007	05/22/2008	Only One Source - Other
NATIONAL STATES GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION COUNCIL	NSGIC shall maintain and support the Ramona GIS Inventory for twelve months following a ward of contract. The maintenance and support of the system shall include technical & program management, systems	\$142,713.64	\$142,713.64	09/19/2007	09/18/2008	Only one responsible source
NETCENTRIC TECHNOLOGIES INC	50 New licenses for CommonLook with 1 year maintenance. This PR also includes service-maintenance agreement for 63 copies of CommonLook we now have. (Vendor: NetCentric)	\$45,131.40	\$45,131.40	08/28/2007	08/29/2008	Only one responsible source
OPEN GEOSPATIAL CONSORTIUM, INC.	OGC Membership	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	03/03/2007	03/02/2008	Only one responsible source
OPNET TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	OPNET Consulting Services	\$330,257.60	\$330,257.60	09/29/2007	03/28/2008	Only one responsible source
OPNET TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	OPNET software, license renewals and tech support	\$186,917.46	\$186,917.46	09/28/2007	09/27/2008	Only one responsible source

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTING, INC.	DHS Advance Acquisition Planning (AAP) Database.	\$21,916.80	\$21,916.80	09/01/2007	08/31/2010	Only one responsible source
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTING, INC.	PRISM Data Reporting System and ESO Database Maintenance (New Order)(HDO.GOV)	\$25,560.00	\$25,560.00	09/24/2007	09/23/2012	Only one responsible source
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTING, INC.	Security Support Services	\$130,800.00	\$130,800.00	06/01/2007	08/31/2007	Only one responsible source
PIXIA CORP	PIXIA Procurement	\$321,326.45	\$321,326.45	06/07/2007	06/06/2008	Only one responsible source
	This procurement will provide near-instant internet access to a standardized form of geospatial reference data to critical users across the homeland security community.					
PREFERRED TEMPORARY SERVICES INC.	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$150,000.00	\$320,000.00	09/30/2006	09/29/2007	Follow-on contract
PREFERRED TEMPORARY SERVICES INC.	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$35,000.00	\$320,000.00	09/30/2006	09/29/2007	Follow-on contract
PREFERRED TEMPORARY SERVICES INC.	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$112,119.00	\$112,119.00	09/29/2007	09/28/2008	Follow-on contract
PREFERRED TEMPORARY SERVICES INC.	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$183,800.00	\$183,800.00	09/29/2007	09/28/2008	Follow-on contract
PREPARED RESPONSE INC	MISC ALARM,SIGNAL,& SECURITY DETECTION	\$97,768.30	\$97,768.30	09/26/2007	10/19/2007	Unique Source
PRESDIO NETWORKED SOLUTIONS, INC.	Integrated DHS IT System Inventory Data Base System	\$0.00	\$2,601,429.00	09/29/2006	09/28/2007	Only one responsible source
PRESDIO NETWORKED SOLUTIONS, INC.	Presidio Software Licenses and Managed Services/Help Desk	\$1,179,675.22	\$10,749,117.90	08/01/2004	07/31/2009	Only one responsible source
PRESS ASSOCIATION INC	PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVICES	\$32,619.00	\$95,034.44	09/30/2007	09/29/2008	Only one responsible source
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	HSPD12 Add on Task	\$0.00	\$219,000.00	9/29/2006	3/16/2007	Follow-on contract
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	HSPD12 Add on Task	\$39,000.00	\$219,000.00	09/29/2006	03/16/2007	Follow-on contract
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	Information Security Audit Technical Services	\$0.00	\$589,998.84	09/29/2006	09/28/2007	Only one responsible source
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	Information Security Audit Technical Services	\$100,000.00	\$589,998.84	09/29/2006	09/28/2007	Only one responsible source

RENAISSANCE HOTEL OPERATING COMPANY	LODGING- HOTEL/MOTEL	\$10,340.00	\$10,340.00	04/23/2007	Only One Source - Other
RESEARCH ELECTRONICS INTERNATIONAL, L.L.C.	Digital Phone Analyzer	\$62,165.00	\$62,165.00	10/26/2007	Only One Source - Other
RESEARCH ELECTRONICS INTERNATIONAL, L.L.C.	ELECTRICAL&ELECTRONIC EQUIP COMP MAINT	\$20,160.00	\$20,160.00	09/18/2007	Unique Source
RICE CONSULTING SERVICES	Subject-Matter-Expert The contractor shall provide investigative, consulting, and subject-matter expert services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) on an as needed basis	\$10,500.00	\$16,107.00	02/28/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non- Competitive with Memo
RICE CONSULTING SERVICES	Subject-Matter-Expert The contractor shall provide investigative, consulting, and subject-matter expert services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) on an as needed basis	\$0.00	\$16,107.00	02/28/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non- Competitive with Memo
RICE CONSULTING SERVICES	Subject-Matter-Expert The contractor shall provide investigative, consulting, and subject-matter expert services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) on an as needed basis	\$4,000.00	\$16,107.00	08/31/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non- Competitive with Memo
RICE CONSULTING SERVICES	Subject-Matter-Expert The contractor shall provide investigative, consulting, and subject-matter expert services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) on an as needed basis	\$1,607.00	\$16,107.00	09/30/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non- Competitive with Memo
ROBBINS-GIOIA, LLC	PMSS sharing program	\$0.00	\$1,158,388.67	01/01/2005	Follow-on contract
SERCO, INC	This requirement is necessary to obtain services of to supplement the current DHS resources performing the evaluation of the technical proposals associated with the 2nd Data Center Acquisition.	\$14,619.20	\$29,238.40	07/06/2007	Only one responsible source
SERCO, INC	This requirement is necessary to obtain services of to supplement the current DHS resources performing the evaluation of the technical proposals associated with the 2nd Data Center Acquisition.	\$14,619.20	\$29,238.40	07/09/2007	Only one responsible source
SERCO, INC	This requirement is necessary to obtain services of to supplement the current DHS resources performing the evaluation of the technical proposals associated with the 2nd Data Center Acquisition.	\$0.00	\$29,238.40	07/09/2007	Only one responsible source

SILANIS TECHNOLOGY INC	ADP SOFTWARE	\$2,900.00	\$19,963.00	09/23/2006	09/22/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive with Memo Only One Source - Other
SIMEONE & ASSOCIATES, INC	SECURITY STUDIES (PHYSICAL & PERSONAL)	\$104,361.00	\$318,627.68	09/29/2006	09/21/2007	Only One Source - Other
SIMEONE & ASSOCIATES, INC	SECURITY STUDIES (PHYSICAL & PERSONAL)	\$0.00	\$318,627.68	09/22/2006	09/21/2008	Only One Source - Other
SMITHS DETECTION INC.	ALARM SIGNAL SECURITY DETECT SYS MAINT	\$17,664.00	\$35,328.00	07/16/2007	07/15/2010	Only one responsible source
SPECIALIZED PRODUCTS COMPANY	MISC MAINT & REPAIR SHOP SPECIAL EQUIP	\$4,100.65	\$4,100.65	06/14/2007	7/14/2007	Only One Source - Other
TASC, INC	Security Support Services	\$384,141.00	\$384,141.00	09/24/2007	09/23/2008	Patent/Data Rights
TELELOGIC SYSTEMS, INC	System Architect Maintenance for 8 licenses	\$7,854.00	\$15,708.00	04/01/2006	03/31/2008	Only one responsible source
THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION	Subject-matter-expert personnel to assist the Office of the Policy in the areas of Bioterrorism and Threat Reduction	\$195,700.00	\$195,700.00	09/29/2007	09/28/2008	Only One Source - Other
THE COUNCIL FOR EXCELLENCE IN GOVERNMENT	Executive Leadership Training Opportunities for Senior DHS Procurement Professionals.	\$19,600.00	\$19,600.00	10/17/2007	10/16/2008	Unique Source
THE COUNCIL FOR EXCELLENCE IN GOVERNMENT	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$305,127.00	\$305,127.00	09/30/2007	09/29/2009	Authorized by Statute
THE PRESIDIO CORPORATION	Integrated DHS IT System Inventory Data Base System	\$1,170,236.00	\$2,601,429.00	09/29/2006	09/28/2008	Only one responsible source
THE WASHINGTON POST COMPANY	Newspaper Advertisement for DHS recruiting	\$13,547.75	\$27,095.50	03/04/2007	04/03/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive - Letter in File
THE WASHINGTON POST COMPANY	Newspaper Advertisement for DHS recruiting	\$13,547.75	\$27,095.50	03/11/2007	04/10/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive - Letter in File

TRADE CENTER MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES LLC	Space Requirements for the DHS Career Expo 2007	\$12,888.00	\$12,888.00	\$12,888.00	05/08/2007	Only one responsible source
TRADE CENTER MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES LLC	URGENT: Purchase Order needed for rental of meeting facilities and AV equipment for DHS FY 2008 Budget Rollout at the Ronald Reagan Building	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	02/05/2007	Only one responsible source
TRUSTED INTEGRATION INC	Trusted Integration	\$384,224.00	\$384,224.00	\$1,106,587.52	02/21/2008	Only one responsible source
TRUSTED INTEGRATION INC	Trusted Integration The purpose of this PR is to add \$30,000.00 to Order# HSHQDC-06-J-00079 for making the TAF Tool 508 Compliant.	\$29,975.52	\$29,975.52	\$1,106,587.52	02/21/2008	Only one responsible source
U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL, INC.	This requisition is for training in Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Membership for the Department of Homeland Security	\$11,325.00	\$11,325.00	\$11,325.00	09/11/2008	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	ADP FACILITY OPERATION & MAINT. SERVICE	\$22,156.32	\$22,156.32	\$64,084.80	03/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	ADP FACILITY OPERATION & MAINT. SERVICE	\$141,000.00	\$141,000.00	\$107,427.50	04/17/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	As provided for in Delivery Order HSHQDC-06-J-00039, modification P0006, this PR is to exercise the right to utilize the "Software Assurance Fair Market Value (SAFMV)".	\$44,748.28	\$44,748.28	\$38,551,907.44	12/31/2006	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	Engineering support services and travel in support of the Ashburn to Stennis Center Migration specific for LAN A/SAN/Backup.	\$599,916.37	\$599,916.37	\$599,916.37	09/27/2008	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	Fourth quarter funding for Delivery Order HSHQDC-06-J-00039.	\$3,086,507.30	\$3,086,507.30	\$38,551,907.44	12/31/2006	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	ITMS Bridge Stand Alone Task Order for hard drive removal and replacement for LD-060, LD-045, and LD-145.	\$7,981.74	\$7,981.74	\$7,981.74	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	Legacy Product. Transition to Ownership and Transition to Remove Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$38,551,907.44	12/31/2006	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	Legacy Product. Transition to Ownership and Transition to Remove Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$38,551,907.44	12/31/2006	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	Modification to add 2nd Quarter funding and increase value of CLIN 1003AA due to additional Premium On-Site Support Services; to make administrative changes to CLINS 1005AA through 1005AG and 1005AI.	\$3,716,178.85	\$3,716,178.85	\$44,695,428.25	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source

UNISYS CORPORATION	Modification to convert User/Technical Support Technician II from subcontractor to Unisys staff. Labor rate will change from \$44.67/hr to \$38.43/hr.	-\$1,996.80	\$64,084.80	07/31/2006	03/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	Modification to deobligate funds from CLINS 0002AH, 0003AP, and 0003AR. Funds will be reallocated to CLIN 0003AO.	-\$506,936.44	\$44,695,428.25	01/01/2006	12/31/2006	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	Modification to deobligate funds in the amount of \$3,464.19 from CLIN 1005AH and reallocate to CLIN 1005AL.	\$0.00	\$44,695,428.25	01/01/2006	12/31/2006	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	Modification to increase CLIN 0003AS quantity of 2006 VPN accounts used by 641 from 7208 to 7849 and obligate funding.	\$8,807.34	\$44,695,428.25	01/01/2006	12/31/2006	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	Modification to increase CLIN 0003AS quantity of 2006 VPN accounts used by 641 from 7208 to 7849 and obligate funding.	\$0.00	\$44,695,428.25	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	Modification to provide 3rd quarter funding; to increase quantities at CLIN 1003AB; to increase total value; and name new Program Manager under TO HSHQDC-06-J-00038.	\$1,503,393.75	\$44,695,428.25	01/01/2006	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	New task order for dedicated deskside support and dedicated IMAC support.	\$116,212.32	\$116,212.32	04/01/2007	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	New Task Order to provide a dedicated Deskside Support Technician for the Office of Security.	\$19,061.28	\$40,396.32	09/20/2006	03/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	Obligate task order funding in the amount of \$5,070,752.00 for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006 to provide continuity of services under the Task Order for ITMS Transition (Bridge).	\$5,070,751.76	\$44,695,428.25	01/01/2006	12/31/2006	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	Office of the Chief Information Officer, Infrastructure Operations Chief Architect	\$70,198.88	\$210,596.64	04/01/2007	06/30/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	On-site support and assistance for the CIO's Infrastructure Operations.	\$70,198.88	\$261,103.52	04/28/2006	03/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to accomplish TTO/TTR government elections.	\$2,068,061.85	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to accomplish TTO/TTR government elections.	\$0.00	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2006	12/31/2006	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	Program management, Engineering Operations and End-user Services.	\$15,559,591.90	\$44,695,428.25	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source

UNISYS CORPORATION	Task order for Application-Authentication Engineering Support	\$779,588.51	\$779,588.51	05/02/2007	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to add 2nd Quarter Delivery Order Funding and to purchase TTO/TTR equipment.	\$3,979,509.00	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to defintize the prices under the task order.	-\$33,572.50	\$107,427.50	04/13/2007	04/17/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to increase Chief Architect hours and extend the period of performance.	\$140,397.76	\$210,596.64	04/01/2007	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to provide additional funding to Option Year One for TTO/TTR government elections.	\$2,342,005.42	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2006	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to provide Option Year One 3rd & 4th quarter funding.	\$6,397,969.03	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to purchase early TTO/TTR government elections for July 2007. Sufficient funds are allocated to CLIN 1002 to cover these elections.	\$0.00	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to purchase TTO/TTR government elections for July 2007. Funds in the amount of \$62,830.62 are deobligated from CLIN 1001 and reallocated to CLIN 1002.	\$0.00	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to purchase TTO/TTR government elections for June 2007.	\$0.00	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to purchase TTO/TTR government elections for September 2007. Sufficient funds have been allocated to CLIN 1002 to cover these elections.	\$0.00	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2006	12/31/2007	Only one responsible source
VIISAGE TECHNOLOGY INC.	Ribbon/Transfer film	\$19,100.00	\$19,100.00	01/26/2007	3/13/2007	Only One Source - Other
WILLIAMS, RICHARD F.	Three Worlds PR	\$263,480.00	\$677,700.00	12/01/2006	11/30/2007	Only one responsible source
WILLIAMS, RICHARD F.	Three Worlds PR	\$6,000.00	\$677,700.00	12/01/2006	11/30/2007	Only one responsible source
DLT SOLUTIONS, INC.	Renewal of seven (7) Architectural Desktop 2007 subscriptions	\$32,405.40	\$32,405.40	2/10/2007	2/9/2010	Follow-on contract

BEARINGPOINT, LLC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$208,000.00	\$508,000.00	03/26/2006	09/28/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive. Documentation Incomplete. CO no longer has warrant authority
COMPUSEARCH SOFTWARE SYSTEMS, INC.	This is for the combined Support Services of the Help Desk, Training, and Report Writing.	\$488,875.60	\$1,222,189.00	06/01/2007	05/31/2008	Only one responsible source. Documentation Incomplete. CO no longer has warrant authority
COMPUSEARCH SOFTWARE SYSTEMS, INC.	This task order is to finalize a letter contract to provide database management and support services in connection with the DHS Enterprise PRISM rehosting effort.	\$10,489.57	\$10,489.57	02/01/2007	03/02/2007	Only one responsible source. Documentation Incomplete. CO no longer has warrant authority
NATIONAL MAILING SYSTEMS INC	Lease of the existing WITS Systems	\$53,864.00	\$53,864.00	09/14/2007	05/13/2008	Follow-on contract. Documentation Incomplete. CO no longer has warrant authority
NNA, INC	Annual Subscriptions from National News Agency (NNA)	\$3,211.79	\$3,211.79	10/01/2006	09/30/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive with Memo
SHANSKY RONALD	Subject Matter-Expert The contractor shall provide investigative, consulting, and subject-matter expert services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) on an as needed basis, and as directed by the DHS representative.	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	11/02/2006	04/30/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive with Memo

SHANSKY RONALD	Subject-Matter-Expert The contractor shall provide investigative, consulting, and subject-matter expert services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) on an as needed basis, and as directed by the DHS representative.	\$0.00	\$8,000.00	11/02/2006	04/30/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive with Memo
SIGNAL SOLUTIONS, LLC	Establish Document Tracking System	\$25,000.00	\$609,287.00	11/15/2005	01/31/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive with Memo
SIGNAL SOLUTIONS, LLC	Establish Document Tracking System	\$41,000.00	\$609,287.00	11/15/2005	02/28/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive with Memo
SIGNAL SOLUTIONS, LLC	Establish Document Tracking System	\$41,000.00	\$609,287.00	11/15/2005	03/31/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive with Memo
SURVEYS AND STRATEGIES FOR RENEWING ORGANIZATIONS LLC	Speaker for OPO Leadership Conference	\$15,000.00	\$15,060.00	11/01/2006	11/03/2006	Only one responsible source. Documentation Incomplete. CO no longer has warrant authority
SURVEYS AND STRATEGIES FOR RENEWING ORGANIZATIONS LLC	Speaker for OPO Leadership Conference	\$60.00	\$15,060.00	11/01/2006	11/03/2006	Only one responsible source. Documentation Incomplete. CO no longer has warrant authority

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	TRAINING/CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	\$4,002.00	\$4,002.00	05/14/2007	08/12/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non- Competitive with Memo
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	Tuition Fee for AMBA 602:	\$3,810.00	\$3,810.00	01/08/2007	04/15/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non- Competitive with Memo
XEROX CORPORATION	(3) Xerox Work Center 7345PG Color	\$56,871.00	\$56,871.00	09/30/2006	09/29/2012	Only one responsible source. Documentation Incomplete. CO no longer has warrant authority
XEROX CORPORATION	Fixed 60-Month BVL Lease for 1 EA: D242OG with D250 STPLR (Convenience Stapler) & GXU (Advanced Finisher with 3- Hole Punch) and VKK (2,000 sheet Hi-Capacity Feeder).	\$8,687.88	\$8,687.88	09/30/2007	09/29/2012	Follow-on contract. Documentation Incomplete. CO no longer has warrant authority
XEROX CORPORATION	Xerox Color Copiers -- Model 3545G with upgrade scanner and maintenance/copies.	\$25,000.00	\$111,706.00	09/30/2006	09/29/2010	Only one responsible source. Documentation Incomplete. CO no longer has warrant authority
XEROX CORPORATION	Xerox copiers for Office Of Procurement Operations	\$23,544.00	\$222,183.00	09/30/2006	09/29/2011	Only one responsible source. Documentation Incomplete. CO no longer has warrant authority
ADVERTISING COUNCIL, INC. THE	ADVERTISING SERVICES - Ready Campaign	\$0.00	\$13,604,918.68	10/01/2007	06/30/2008	Follow-on contract

APPIAN CORPORATION	Applan Software Maintenance & Support	\$505,600.00	\$505,600.00	01/12/2007	04/10/2007	Follow-on contract
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LLC	RMTO	\$529,384.00	\$2,029,685.76	02/16/2007	04/30/2007	Urgency
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LLC	RMTO	\$0.00	\$2,029,685.76	02/16/2007	04/30/2007	Urgency
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LLC	RMTO	\$0.00	\$2,029,685.76	02/16/2007	05/04/2007	Urgency
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LLC	RMTO	\$1,500,301.76	\$2,029,685.76	05/05/2007	10/31/2007	Urgency
CAPSTAR RADIO OPERATING COMPANY	Advertising Support Services for DHS Career Expo 2007.	\$5,825.00	\$5,825.00	05/03/2007	05/07/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive
ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT INTEGRATION, INC.	CONTRACT, PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION SUPPORT	\$493,134.84	\$493,134.84	05/10/2007	10/31/2007	Unusual and compelling urgency
RADIO ONE, INC.	Media Advertising Services for DHS 2007 Career Expo Adve	\$5,400.00	\$5,400.00	05/01/2007	05/08/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive
THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL	ADVERTISING SERVICES - Ready Campaign	\$3,026,563.00	\$13,604,918.68	10/01/2006	09/30/2007	Follow-on contract
THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL	EXERCISING OPTION YEAR II READY BUSINESS INITIATIVE	\$0.00	\$13,604,918.68	10/01/2005	09/30/2006	Follow-on contract
THE WASHINGTON POST COMPANY	DHS Career Expo 2007 Advertising	\$23,079.20	\$23,079.20	05/04/2007	05/07/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive
MADELEINE LAMARRE PC	CRCL subject matter expert civil rights issues related to ICE detention centers	\$31,300.00	\$31,300.00	05/01/2007	10/30/2008	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive
MADELEINE LAMARRE PC	The contractor shall provide investigative, consulting, and subject-matter expert services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) on an as needed basis, and as directed by the DHS representative.	\$5,000.00	\$6,547.25	11/02/2006	04/30/2007	Urgency

MADELEINE LAMARRE PC	The contractor shall provide investigative, consulting, and subject-matter expert services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) on an as needed basis, and as directed by the DHS representative.	\$0.00	\$6,547.25	11/02/2006	04/30/2007	Urgency
MADELEINE LAMARRE PC	The contractor shall provide investigative, consulting, and subject-matter expert services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) on an as needed basis, and as directed by the DHS representative.	\$397.25	\$6,547.25	11/02/2006	04/30/2007	Urgency
MADELEINE LAMARRE PC	The contractor shall provide investigative, consulting, and subject-matter expert services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) on an as needed basis, and as directed by the DHS representative.	\$900.00	\$6,547.25	11/02/2006	04/30/2007	Urgency
SHANSKY RONALD	CRCL subject matter expert civil rights issues related to ICE detention centers	\$35,000.00	\$35,000.00	09/30/2007	09/29/2008	Follow-on contract
THE MITRE CORPORATION	FFRDC CISO requirement	\$3,472,005.00	\$5,378,701.00	03/19/2007	03/18/2008	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services
THE MITRE CORPORATION	FFRDC CISO requirement	\$469,361.00	\$5,378,701.00	03/19/2007	03/18/2008	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Independent Program Assessment and Technical Advisory Services Support	\$598,220.00	\$1,231,615.00	04/16/2007	04/15/2008	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Independent Program Assessment and Technical Advisory Services Support	\$0.00	\$1,231,615.00	04/16/2007	04/15/2008	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services

THE MITRE CORPORATION	Independent Program Assessment and Technical Advisory Services Support	\$0.00	\$1,231,615.00	04/16/2007	04/15/2008	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Support for Single-Sign-On, Watch List Technical Integration, Ad Hoc Independent Assessments and Special Studies, National Terrorism Information Sharing Environment, and HSPD-12 Executive Steering Committee.	\$749,746.00	\$749,746.00	04/10/2007	04/09/2008	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Support for Single-Sign-On, Watch List Technical Integration, Ad Hoc Independent Assessments and Special Studies, National Terrorism Information Sharing Environment, and HSPD-12 Executive Steering Committee.	\$0.00	\$749,746.00	04/10/2007	04/09/2008	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services
THE MITRE CORPORATION	RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES	\$784,356.00	\$1,134,356.00	06/08/2007	06/07/2008	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Supports the Business Intelligence/Digital Scorecard (Portfolio Management) line item.	\$0.00	\$1,891,781.00	05/31/2006	05/30/2007	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Supports the Business Intelligence/Digital Scorecard (Portfolio Management) line item.	\$186,776.00	\$1,891,781.00	05/31/2006	12/31/2007	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services

THE MITRE CORPORATION	Supports the Business Intelligence/Digital Scorecard (Portfolio Management) line item.	\$0.00	\$1,891,781.00	05/31/2006	08/26/2007	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Supports the Business Intelligence/Digital Scorecard (Portfolio Management) line item.	\$138,493.00	\$1,891,781.00	05/31/2006	02/28/2008	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services
THE MITRE CORPORATION	The objective of this procurement is to provide review support for the DHS CIO IT Acquisition Review and Approval process. The projected outcome is various reports, comments, and analysis.	\$2,037,643.00	\$2,037,643.00	07/09/2007	07/09/2008	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services
THE MITRE CORPORATION	This requirement is necessary to obtain services of to supplement the current DHS resources performing the evaluation of the technical proposals associated with the 2nd Data Center Acquisition.	\$121,543.00	\$15,000.00	04/30/2007	08/19/2007	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services
THE MITRE CORPORATION	This requirement is necessary to obtain services of to supplement the current DHS resources performing the evaluation of the technical proposals associated with the 2nd Data Center Acquisition.	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	4/30/2007	5/11/2007	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services
THE MITRE CORPORATION	This requirement is necessary to obtain services of to supplement the current DHS resources performing the evaluation of the technical proposals associated with the 2nd Data Center Acquisition.	-\$106,543.00	\$15,000.00	4/30/2007	5/11/2007	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services
EXECUTIVE INFORMATION SYSTEMS, LLC	Annual maintenance Services	\$18,794.00	\$18,794.00	06/01/2007	05/31/2008	Industrial mobilization, engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services Authorized or required by statute

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	Office furniture	\$61,419.35	\$61,419.35	05/16/2007	06/15/2008	UNICOR
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	Office furniture - Space design, layout, and furnishing	\$0.00	\$61,419.35	09/18/2007	06/15/2008	UNICOR
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	Office Furniture	\$16,267.68	\$16,267.68	12/11/2006	01/10/2007	UNICOR
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	Office furniture	\$13,433.94	\$13,433.94	03/08/2007	45 Days After Receipt of Order	UNICOR
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	Office furniture	\$3,364.00	\$3,364.00	05/01/2007	05/31/2007	UNICOR
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	\$67,337.86	\$67,337.86	06/26/2007	6/14/2008	UNICOR
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	\$6,970.86	\$6,970.86	09/04/2007	10/19/2007	UNICOR
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	\$18,638.10	\$18,638.10	9/16/2007	11/13/2007	UNICOR
FIRST INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES INC	CERTIFICATIONS & ACCREDITATIONS	\$10,000.00	\$121,804.00	09/15/2006	09/14/2007	8a Vendor
FIRST INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES INC	CERTIFICATIONS & ACCREDITATIONS	\$19,100.00	\$121,804.00	09/15/2006	09/30/2007	8a Vendor
FIRST INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES INC	The purpose of this PR is to exercise Options 0003, 0003A and 0003B for the Plan of Actions and Milestones Management services for DHS. These requirements include, but not limited to, contract support.	\$718,001.52	\$1,730,577.52	09/30/2007	09/29/2008	Authorized by Statute
GAP SOLUTIONS, INC.	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES	\$33,804.00	\$156,189.00	09/01/2007	09/30/2007	Follow-on contract
GAP SOLUTIONS, INC.	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES	\$0.00	\$156,189.00	09/01/2007	09/30/2007	Follow-on contract
GAP SOLUTIONS, INC.	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES	\$0.00	\$156,189.00	09/01/2007	12/31/2007	Follow-on contract
GAP SOLUTIONS, INC.	Administrative Support Services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Under Secretary of Management (USM), Chief Administrative Officer (CAO).	\$255,040.80	\$336,926.80	08/21/2007	08/20/2012	Authorized by Statute
GARNER MULTIMEDIA, INC	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES	\$19,641.60	\$253,774.08	09/29/2006	09/28/2007	Authorized by Statute
GARNER MULTIMEDIA, INC	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES	\$28,807.68	\$253,774.08	09/29/2006	12/31/2007	Authorized by Statute
ISYS, LLC	Increased funding to the contract. Funding was retrieved from initial Procurement Request when establishing award. The award was for \$2,452,626.36 and the PR commitment was \$2,932,200.00.	\$1,209,641.58	\$5,132,361.27	01/01/2007	03/30/2007	8a Vendor

ISYS, LLC	Increased funding to the contract. Funding was retrieved from initial Procurement Request when establishing award. The award was for \$2,452,626.36 and the PR commitment was \$2,932,200.00.	\$855,000.00	\$5,132,361.27	01/01/2007	03/30/2007	8a Vendor
MANDAREE ENTERPRISE CORPORATION	Infrastructure Information Repository	\$0.00	\$7,371,127.89	09/19/2006	09/18/2007	Authorized or required by statute
MANDAREE ENTERPRISE CORPORATION	Infrastructure Information Repository	\$1,978,750.00	\$7,371,127.89	07/10/2007	06/30/2008	Authorized or required by statute
MORI ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED	Exercising the FY07 option for Mori Associates.	\$9,715.80	\$33,974.44	10/01/2006	02/28/2008	Authorized or required by statute
MORI ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED	The purpose of this purchase order is to provide for the continuation of maintenance services for the Office of the CPO, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization's DHS Vendor Outreach Session (VOS) scheduling system.	\$24,258.64	\$33,974.44	03/01/2007	02/29/2008	Authorized or required by statute
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION INC.	ORGANIZATION/ADMINISTRATIVE/PERSONNEL	\$548,134.03	\$548,134.03	09/17/2007	03/31/2008	Authorized by Statute
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	Provide partial financial support IOM/NAS Forum on Medical and Public Health Preparedness for Catastrophic Events	\$50,000.00	\$100,000.00	09/19/2007	02/29/2008	Authorized or required by statute
ORIZON INC	Human Capital Strategic Planning Consultant Services	\$831,663.20	\$1,623,175.20	10/01/2005	09/30/2007	8a Vendor
ORIZON INC	Human Capital Strategic Planning Consultant Services	\$16,600.00	\$1,623,175.20	10/01/2005	09/30/2007	8a Vendor
PROCUREVIS INC	ORGANIZATION/ADMINISTRATIVE/PERSONNEL	\$408,960.00	\$838,406.40	04/01/2007	03/31/2010	Authorized by Statute
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Strategic support, development and implementation of investment-management policy; strategic guidance, including recommendations for governance and intra-Department interactions.	\$1,715,221.00	\$1,715,221.00	04/02/2007	04/01/2008	Federally Funded Research Development Corporation Vendor - Economy Act
TOM SAWYER PRODUCTIONS, INC.	Public Relations Services for CRCL	\$224,280.00	\$1,070,280.00	08/24/2006	12/31/2007	8a Vendor
TOM SAWYER PRODUCTIONS, INC.	Public Relations Services for CRCL	\$100,000.00	\$1,070,280.00	08/24/2006	12/31/2007	8a Vendor
TTI TECHNOLOGIES, LLC	Payment of TTI Vanguard Invoice for 2007, and termination of contract.	\$10,800.00	\$10,800.00	02/21/2007	08/06/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive

VBP GROUP LLC, THE	support services to the Office of Human Capital for the development of a comprehensive diversity strategy to ensure that all segments of American Society are represented in the Department's efforts to protect the Homeland	\$259,003.00	\$259,003.00	06/25/2007	09/30/2007	Authorized by Statute
VBP GROUP LLC, THE	Support services to the Office of Human Capital for the development of a comprehensive diversity strategy to ensure that all segments of American Society are represented in the Department's efforts to protect the Homeland	\$0.00	\$259,003.00	06/25/2007	11/14/2007	Authorized by Statute
DONLEN GOVERNMENT SERVICES INC	LEASE-RENT OF VEHICLES-TRAILERS-CYC	\$50,000.00	\$73,970.00	10/01/2006	09/30/2007	Follow-on contract
SERVICESOURCE INC	DHS Remote Mail Delivery Site Project.	\$11,999,412.00	\$11,999,412.00	09/30/2007	09/30/2015	Directed to JWOD Nonprofit Agency
AMMUNITION ACCESSORIES INC	Ammunition	\$1,744.00	\$1,744.00	09/23/2007	12/28/2007	Less Than or Equal to Micro Purchase Threshold
AVERMEDIA TECHNOLOGIES INC	CAMERAS, STILL PICTURE	\$698.00	\$698.00	09/18/2007	09/23/2007	Less Than or Equal to Micro Purchase Threshold
CAPELLA EDUCATION COMPANY INC	OM9988 and OM9989 Dissertation Courses (cost for the quarter for both).	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	04/01/2008	06/30/2008	Less than or equal to Micro Purchase Threshold
CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC	BOOKS & PAMPHLETS	\$2,850.00	\$2,850.00	04/16/2007	04/14/2008	Less than or equal to Micro Purchase Threshold
DELL MARKETING L.P	MS Enterprise for Security Office	\$2,408.16	\$2,408.16	06/01/2007	6/21/2007	Less than or equal to Micro Purchase Threshold
FEDERAL CARTRIDGE COMPANY	Cartridges	\$2,025.60	\$2,025.60	09/22/2007	12/28/2007	Less Than or Equal to Micro Purchase Threshold
HECKLER & KOCH DEFENSE INC.	Weapons	\$2,924.14	\$2,924.14	09/20/2007	1/25/2008	Less Than or Equal to Micro Purchase Threshold

LANCE'S LOCKSMITH COMPANY	Door Locks for Office of Chief Procurement Officer Removal and Disposal of existing hardware and provide conference room keys Warranty: Manufactures Applied Warranty: 2 years on all materials, 30 days on labor. COMISEC OFS	\$2,925.00	\$2,925.00	06/05/2007	06/06/2007	Less than or equal to Micro Purchase Threshold
MAR RUBE TRAILER RENTAL INC		\$960.00	\$1,920.00	01/01/2006	12/31/2008	Less Than or Equal to Micro Purchase Threshold
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL	Naval Postgraduate School Annual Acquisition Symposium May 16-17	\$500.00	\$500.00	05/16/2007	05/17/2007	Less than or equal to Micro Purchase Threshold
SHADOWTV INC	TV Transcription Services	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	1/4/2007	2/3/2007	Less than or equal to Micro Purchase Threshold
VODIUM, INC.	Office of Public Affairs to Procure Webcast Services.	\$2,275.00	\$2,275.00	12/07/2006	12/06/2007	Less than or equal to Micro Purchase Threshold
COGENT SOLUTIONS	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$96,360.00	\$96,360.00	07/25/2007	01/23/2008	Follow-on contract
ORIZON INC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$210,534.00	\$550,798.20	01/29/2007	09/30/2007	LSJ - Logical Follow-on
ORIZON INC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$0.00	\$550,798.20	02/27/2007	09/30/2007	LSJ - Logical Follow-on
ORIZON INC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$39,221.20	\$550,798.20	01/29/2007	09/30/2007	LSJ - Logical Follow-on
ORIZON INC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$223,260.00	\$550,798.20	01/29/2007	12/31/2007	LSJ - Logical Follow-on
CARASOFT TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	ADP & TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	\$3,777.71	\$3,777.71	02/26/2007	02/25/2008	Follow-on contract
HERMAN MILLER, INC.	Office rolling doors & installation.	\$4,182.13	\$4,182.13	9/6/2007	10/22/2007	LSJ - Only one responsible source
LOCKHEED MARTIN DESKTOP SOLUTIONS, INC	ADP & TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	\$89,540.00	\$89,540.00	04/01/2007	09/30/2007	Standardization
METASTORM FEDERAL INC.	E-Work Annual Maintenance	\$15,424.16	\$15,424.16	07/01/2007	06/30/2008	Patent/Data Rights
TECHNICAL COMMUNITIES, INC.	Spectrum Analyzer equipment and supplies	\$28,789.20	\$28,789.20	09/26/2007	11/05/2007	LSJ - Only one responsible source
NATIONAL MAILING SYSTEMS INC	Mail room palm scanners	\$10,460.00	\$10,460.00	05/14/2007	09/29/2007	Follow-on contract

RADFORD UNIVERSITY	Radification (Radford University)	\$2,827.15	\$2,827.15	09/11/2006	09/28/2007	Simplified Acquisition Procedures Non-Competitive
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Question: Please provide for the record a list of all contracts over \$1 million in total value executed by OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO in 2007. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and contract type (e.g., firm fixed price, etc.).

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

VENDOR	PURPOSE	AWARD OBLIGATION	TOTAL OBLIGATED AMOUNT	START DATE	END DATE	CONTRACT TYPE
3H TECHNOLOGY LLC	Executive Travel Services	\$0.00	\$1,181,263.24	5/21/2007	1/26/2008	Fixed-price, Time-and-materials
3H TECHNOLOGY LLC	Executive Travel Services	\$66,296.22	\$1,181,263.24	5/21/2007	1/26/2008	Fixed-price, Time-and-materials
3H TECHNOLOGY LLC	Executive Travel Services	\$307,522.78	\$1,181,263.24	5/21/2007	1/26/2008	Fixed-price, Time-and-materials
ACQUISITION SOLUTIONS INC	Program Management Support	\$0.00	\$2,001,801.50	08/01/2006	08/31/2007	Labor-hour
ACQUISITION SOLUTIONS INC	Program Management Support.	\$135,000.00	\$2,001,801.50	08/01/2006	09/30/2007	Labor-hour
ACQUISITION SOLUTIONS INC	Program Management Support.	\$437,023.00	\$2,001,801.50	08/01/2006	06/30/2007	Labor-hour
ACQUISITION SOLUTIONS INC	Program Management Support.	\$454,497.00	\$2,001,801.50	08/01/2006	07/31/2007	Labor-hour
ADVANCED RESOURCE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	Security Support positions	\$1,431,870.00	\$1,431,870.00	09/01/2007	06/30/2008	Fixed-price
ADVANCED RESOURCE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	Technical Support for Office of Security	\$1,514,040.00	\$1,514,040.00	09/01/2007	06/30/2008	Labor-hour
ADVERTISING COUNCIL, INC. THE	Modification P00010 - No cost extension of services	\$0.00	\$13,604,918.68	10/1/2007	6/30/2008	Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee
AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN/MANUFACT(CAD/CAM)	\$0.00	\$4,147,546.26	08/17/2007	08/16/2008	Fixed-price
AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN/MANUFACT(CAD/CAM)	\$193,250.30	\$4,147,546.26	08/17/2007	08/16/2008	Fixed-price
AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN/MANUFACT(CAD/CAM)	\$2,071,065.52	\$4,147,546.26	08/17/2007	08/16/2008	Fixed-price
AMERICAN SYSTEMS CORPORATION	Mail services delivery order	\$0.00	\$2,860,000.00	09/30/2006	02/28/2008	Labor-hour, Time-and-materials
	Clarify discrepancies, change contractor (Novation), add funding. See Attachment A for a complete description.					

AMERICAN SYSTEMS CORPORATION	Mail services delivery order	\$2,100,000.00	\$2,860,000.00	09/30/2006	02/28/2008	Labor-hour, Time-and-materials
	Clarify discrepancies, change contractor (Novation), add funding. See Attachment A for a complete description.					
ANNAMS SYSTEMS CORPORATION	TECHNICAL LEAD FOR SUNFLOWER ASSET MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE	\$0.00	\$1,051,320.00	10/31/2006	01/31/2007	Time-and-materials
ANNAMS SYSTEMS CORPORATION	TECHNICAL LEAD FOR SUNFLOWER ASSET MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE	\$0.00	\$1,051,320.00	01/31/2007	06/30/2007	Time-and-materials
ANNAMS SYSTEMS CORPORATION	TECHNICAL LEAD FOR SUNFLOWER ASSET MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE	\$259,440.00	\$1,051,320.00	01/31/2007	06/30/2007	Time-and-materials
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LLC	PMSS Task Order	\$10,000.00	\$1,041,044.64	09/30/2006	09/29/2007	Fixed-price
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LLC	PMSS Task Order	\$20,000.00	\$1,041,044.64	09/30/2006	09/29/2007	Fixed-price
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LLC	BAE PMSS Task Order	\$30,630.00	\$1,041,044.64	09/30/2006	12/31/2007	Fixed-price
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LLC	CONTRACT, PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION SUPP S	\$0.00	\$2,029,685.76	02/16/2007	04/30/2007	Labor-hour
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LLC	CONTRACT, PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION SUPP S	\$0.00	\$2,029,685.76	02/16/2007	05/04/2007	Labor-hour
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LLC	CONTRACT, PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION SUPP S	\$529,384.00	\$2,029,685.76	02/16/2007	04/30/2007	Labor-hour
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LLC	RMTD	\$1,500,301.76	\$2,029,685.76	05/05/2007	10/31/2007	Labor-hour
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LLC	EAPMO Technical Support	\$1,214,802.00	\$1,225,802.00	09/30/2007	09/29/2010	Time-and-materials
BEARINGPOINT, LLC	Mail Management Program Support Services	\$0.00	\$1,447,124.00	12/27/2006	12/26/2010	Fixed-price
BEARINGPOINT, LLC	Mail Management Program Support Services	\$10,000.00	\$1,447,124.00	12/27/2006	12/26/2010	Fixed-price
BEARINGPOINT, LLC	Mail Management Program Support Services	\$13,897.00	\$1,447,124.00	12/27/2006	12/26/2010	Fixed-price
	THE BALANCES ON THIS MODIFICATION WILL NOT BE EQUAL BETWEEN THE FMS AND PRISM ACCOUNTING STRINGS DUE TO PREVIOUS FUNDING DIFFERENCES.					
BEARINGPOINT, LLC	Mail Management Program Support Services	\$704,603.00	\$1,447,124.00	12/27/2006	12/26/2010	Fixed-price
BLACKSTONE TECHNOLOGY GROUP	EA Portal Program Management Phase 2	\$0.00	\$1,149,775.60	05/01/2006	05/20/2007	Time-and-materials

BLACKSTONE TECHNOLOGY GROUP	EA Portal Program Management Phase 2	\$0.00	\$1,149,775.60	05/21/2007	01/15/2008	Time-and-materials
BLACKSTONE TECHNOLOGY GROUP	EA Portal Program Management Phase 2	\$300,000.00	\$1,149,775.60	05/01/2006	04/30/2007	Time-and-materials
BLACKSTONE TECHNOLOGY GROUP	EA Portal Program Management Phase 2	\$407,458.97	\$1,149,775.60	05/21/2007	11/20/2007	Time-and-materials
Booz Allen Hamilton	Enterprise Architecture	\$177,702.00	\$3,586,771.06	04/01/2006	03/31/2007	Labor-hour
Booz Allen Hamilton	Enterprise Architecture	\$1,502,804.60	\$3,586,771.06	04/01/2006	03/31/2008	Labor-hour
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	Booz Allen Hamilton Bridge Task Order for DOB.	\$0.00	\$1,023,882.48	04/01/2007	05/31/2007	Fixed-price
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	Booz Allen Hamilton Bridge Task Order for DOB.	\$9,000.00	\$1,023,882.48	04/01/2007	09/24/2007	Fixed-price
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	Booz Allen Hamilton Bridge Task Order for DOB.	\$32,000.00	\$1,023,882.48	04/01/2007	09/30/2007	Fixed-price
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	Booz Allen Hamilton Bridge Task Order for DOB.	\$186,112.00	\$1,023,882.48	06/01/2007	06/30/2007	Fixed-price
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	Booz Allen Hamilton Bridge Task Order for DOB.	\$389,949.00	\$1,023,882.48	04/01/2007	08/31/2007	Fixed-price
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	Booz Allen Hamilton Bridge Task Order for DOB.	\$407,223.00	\$1,023,882.48	04/01/2007	05/31/2007	Fixed-price
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	Decrease CLIN 8 by \$408,220.14 and decrease CLIN 9 by \$141.76	-\$408,361.90	\$5,037,760.10	01/01/2006	03/31/2007	Fixed-price
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	THE BELOW NARRATIVE IS A RECORD OF THE PRISM SYSTEM TEXT THAT GENERATED FOR THE MODIFICATION. IT IS DIFFERENT FROM THE ACTUAL MODIFICATION HISTORY AS EVIDENCED IN THE CONTRACT FILE. THE CUMULATIVE	\$0.00	\$5,037,760.10	01/01/2007	03/31/2007	Fixed-price
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	Increase line 9 (travel) by \$1500 to \$9500.	\$1,500.00	\$5,037,760.10	01/01/2007	03/31/2007	Fixed-price
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	FINANCIAL SERVICES	\$2,113,541.00	\$2,113,541.00	09/28/2007	09/27/2011	Fixed-price
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	Modification P00003.	\$0.00	\$12,909,157.60	06/05/2006	11/16/2007	Time-and-materials, Fixed-price
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	Modification P00002.	\$946,612.20	\$12,909,157.60	06/05/2006	11/16/2007	Time-and-materials, Fixed-price
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	2,706,400.87Modification P00004.	\$1,085,000.00	\$12,909,157.60	06/05/2006	11/16/2007	Time-and-materials, Fixed-price
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	Modification P00012	\$197,374.56	\$19,890,478.75	09/30/2007	11/30/2007	Time-and-materials

BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	Modification P00010	\$3,168,324.05	\$19,890,478.75	05/20/2006	05/19/2007	Time-and-materials
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	Modification P00011	\$4,313,364.00	\$19,890,478.75	05/19/2006	11/19/2007	Time-and-materials
BROWN CONSTRUCTION SERVICES INC	The DHS HQ Facility and Projects Division is under the Office of the Under Secretary for Management. This Division supports the DHS mission by managing its infrastructure, specifically the facility-r	\$2,186,840.00	\$2,186,840.00	09/26/2007	09/25/2009	Time-and-materials, Cost, Labor-hour
BSC SYSTEMS INC	Mod for QA/QC Services	-\$13,930.71	\$1,657,749.35	02/11/2005	11/30/2006	Time-and-materials
BSC SYSTEMS INC	Mod for QA/QC Services	\$0.00	\$1,657,749.35	7/1/2006	1/15/2007	Time-and-materials
BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INC	News Clipping & Briefing Services	\$361,000.00	\$1,033,000.00	08/10/2007	08/09/2008	Fixed-price
BUSINESS PLUS CORPORATION, A SUBSIDIARY OF AMERICAN SYSTEMS CORPORATION	The purpose of this Statement of Work is to define the scope of work requested by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with Business Plus Corporation as service provider for remote mail delivery	\$0.00	\$2,860,000.00	09/30/2006	09/29/2007	Labor-hour, Time-and-materials
CENSEO CONSULTING GROUP, INC.	OTHER MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	\$951,095.50	\$1,865,682.00	09/28/2007	09/27/2012	Labor-hour
CENTRA TECHNOLOGY, INC.	CFIUS Requirement	\$0.00	\$2,138,499.60	04/01/2007	03/31/2011	Fixed-price
CLIENT NETWORK SERVICES, INC.	MOD to de-obligate funding from order #HSHQDC-07-J-00016 for CNSI PMO Support.	-\$683,147.53	\$2,127,637.67	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Labor-hour
CLIENT NETWORK SERVICES, INC.	pmo support	\$2,810,785.20	\$2,127,637.67	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Labor-hour
CLMS, LLC	SUPPORT SERVICES	-\$187,210.80	\$1,164,793.70	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Labor-hour
CLMS, LLC	SUPPORT SERVICES	\$1,355,789.60	\$1,164,793.70	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Labor-hour
CLMS, LLC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$0.00	\$1,381,351.20	09/30/2007	09/29/2008	Time-and-materials
CLMS, LLC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$1,381,351.20	\$1,381,351.20	09/30/2007	09/29/2008	Time-and-materials
COMPUSEARCH SOFTWARE SYSTEMS, INC.	DHS PRISM Server/Hosting	\$22,610.46	\$1,104,096.67	09/30/2005	09/29/2008	Fixed-price
COMPUSEARCH SOFTWARE SYSTEMS, INC.	DHS PRISM Server/Hosting	\$270,092.99	\$1,104,096.67	9/30/2005	9/29/2008	Fixed-price
COMPUSEARCH SOFTWARE SYSTEMS, INC.	This is for the combined Support Services of the Help Desk, Training, and Report Writing.	\$488,875.60	\$1,222,189.00	06/01/2007	05/31/2008	Labor-hour
COMPUSEARCH SOFTWARE SYSTEMS, INC.	Prism Contract Writing System	\$213,793.26	\$1,485,932.09	10/27/2005	10/26/2008	Fixed-price
COMPUSEARCH SOFTWARE SYSTEMS, INC.	Prism Contract Writing System	\$213,793.26	\$1,485,932.09	10/27/2005	10/26/2008	Fixed-price

CREATIVE COMPUTING SOLUTIONS, INC.	IT-NOVA Program Management Office Transition Phase-In: Administrative Modification to incorporate additional EAGLE Labor Categories, Add COTR, Add/delete Key Personnel.	\$0.00	\$5,186,948.00	09/27/2007	03/31/2008	Time-and-materials
CREATIVE COMPUTING SOLUTIONS, INC.	IT-NOVA Program Management Office Transition Phase-In Services	\$2,500,000.00	\$5,186,948.00	09/27/2007	03/31/2008	Time-and-materials
CREATIVE COMPUTING SOLUTIONS, INC.	IT-NOVA Program Management Office Transition Phase-In "ESD Transition Continuity Services"	\$2,686,948.00	\$5,186,948.00	09/27/2007	03/31/2008	Time-and-materials
DELL MARKETING L.P.	ADP SOFTWARE	\$2,098,885.00	\$2,098,885.00	8/28/2007	9/28/2007	Fixed-price
DELOITTE CONSULTING L.L.P.	Rice-Chertoff Initiative	\$0.00	\$1,136,171.78	09/30/2006	06/30/2007	Time-and-materials
DELOITTE CONSULTING L.L.P.	Rice-Chertoff Initiative	\$70,563.40	\$1,136,171.78	11/30/2005	08/31/2007	Time-and-materials
DELOITTE CONSULTING L.L.P.	Rice-Chertoff Initiative	\$200,000.00	\$1,136,171.78	11/30/2005	05/31/2007	Time-and-materials
DELOITTE CONSULTING L.L.P.	Target Architecture for TRM	\$97,960.88	\$2,532,111.05	01/04/2006	09/29/2007	Labor-hour
DELOITTE CONSULTING L.L.P.	Target Architecture for TRM	\$199,617.48	\$2,532,111.05	01/04/2006	08/31/2007	Labor-hour
DELOITTE CONSULTING L.L.P.	Target Architecture for TRM	\$470,000.00	\$2,532,111.05	01/04/2006	06/30/2007	Labor-hour
DYNAMICS RESEARCH CORPORATION	CPC support for base year plus 4 option years.	\$195,052.64	\$2,633,579.71	09/29/2007	09/28/2012	Time-and-materials
EG SOLUTIONS, LLC	ADP COMPONENTS	\$1,707,941.31	\$1,707,941.31	09/12/2007	10/13/2007	Fixed-price
EG SOLUTIONS, LLC	FirstSource IT Commodities	\$2,113,649.25	\$2,113,649.25	9/30/2007	10/29/2007	Fixed-price
EG SOLUTIONS, LLC	FirstSource IT Commodities	\$4,597,568.15	\$4,597,568.15	09/28/2007	09/27/2008	Fixed-price
ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS CORPORATION	For PO HSHQDC-07-J-00515, funded by RUIO-07-00080 an award was made to Electronic Data Systems Corporation. An incorrect sub-object code was used on the PR and subsequently on the award. A Request for	\$0.00	\$39,261,589.11	09/01/2007	06/26/2015	Time-and-materials
ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS CORPORATION	For PO HSHQDC-07-J-00515, funded by RUIO-07-00080 an award was made to Electronic Data Systems Corporation. An incorrect sub-object code was used on the PR and subsequently on the award. A Request for	\$2,614,934.11	\$39,261,589.11	09/01/2007	06/26/2015	Time-and-materials
ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS CORPORATION	For PO HSHQDC-07-J-00515, funded by RUIO-07-00080 an award was made to Electronic Data Systems Corporation. An incorrect sub-object code was used on the PR and subsequently on the award. A Request for	\$4,571,541.00	\$39,261,589.11	09/01/2007	06/26/2015	Time-and-materials

ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS CORPORATION	The above Solicitation Number is a continuation of solicitation numbers HSHQDC-07-Q-00050A and HSHQDC-07-Q-00050B. This number is for the down select process and shall start with base notice even tho	\$32,075,114.00	\$39,261,589.11	09/01/2007	06/26/2015	Time-and-materials
ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE INC	ESRI ELA software	\$0.00	\$9,191,392.00	07/26/2006	07/25/2011	Labor-hour
ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE INC	ESRI software	\$5,175,749.00	\$9,191,392.00	07/26/2007	07/25/2008	Fixed-price
EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES, INC.	CONTRACT Support Services for the MCIO Business Management Office (BMO).	\$213,949.10	\$1,793,369.06	09/30/2006	03/31/2008	Time-and-materials
FIRST INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES INC	The purpose of this PR is to exercise Options 0003, 0003A and 0003B for the Plan of Actions and Milestones Management services for DHS. These requirements include, but not limited to, contract support	\$718,001.52	\$1,730,577.52	09/30/2007	09/29/2008	Fixed-price, Labor-hour
FUJITSU CONSULTING INC	This PR provides items, funding and funding source information for the Fujitsu Consulting contract.	\$2,121,142.00	\$2,121,142.00	09/30/2006	09/29/2007	Fixed-price, Time-and-materials
GENERAL DYNAMICS ONE SOURCE LLC	VTC Maintenance	\$0.00	\$1,955,837.31	09/29/2006	10/31/2007	Time-and-materials
GENERAL DYNAMICS ONE SOURCE LLC	VTC Project. This modification is executed in response to PR RIIA-07-00020.	\$0.00	\$1,955,837.31	09/29/2006	09/28/2007	Time-and-materials
GENERAL DYNAMICS ONE SOURCE LLC	VTC Project. This modification is executed in response to PR RIIA-07-00020.	\$0.00	\$1,955,837.31	09/29/2006	09/28/2007	Time-and-materials
GENERAL DYNAMICS ONE SOURCE LLC	VTC Project	\$417,260.80	\$1,955,837.31	09/29/2006	09/28/2007	Time-and-materials
GENERAL DYNAMICS ONE SOURCE LLC	VTC Project	\$614,983.00	\$1,955,837.31	09/29/2006	09/28/2007	Time-and-materials
GENERAL DYNAMICS ONE SOURCE LLC	COMSEC Support Services	\$1,590,500.00	\$2,390,454.06	06/15/2007	05/15/2010	Time-and-materials
GENERAL DYNAMICS SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION SERVICES, INC.	Security Support Services for the Office of Security.	\$401,353.60	\$1,555,861.60	01/12/2007	08/31/2007	Labor-hour
GENERAL DYNAMICS SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION SERVICES, INC.	Security Support Services for the Office of Security.	\$1,154,508.00	\$1,555,861.60	01/12/2007	07/31/2007	Labor-hour
GENERAL DYNAMICS SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION SERVICES, INC.	Technical Support for Office of Security	\$0.00	\$2,113,260.00	09/01/2007	06/30/2008	Labor-hour

GENERAL DYNAMICS SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION SERVICES, INC.	Technical Support for Office of Security	\$2,113,260.00	\$2,113,260.00	09/01/2007	06/30/2008	Labor-hour
GENERAL DYNAMICS SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION SERVICES, INC.	Security Office support services	\$0.00	\$2,115,915.00	09/01/2007	06/30/2008	Labor-hour
GENERAL DYNAMICS SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION SERVICES, INC.	Security Office support services	\$2,115,915.00	\$2,115,915.00	09/01/2007	06/30/2008	Labor-hour
GENERAL DYNAMICS SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION SERVICES, INC.	Security Officer Support Services	\$385,000.00	\$3,829,252.00	04/04/2006	04/03/2007	Time-and-materials
GENERAL DYNAMICS SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION SERVICES, INC.	Security Officer Support Services	\$512,609.00	\$3,829,252.00	04/04/2007	08/31/2007	Time-and-materials
GENERAL DYNAMICS SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION SERVICES, INC.	Office of Security Program Support	\$655,699.00	\$12,959,044.39	1/1/2007	12/31/2007	Fixed-price
GENERAL DYNAMICS SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION SERVICES, INC.	Office of Security Program Support	\$2,605,008.39	\$12,959,044.39	1/1/2007	12/31/2007	Fixed-price
GOVPLACE	ADP COMPONENTS	\$1,019,737.55	\$1,019,737.55	02/07/2007	02/06/2012	Fixed-price
GOVPLACE	ADP Computers, Laptops, Monitors, Components	\$1,636,067.34	\$1,636,067.34	9/29/2007	10/16/2007	Fixed-price
GOVPLACE	ADP COMPONENTS	\$2,710,179.46	\$2,710,179.46	02/07/2007	02/06/2012	Fixed-price
GWA - DATATRAC FAST LLC	ICISS HSPD-12 IDMS	\$0.00	\$1,315,422.80	06/22/2006	05/31/2007	Fixed-price
GWA - DATATRAC FAST LLC	Software Engineering and Documentation Support for HSPD-12 Compliance and Implementation - Supporting OAIT - Smart Card Program	\$0.00	\$1,315,422.80	06/22/2006	12/31/2006	Fixed-price
GWA - DATATRAC FAST LLC	ICISS HSPD-12 IDMS	\$11,704.00	\$1,315,422.80	06/22/2006	05/31/2007	Fixed-price
GWA - DATATRAC FAST LLC	ICISS HSPD-12 IDMS	\$203,360.00	\$1,315,422.80	06/22/2006	02/28/2007	Fixed-price
INFINITE GROUP, INC.	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$0.00	\$1,173,884.00	06/30/2006	03/31/2008	Labor-hour
INFINITE GROUP, INC.	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$0.00	\$1,173,884.00	1/1/2007	6/30/2007	Fixed-price

INFINITE GROUP, INC.	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$188,025.00	\$1,173,884.00	1/1/2007	6/30/2007	Fixed-price
INFINITE GROUP, INC.	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$410,105.00	\$1,173,884.00	01/01/2007	06/30/2007	Fixed-price
INFORELIANCE CORPORATION	MES for ADEX	\$224,726.66	\$2,447,512.92	09/01/2006	08/31/2007	Labor-hour, Fixed-price
INFORELIANCE CORPORATION	MES for ADEX	\$661,657.82	\$2,447,512.92	09/01/2007	02/29/2008	Labor-hour, Fixed-price
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	IBM Bridge Contract.	\$137,940.90	\$1,258,645.78	12/01/2006	09/30/2007	Labor-hour
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	IBM Bridge Contract.	\$272,881.80	\$1,258,645.78	05/31/2007	07/31/2007	Labor-hour
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	IBM Bridge Contract.	\$847,823.08	\$1,258,645.78	12/01/2006	05/31/2007	Labor-hour
ISYS, LLC	Wireless Telecommunications Solution	\$0.00	\$4,016,160.71	04/01/2007	03/31/2009	Time-and-materials, Fixed-price
ISYS, LLC	Wireless Telecommunications Solution	\$0.00	\$4,016,160.71	04/01/2007	03/31/2009	Time-and-materials, Fixed-price
ISYS, LLC	Wireless Telecommunications Solution	\$0.00	\$4,016,160.71	07/11/2007	03/31/2008	Time-and-materials, Fixed-price
ISYS, LLC	Wireless Telecommunications Solution	\$0.00	\$4,016,160.71	08/21/2007	03/31/2008	Time-and-materials, Fixed-price
ISYS, LLC	Wireless Telecommunications Solution	\$4,290.00	\$4,016,160.71	08/27/2007	03/31/2008	Time-and-materials, Fixed-price
ISYS, LLC	Wireless Telecommunications Solution	\$69,540.72	\$4,016,160.71	04/01/2007	09/30/2007	Time-and-materials, Fixed-price
ISYS, LLC	Wireless Telecommunications Solution	\$81,864.24	\$4,016,160.71	10/01/2007	03/31/2008	Time-and-materials, Fixed-price
ISYS, LLC	Wireless Telecommunications Solution	\$3,849,934.20	\$4,016,160.71	04/01/2007	03/31/2009	Time-and-materials, Fixed-price
ISYS, LLC	Increased funding to the contract. Funding was retrieved from initial Procurement Request when establishing award. The award was for \$2,452,626.36 and the PR commitment was \$2,932,200.00.	\$855,000.00	\$5,132,361.27	01/01/2007	03/30/2007	Time-and-materials
ISYS, LLC	Increased funding to the contract. Funding was retrieved from initial Procurement Request when establishing award. The award was for \$2,452,626.36 and the PR commitment was \$2,932,200.00.	\$1,209,641.58	\$5,132,361.27	01/01/2007	03/30/2007	Time-and-materials
KADIX SYSTEMS, LLC	The Service Call Center (SCC) is under the direction of the Office of Chief Administration Office (CAO). The SCC will serve as a single point of contact for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	\$0.00	\$1,190,000.00	09/30/2006	09/29/2007	Labor-hour

KADIX SYSTEMS, LLC	The Service Call Center (SCC) is under the direction of the Office of Chief Administration Office (CAO). The SCC will serve as a single point of contact for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	\$595,000.00	\$1,190,000.00	09/30/2007	09/29/2008	Labor-hour
KADIX SYSTEMS, LLC	Front Office CIO Executive Administrative Support	\$0.00	\$1,442,560.60	06/29/2007	06/28/2011	Fixed-price
KADIX SYSTEMS, LLC	Front Office CIO Executive Administrative Support	\$1,442,560.60	\$1,442,560.60	06/29/2007	06/28/2011	Fixed-price
KADIX SYSTEMS, LLC	Information Systems Inventory Services	\$0.00	\$1,507,727.78	05/15/2007	02/28/2010	Time-and-materials, Fixed-price
KADIX SYSTEMS, LLC	DATA COLLECTION SERVICES	\$695,059.10	\$1,507,727.78	09/26/2006	09/25/2013	Time-and-materials, Fixed-price
KADIX SYSTEMS, LLC	ISO Compliance Support	\$1,220,000.00	\$3,137,247.25	09/30/2007	09/09/2008	Fixed-price
KERES CONSULTING INC	Letter was sent to the District AlbuquerqueSBA office for their approval for Keres Consulting, Inc. SBA was received on February 25, 2004. Keres Consulting is a small business, 8(a), minority owned bu	-\$9,500.00	\$2,031,440.44	04/01/2007	06/30/2007	Fixed-price
KERES CONSULTING INC	Letter was sent to the District AlbuquerqueSBA office for their approval for Keres Consulting, Inc. SBA was received on February 25, 2004. Keres Consulting is a small business, 8(a), minority owned bu	\$92,534.00	\$2,031,440.44	09/28/2007	12/31/2007	Fixed-price
KERES CONSULTING INC	Letter was sent to the District AlbuquerqueSBA office for their approval for Keres Consulting, Inc. SBA was received on February 25, 2004. Keres Consulting is a small business, 8(a), minority owned bu	\$317,741.00	\$2,031,440.44	04/01/2007	09/30/2007	Fixed-price
KFORCE GOVERNMENT SOLUTIONS, INC.	Technical Support to the Enterprise Data Management Office (EDMO).	\$0.00	\$1,602,057.60	08/23/2007	08/22/2012	Fixed-price
KFORCE GOVERNMENT SOLUTIONS, INC.	This PR will provide the technical support needed to deliver and accomplish OCIO/OAT FY 2007 goals and objectives, such as the dev Technical Support to the Enterprise Data Management Office (EDMO).	\$1,252,057.60	\$1,602,057.60	08/23/2007	08/22/2012	Fixed-price
KFORCE GOVERNMENT SOLUTIONS, INC.	This PR will provide the technical support needed to deliver and accomplish OCIO/OAT FY 2007 goals and objectives, such as the dev					

LOCKHEED MARTIN SERVICES, INC.	Task Order Award to Lockheed Martin	\$10,214,353.40	\$10,214,353.40	10/01/2007	03/31/2008	Time-and-materials
MANDAREE ENTERPRISE CORPORATION	Infrastructure Information Repository	\$0.00	\$7,371,127.89	09/19/2006	09/18/2007	Fixed-price
MANDAREE ENTERPRISE CORPORATION	Infrastructure Information Repository	\$1,978,750.00	\$7,371,127.89	07/10/2007	06/30/2008	Fixed-price
MASON HARRIMAN GROUP, INC.	Consulting Services for CIO, Infrastructure Operations	\$0.00	\$1,241,985.00	05/31/2007	05/30/2009	Time-and-materials
MASON HARRIMAN GROUP, INC.	Consulting Services for CIO, Infrastructure Operations	\$1,241,985.00	\$1,241,985.00	05/31/2007	05/30/2009	Time-and-materials
MILLICAN, DENNIS & ASSOCIATES INC.	Contract Services for Records/Enterprise Records Management Program.	\$600,000.00	\$1,689,041.40	06/01/2007	05/31/2008	Time-and-materials
MYTHICS, INC.	Oracle Software and Maintenance	\$2,088,267.48	\$2,088,267.48	09/11/2007	09/10/2008	Fixed-price
NEW EDITIONS, INC.	Task Order #2 for Onsite technical support.	\$0.00	\$1,635,217.00	11/01/2006	08/31/2007	Labor-hour
NEW EDITIONS, INC.	Task Order #2 for Onsite technical support.	\$0.00	\$1,635,217.00	9/1/2006	6/30/2008	Labor-hour
NEW EDITIONS, INC.	Task Order #2 for Onsite technical support.	\$400,000.00	\$1,635,217.00	09/01/2006	02/29/2008	Labor-hour
NEW EDITIONS, INC.	Task Order #2 for Onsite technical support.	\$738,217.00	\$1,635,217.00	9/1/2006	6/30/2008	Labor-hour
NORTEL GOVERNMENT SOLUTIONS INCORPORATED	EBMO Support Services	\$1,126,248.64	\$1,308,240.44	08/20/2007	08/19/2008	Fixed-price, Time-and-materials
OPERATIONAL RESEARCH CONSULTANTS, INC.	Smartcard	\$122,771.45	\$3,534,624.20	04/01/2006	12/30/2006	Fixed-price
ORIZON INC	Human Capital Strategic Planning Consultant Services	\$16,600.00	\$1,623,175.20	10/1/2005	9/30/2007	Fixed-price
ORIZON INC	Human Capital Strategic Planning Consultant Services	\$831,663.20	\$1,623,175.20	10/1/2005	9/30/2007	Fixed-price
PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC	GUARD SERVICES	\$6,131,680.03	\$10,405,113.62	04/01/2007	03/31/2008	Time-and-materials
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTING, INC.	Security Support positions	\$1,295,010.00	\$1,295,010.00	09/01/2007	06/30/2008	Labor-hour
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTING, INC.	PROJECT: ACQUISITION SUPPORT FOR THE OFFICE OF PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS	\$800,000.00	\$1,600,000.00	09/30/2007	09/29/2009	Labor-hour
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTING, INC.	Adding labor category to task order	\$0.00	\$2,778,005.78	05/15/2006	05/14/2010	Time-and-materials
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTING, INC.	Adding labor category to task order	\$0.00	\$2,778,005.78	05/15/2006	05/14/2010	Time-and-materials
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTING, INC.	HSDN PMO Support	\$0.00	\$2,778,005.78	05/15/2006	05/14/2010	Time-and-materials
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTING, INC.	HSDN PMO Support	\$37,140.72	\$2,778,005.78	05/15/2006	05/14/2010	Time-and-materials

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTING, INC.	HSDN PMO Support	\$587,520.00	\$2,778,005.78	05/15/2006	05/14/2010	Time-and-materials
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTING, INC.	Adding labor category 1 to task order	\$1,182,547.06	\$2,778,005.78	05/15/2006	05/14/2010	Time-and-materials
PRESIDIO NETWORKED SOLUTIONS, INC.	Integrated DHS IT System Inventory Data Base System	\$0.00	\$2,601,429.00	09/29/2006	09/28/2007	Time-and-materials
PRESIDIO NETWORKED SOLUTIONS, INC.	Presideo Software Licenses and Managed Services/Help Desk	\$1,088,413.08	\$10,749,117.90	08/01/2004	07/31/2009	Fixed-price
PRESIDIO NETWORKED SOLUTIONS, INC.	Presideo Software Licenses and Managed Services/Help Desk	\$1,179,675.22	\$10,749,117.90	08/01/2004	07/31/2009	Fixed-price
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	FINANCIAL SERVICES	\$0.00	\$1,556,614.96	02/01/2006	01/31/2011	Time-and-materials
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	BPA HSHQPA-06-A-00035	\$448,032.41	\$1,556,614.96	02/01/2006	01/31/2011	Time-and-materials
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	BPA HSHQPA-06-A-00035	\$1,108,582.55	\$1,556,614.96	02/01/2006	01/31/2011	Time-and-materials
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	Additional OCFO Internal Controls Requirements	\$1,670,039.07	\$1,670,039.07	02/01/2006	01/31/2011	Labor-hour
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	PROGRAM REVIEW/DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	\$62,500.00	\$3,945,500.00	02/16/2007	03/17/2007	Fixed-price
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	PROGRAM REVIEW/DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	\$498,500.00	\$3,945,500.00	03/17/2007	05/31/2007	Fixed-price
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	PROGRAM REVIEW/DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	\$1,089,500.00	\$3,945,500.00	02/17/2006	03/16/2009	Fixed-price
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	FINANCIAL SERVICES	\$0.00	\$4,329,602.71	02/01/2006	01/31/2011	Time-and-materials
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	BPA HSHQPA-06-A-00035	\$4,329,602.71	\$4,329,602.71	02/01/2006	01/31/2011	Time-and-materials
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	De-obligate \$135,123.56 so that it may be obligated onto orders HSHQDC-06-J-00065 (\$113,063.59) and HSHQDC-06-J-00108 (\$22,059.97). The net effect is zero.	-\$135,123.56	\$4,996,210.83	07/26/2006	11/30/2006	Time-and-materials
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	BPA Call Task No. 2, Modification Number 2: Assessment of Internal Controls	\$36,000.00	\$4,996,210.83	07/26/2006	11/30/2006	Time-and-materials
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	PWC BPA HSHQPA-06-A-00035 (Internal Controls Assessment)	\$287,570.81	\$4,996,210.83	01/19/2006	01/31/2007	Time-and-materials

PRIZUM INC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$0.00	\$1,181,427.80	04/23/2007	10/22/2008	Labor-hour
PRIZUM INC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$640,734.04	\$1,181,427.80	04/23/2007	10/22/2008	Labor-hour
ROBBINS-GIOIA, LLC	PMSS sharing program	\$0.00	\$1,158,388.67	01/01/2005	01/31/2006	Time-and-materials
ROBBINS-GIOIA, LLC	CISO PMSS	\$1,622,940.00	\$2,915,930.25	06/01/2006	05/31/2009	Fixed-price
SAYRES AND ASSOCIATES CORP	Security Related Admin Positions	\$0.00	\$1,260,900.00	09/01/2007	06/30/2008	Labor-hour
SAYRES AND ASSOCIATES CORP	Security Related Admin Positions	\$1,260,900.00	\$1,260,900.00	09/01/2007	06/30/2008	Labor-hour
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	Support services for maintenance of information security directives	\$0.00	\$1,000,000.00	02/01/2006	03/13/2007	Time-and-materials
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	Support services for maintenance of information security directives and DHS Security Conference.	\$184,239.41	\$1,000,000.00	03/14/2007	03/13/2008	Time-and-materials
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	Alerts and Warning Portfolio	\$0.00	\$1,204,562.25	11/30/2005	09/25/2008	Fixed-price
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	Alerts and Warning Portfolio	\$608,251.40	\$1,204,562.25	11/30/2005	09/25/2008	Fixed-price
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	Technical Support to EDMO	\$0.00	\$1,955,148.85	04/17/2006	05/30/2007	Time-and-materials
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	Technical Support to EDMO	\$282,996.00	\$1,955,148.85	04/17/2006	07/31/2007	Time-and-materials
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	Technical Support to EDMO	\$370,162.35	\$1,955,148.85	04/17/2006	04/16/2007	Time-and-materials
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	Support Services	\$2,177,511.00	\$2,177,511.00	09/29/2007	09/28/2012	Labor-hour, Time-and-materials, Cost
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	SAIC BPA: Professional and technical support to the Geospatial Management Office in accordance with the attached Statement of Work	\$2,399,898.00	\$2,399,898.00	01/09/2007	01/08/2008	Time-and-materials
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	ASHBURN	\$0.00	\$13,629,130.26	04/09/2007	04/08/2008	Labor-hour
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	ASHBURN	\$487,886.40	\$13,629,130.26	04/09/2007	04/08/2008	Labor-hour

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	ASHBURN	\$691,392.94	\$13,629,130.26	04/09/2007	04/08/2008	Labor-hour
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	ASHBURN	\$867,057.56	\$13,629,130.26	04/09/2007	04/08/2008	Labor-hour
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	ASHBURN	\$1,729,963.36	\$13,629,130.26	04/09/2007	04/08/2008	Labor-hour
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	ADP FACILITY OPERATION & MAINT. SERVICE	\$2,426,293.00	\$13,629,130.26	3/16/2007	7/16/2007	Labor-hour
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	ASHBURN	\$2,749,491.00	\$13,629,130.26	04/09/2007	04/08/2008	Labor-hour
SERVICESOURCE INC	DHS Remote Mail Delivery Site Project.	\$11,999,412.00	\$11,999,412.00	09/30/2007	09/30/2015	Time-and-materials, Fixed-price
SHIRLINGTON LIMOUSINE AND TRANSPORTATION INC	DHS shuttle bus and VIP sedan services	\$0.00	\$8,176,803.00	10/27/2006	7/26/2007	Fixed-price
SHIRLINGTON LIMOUSINE AND TRANSPORTATION INC	DHS shuttle bus and VIP sedan services	\$1,046,038.00	\$8,176,803.00	7/27/2007	10/26/2007	Fixed-price
SHIRLINGTON LIMOUSINE AND TRANSPORTATION INC	DHS shuttle bus and VIP sedan services	\$3,138,113.00	\$8,176,803.00	10/27/2006	7/26/2007	Fixed-price
SIGNAL SOLUTIONS, LLC	Contract Support	\$877,965.00	\$2,227,906.20	02/18/2007	02/17/2008	Labor-hour
ST NET-APTIS FIRSTSOURCE JOINT VENTURE	The Department of Homeland Security ADEX Project Team requires equipment for the Exchange Mail Resource Forest (EMRF), and e-mail archiving pilot at the Stennis Data Center, Mississippi.	\$1,473,283.56	\$1,473,283.56	09/24/2007	11/23/2007	Fixed-price
SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS CORPORATION	Task Order to continue services for the Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Officer for 1 additional year.	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	10/28/2006	1/19/2007	Fixed-price
SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS CORPORATION	DHS Office of Privacy support services.	\$32,000.00	\$2,020,477.60	07/03/2007	07/02/2008	Time-and-materials
	Mod#2 Exercise Option Year I					
SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS CORPORATION	DHS Office of Privacy support services.	\$100,000.00	\$2,020,477.60	07/03/2007	07/02/2008	Time-and-materials
	Mod#4 Add Incremental Funding to Exercise Option Year I					

SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS CORPORATION	DHS Office of Privacy support services. Mod#2 Exercise Option Year I	\$277,354.00	\$2,020,477.60	07/03/2007	07/02/2008	Time-and-materials
SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS CORPORATION	DHS Office of Privacy support services. Mod#1 Change Text LIST OF CHANGES: Period Of Performance Start Date changed from 15-NOV-06 to 15-NOV-06 Period Of Performance End Date changed from 02-JUL	\$367,898.05	\$2,020,477.60	11/16/2006	07/02/2007	Time-and-materials
SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS CORPORATION	Legal Services support for CRCL	\$0.00	\$2,464,904.00	01/20/2007	10/31/2007	Labor-hour
SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS CORPORATION	Legal Services support for CRCL	\$580,800.00	\$2,464,904.00	01/20/2007	03/31/2008	Labor-hour
SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS CORPORATION	Legal Services support for CRCL	\$901,000.00	\$2,464,904.00	01/20/2007	10/31/2007	Labor-hour
SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS CORPORATION	Legal Services support for CRCL	\$983,104.00	\$2,464,904.00	01/20/2007	06/22/2007	Labor-hour
TECHNICAL AND MANAGEMENT RESOURCES, INC.	Support Services for DHS Enterprise Architecture.	\$67,534.40	\$3,229,171.38	06/15/2004	02/29/2008	Fixed-price
TECHNICAL AND MANAGEMENT RESOURCES, INC.	Support Services for DHS Enterprise Architecture.	\$1,208,000.00	\$3,229,171.38	06/15/2004	02/29/2008	Fixed-price

THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL	EXERCISING OPTION YEAR II READY BUSINESS INITIATIVE	\$0.00	\$13,604,918.68	10/01/2005	09/30/2006	Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee
THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL	PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 10/01/2005 THROUGH 09/30/2006					
THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL	FUNDS: \$1,379,160.00 ARE SUBJECT TO Modification P00009	\$3,026,563.00	\$13,604,918.68	10/01/2006	09/30/2007	Time-and-materials
THE MITRE CORPORATION	RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES	\$784,356.00	\$1,134,356.00	06/08/2007	06/07/2008	Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Independent Program Assessment and Technical Advisory Services Support	\$0.00	\$1,231,615.00	04/16/2007	04/15/2008	Fixed-price
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Independent Program Assessment and Technical Advisory Services Support	\$0.00	\$1,231,615.00	04/16/2007	04/15/2008	Fixed-price
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Independent Program Assessment and Technical Advisory Services Support	\$598,220.00	\$1,231,615.00	04/16/2007	04/15/2008	Fixed-price
THE MITRE CORPORATION	RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES	\$1,715,221.00	\$1,715,221.00	04/02/2007	04/01/2008	Fixed-price
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Supports the Business Intelligence/Digital Scorecard (Portfolio Management) line item.	\$0.00	\$1,891,781.00	05/31/2006	05/30/2007	Fixed-price
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Supports the Business Intelligence/Digital Scorecard (Portfolio Management) line item.	\$0.00	\$1,891,781.00	05/31/2006	08/26/2007	Fixed-price
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Supports the Business Intelligence/Digital Scorecard (Portfolio Management) line item.	\$138,493.00	\$1,891,781.00	05/31/2006	02/28/2008	Fixed-price
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Supports the Business Intelligence/Digital Scorecard (Portfolio Management) line item.	\$186,776.00	\$1,891,781.00	05/31/2006	12/31/2007	Fixed-price
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Supports the Business Intelligence/Digital Scorecard (Portfolio Management) line item.	\$578,417.00	\$1,891,781.00	05/31/2006	02/28/2008	Fixed-price
THE MITRE CORPORATION	The objective of this procurement is to provide review support for the DHS CIO IT Acquisition Review and Approval process. The projected outcome is various reports, comments, and analysis. The support	\$2,037,643.00	\$2,037,643.00	07/09/2007	07/09/2008	Time-and-materials
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Independent Review and Analysis	\$0.00	\$2,958,426.00	02/21/2006	03/16/2007	Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee
THE MITRE CORPORATION	Independent Review and Analysis	\$60,000.00	\$2,958,426.00	02/21/2006	04/16/2007	Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee
THE MITRE CORPORATION	FFRDC CISO requirement	\$469,361.00	\$5,378,701.00	03/19/2007	03/18/2008	Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee

THE MITRE CORPORATION	FFRDC CISO requirement	\$3,472,005.00	\$5,378,701.00	03/19/2007	03/18/2008	Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee
THE PRESIDIO CORPORATION	Integrated DHS IT System Inventory Data Base System	\$1,170,236.00	\$2,601,429.00	09/29/2006	09/28/2008	Time-and-materials
THE TAURI GROUP LLC	Professional and Administrative Services for the Office of Policy	\$1,022,799.10	\$1,022,799.10	09/30/2007	09/29/2008	Cost, Fixed-price, Labor-hour
THOMAS & HERBERT CONSULTING LLC	T&H funds for FY06	\$0.00	\$4,089,723.60	05/08/2006	05/31/2007	Time-and-materials
THOMAS & HERBERT CONSULTING LLC	T&H funds for FY06	\$0.00	\$4,089,723.60	05/08/2006	05/31/2007	Time-and-materials
TOM SAWYER PRODUCTIONS, INC.	Public Relations Services for CRCL	\$100,000.00	\$1,070,280.00	08/24/2006	12/31/2007	Time-and-materials
TOM SAWYER PRODUCTIONS, INC.	Public Relations Services for CRCL	\$224,280.00	\$1,070,280.00	08/24/2006	12/31/2007	Labor-hour, Fixed-price
TRUSTED INTEGRATION INC	Trusted Integration	\$29,975.52	\$1,106,587.52	09/11/2007	02/21/2008	Fixed-price
	The purpose of this PR is to add \$30,000.00 to Order# HSHODC-06-J-00079 for making the TAF Tool 508 Compliant.					
TRUSTED INTEGRATION INC	Trusted Integration	\$384,224.00	\$1,106,587.52	02/22/2007	02/21/2008	Fixed-price
TWD & ASSOCIATES, INC.	ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL SERVICES	\$1,459,675.41	\$1,459,675.41	06/16/2007	12/31/2007	Time-and-materials
TWD & ASSOCIATES, INC.	Telephone Switchboard Operation Center	\$0.00	\$1,825,214.20	10/01/2006	09/30/2007	Fixed-price
TWD & ASSOCIATES, INC.	Telephone Switchboard Operation Center	\$0.00	\$1,825,214.20	10/01/2006	09/30/2007	Fixed-price
TWD & ASSOCIATES, INC.	Telephone Switchboard Operation Center	\$747,828.00	\$1,825,214.20	10/01/2006	09/30/2007	Fixed-price
TWD & ASSOCIATES, INC.	Communications Center and AMHS Support	\$1,946,740.00	\$3,832,981.60	05/01/2006	04/30/2008	Time-and-materials
TWD & ASSOCIATES, INC.	Akamai EdgeSuite	\$134,805.00	\$5,393,263.61	04/17/2006	04/16/2007	Fixed-price
TWD & ASSOCIATES, INC.	Akamai EdgeSuite	\$278,238.00	\$5,393,263.61	04/17/2006	06/16/2007	Fixed-price
TWD & ASSOCIATES, INC.	Akamai EdgeSuite	\$539,220.00	\$5,393,263.61	04/17/2006	08/16/2007	Fixed-price
TWD & ASSOCIATES, INC.	LAN C and specific LAN B Operations and Maintenance (O&M)Support Services (DO 161). Infrastructure support services include secure LANS, secure and non-secure vid systems, secure and non-secure vid	\$0.00	\$14,749,940.73	10/31/2005	12/06/2007	Labor-hour
TWD & ASSOCIATES, INC.	LAN C and specific LAN B Operations and Maintenance (O&M)Support Services (DO 161). Infrastructure support services include secure LANS, secure and non-secure phone systems, secure and non-secure vid	\$10,453,137.39	\$14,749,940.73	10/01/2005	12/06/2007	Labor-hour
UNISYS CORPORATION	Administrative Modification incorporating: Option Year 1;	\$0.00	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2006	12/31/2006	Fixed-price

UNISYS CORPORATION	Legacy Product, Transition to Ownership and Transition to Remove Costs	\$0.00	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2006	12/31/2006	Fixed-price
UNISYS CORPORATION	Legacy Product, Transition to Ownership and Transition to Remove Costs	\$0.00	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2006	12/31/2006	Fixed-price
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to purchase early TTO/TTR government elections for July 2007. Sufficient funds are allocated to CLIN 1002 to cover these elections.	\$0.00	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Fixed-price
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to purchase TTO/TTR government elections for July 2007. Funds in the amount of \$62,830.62 are deobligated from CLIN 1001 and reallocated to CLIN 1002.	\$0.00	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Fixed-price
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to purchase TTO/TTR government elections for June 2007.	\$0.00	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Fixed-price
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to purchase TTO/TTR government elections for September 2007. Sufficient funds have been allocated to CLIN 1002 to cover these elections.	\$0.00	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2006	12/31/2007	Fixed-price
UNISYS CORPORATION	As provided for in Delivery Order HSHQDC-06-J-00039, modification P0006, this PR is to exercise the right to utilize the "Software Assurance Fair Market Value (SAFMV)".	\$44,748.28	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2006	12/31/2006	Fixed-price
UNISYS CORPORATION	Administrative Modification incorporating: a. Option Year 1;	\$2,068,061.85	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Fixed-price
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to provide additional funding to Option Year One for TTO/TTR government elections.	\$2,342,005.42	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2006	12/31/2007	Fixed-price
UNISYS CORPORATION	Fourth quarter funding for Delivery Order HSHQDC-06-J-00039.	\$3,086,507.30	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2006	12/31/2006	Fixed-price
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to add 2nd Quarter Delivery Order Funding and to purchase TTO/TTR equipment.	\$3,979,509.00	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Fixed-price
UNISYS CORPORATION	The purpose of this modification is to provide Option Year One 3rd & 4th quarter funding.	\$6,397,969.03	\$38,551,907.44	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Fixed-price
UNISYS CORPORATION	Modification to deobligate funds from CLINS 0002AH, 0003AP, and 0003AR. Funds will be reallocated to CLIN 0003AO.	-\$506,936.44	\$44,695,428.25	01/01/2006	12/31/2006	Time-and-materials
UNISYS CORPORATION	Modification to deobligate funds in the amount of \$3,464.19 from CLIN 1005AH and reallocate to CLIN 1005AL.	\$0.00	\$44,695,428.25	01/01/2006	12/31/2006	Time-and-materials
UNISYS CORPORATION	Modification to increase CLIN 0003AS quantity of 2006 VPN accounts used by 641 from 7208 to 7849 and obligate funding.	\$0.00	\$44,695,428.25	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Time-and-materials

UNISYS CORPORATION	Modification to increase CLIN 1003AS quantity of 2006 VPN accounts used by 641 from 7208 to 7849 and obligate funding.	\$8,807.34	\$44,695,428.25	01/01/2006	12/31/2006	Time-and-materials
UNISYS CORPORATION	Modification to provide 3rd quarter funding; to increase quantities at CLIN 1003AB; to increase total value; and name new Program Manager under TO HSHQDC-06-J-00038.	\$1,503,393.75	\$44,695,428.25	01/01/2006	12/31/2007	Time-and-materials
UNISYS CORPORATION	Modification to add 2nd Quarter funding and increase value of CLIN 1003AA due to additional Premium On-Site Support Services; to make administrative changes to CLINS 1005AA through 1005AG and 1005AL.	\$3,716,178.85	\$44,695,428.25	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Time-and-materials
UNISYS CORPORATION	Obligate task order funding in the amount of \$5,070,752.00 for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006 to provide continuity of services under the Task Order for ITMS Transition (Bridge).	\$5,070,751.76	\$44,695,428.25	01/01/2006	12/31/2006	Time-and-materials
UNISYS CORPORATION	Administrative modification to correct an administrative error in the award of this Task Order to:	\$15,559,591.90	\$44,695,428.25	01/01/2007	12/31/2007	Time-and-materials
W W GRAINGER, INC	N-95 Masks	\$0.00	\$4,837,080.28	6/29/2007	9/9/2007	Fixed-price
WILDFLOWER INTERNATIONAL LTD	ADP Computers, Laptops, Monitors, Components	\$1,852,079.55	\$1,852,079.55	9/29/2007	12/21/2007	Fixed-price
WILDFLOWER INTERNATIONAL LTD	ADP COMPONENTS	\$2,094,571.80	\$2,094,571.80	02/07/2007	02/06/2012	Fixed-price
YOUR RECRUITING COMPANY INC	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$0.00	\$8,396,602.00	07/01/2006	06/30/2007	Labor-hour, Fixed-price
YOUR RECRUITING COMPANY INC	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$0.00	\$8,396,602.00	07/01/2006	09/30/2007	Labor-hour, Fixed-price
YOUR RECRUITING COMPANY INC	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$0.00	\$8,396,602.00	07/01/2006	12/31/2007	Labor-hour, Fixed-price
YOUR RECRUITING COMPANY INC	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$1,800,000.00	\$8,396,602.00	07/01/2006	06/30/2007	Labor-hour, Fixed-price
YOUR RECRUITING COMPANY INC	Personnel Services Operations Bridge Contract(s)	\$3,385,837.00	\$8,396,602.00	01/01/2007	06/30/2007	Labor-hour, Fixed-price
NOBLE SALES CO., INC.	Tyvek Coveralls	\$0.00	\$1,368,745.55	1/16/2007	2/28/2007	Fixed-price
NOBLE SALES CO., INC.	Tyvek Coveralls	\$0.00	\$1,368,745.55	1/17/2007	2/28/2007	Fixed-price
NOBLE SALES CO., INC.	Tyvek Coveralls	-\$27,933.58	\$1,368,745.55	2/7/2007	5/7/2007	Fixed-price
NOBLE SALES CO., INC.	Tyvek Coveralls	\$0.00	\$1,368,745.55	6/8/2007	7/7/2007	Fixed-price

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all OSEM, USM, CIO, and CFO contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER: There are no contracts, grants or other transactions involving OSEM, USM, OCIO or OCFO where work is performed outside of the United States.

Question: Please provide unobligated balances for all agencies, bureaus and Directorates within DHS, by appropriation account, and when you anticipate that the funds will be expended.

ANSWER: Please see following tables.

Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation date of Unobligated authority
<i>Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding Account 7080116</i>	1,988,687	February-September 2008
Total	1,988,687	

Office of Inspector General		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation date of Unobligated authority
<i>Operating Expenses - Account 7080200</i>	4,313,181	February-September 2008
<i>Emergency Preparedness & Response Disaster Relief Fund (Transfer) - Account 70X0200</i>	6,027,936	February-September 2008
Total	10,341,117	

Customs and Border Protection		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation date of Unobligated authority
<i>Salaries and expenses Account 7080530:</i>		
<i>M&A, border security inspections & trade facilitation</i>	437,265,252	February-September 2008
<i>M&A, border security inspections & control between ports of entry</i>	424,983,543	February-September 2008
Subtotal, Headquarters, Mgt & Admin	862,248,795	

Border security inspections and trade facilitation		
Account 7080530:		
Inspections, trade & travel facilitation at ports of entry	1,365,831,634	February-September 2008
Harbor maintenance fee collection (trust fund)	3,093,000	February-September 2008
Container security initiative	118,820,229	February-September 2008
Other international programs	7,598,365	February-September 2008
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	48,135,476	February-September 2008
Free and Secure Trade (FAST) NEXUS/SENTRI	10,624,675	February-September 2008
Inspection and detection technology investments	96,386,064	February-September 2008
Automated targeting systems	14,215,520	February-September 2008
National Targeting Center	17,001,932	February-September 2008
Training	18,063,302	February-September 2008
Subtotal, Border security inspections & trade facilitation	1,699,770,196	
Border security and control between ports of entry		
Account 7080530:		
Border security and control between ports of entry	2,217,401,931	February-September 2008
Training	36,786,275	February-September 2008
Subtotal, Border security and control between ports of entry	2,254,188,206	
Border security and control between ports of entry		
Account 707/80530:		
Border security and control between ports of entry	40,390,769	February-September 2008
Air and Marine Personnel Compensation and Benefits 7080830	161,041,104	February-September 2008
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	5,017,639,070	
Automation Modernization		
Account 70X0531:		
Automated commercial environment/International Trade Data System (ITDS)	314,269,485	February-September 2008
Automated commercial systems and legacy IT costs	135,166,478	February-September 2008
Subtotal, Automation Modernization	449,435,963	
(BSFIT) Border security fencing, infrastructure, and technology		
Account 70X0533:		
SBInet Program Mgmt Otc (SB01)	59,335,265	February-September 2008
SBInet Operations & Maint (SB02)	73,000,000	February-September 2008 ¹
SBInet Dev & Deployment (SB03)	754,732,004	February-September 2008 ¹
Subtotal, Border security fencing, infrastructure, and technology	887,067,269	
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maint & Procurement		
Account 70X0544:		
Operations and maintenance	201,410,688	February-September 2008 ^d
Procurement	206,448,261	February-September 2008 ^d
Subtotal, Air & Marine Interdiction	407,858,949	

Construction		
Account 70X0532:		
Construction	341,372,247	February-September 2008 ^a
Total, Direct Appropriations	7,103,373,498	
FY 2007 Supplemental		
Salaries & Expenses - 707/80530	51,987,738	February-September 2008
Air and Marine, Maint. & Proc. - 707/80544	19,525,888	February-September 2008
	71,513,626	
Fee Accounts		
Immigration inspection user fee - Account 70X5087	526,715,686	February-September 2008 ^b
Immigration enforcement fines - Account 70X5451	3,693,438	February-September 2008
Land border inspection fee - Account 70X5089	27,646,532	February-September 2008
COBRA passenger inspection fee - Account 70X5695	239,508,837	February-September 2008 ^c
APHIS inspection fee - Account 70X0530	268,406,060	February-September 2008 ^d
Puerto Rico collections - Account 70X5687	97,005,454	February-September 2008 ^e
Small airport user fees - Account 70X5694	13,387,340	February-September 2008
Subtotal, Fee accounts	1,176,363,345	
FY 2007 Carryover Balances		
Spectrum Relocation - 70X0530	60,549,990	February-September 2008
BSFIT - 70X0533	80,802,953	February-September 2008
Automation - 70X0531	68,018,025	February-September 2008
Construction - 70X0532	65,251,352	February-September 2009
Air & Marine - 70X0544	263,193,055	February-September 2010
Subtotal, Carryover Balances	537,815,374	
Total, Customs and Border Protection	8,889,065,843	
¹ Estimated date assumes Congressional approval of Expenditure plan ² \$175M will be obligated by 4th quarter of FY 2008. Balance will be obligated in FY 2009 & FY 2010. ³ \$136M will be obligated by 4th quarter of FY 2008. Balance will be obligated in FY 2009 & FY 2010. ⁴ It is anticipated that 60% of the funds received will be obligated this fiscal year. The remaining 40% will be obligated by 2010. ⁵ 3rd & 4th Quarters of FY 2008; Approx. \$174M will be carried over into FY 2009 and will be obligated within the 1st & 2nd quarters. ⁶ 3rd & 4th Quarters of FY 2008; A mandatory \$30M will be carried over into FY 2009 and will be obligated within the 1st & 2nd quarters. ⁷ 3rd & 4th Quarters of FY 2008; Approx. \$5.5M will be carried over into FY 2009 and will be obligated within the 1st & 2nd quarters. ⁸ 3rd & 4th Quarters of FY 2008; Any unused authority will go back to the Puerto Rico gov't.		

Immigration and Customs Enforcement		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation date of Unobligated authority
Salaries and expenses		

Account 7080540.		
Headquarters Management and Administration	122,070,448	February - September 2008
Headquarters managed IT investment	123,072,324	February - September 2008
Subtotal, Headquarters, Mgt & Admin	245,142,772	
Legal Proceedings	150,903,778	February - September 2008
Domestic	959,637,673	February - September 2008
International	81,401,591	February - September 2008
Intelligence	35,854,117	February - September 2008
Detention and removal operations		
Custody Operations	1,191,689,119	February - September 2008
Fugitive operations	188,620,340	February - September 2008
Criminal Alien program	129,902,672	February - September 2008
Alternatives to detention	47,116,894	February - September 2008
Transportation and removal program	259,518,236	February - September 2008
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses Annual Account	3,289,787,192	
Account 70X0504 No Year Account		
Federal Protective Service	7,969,301	February - September 2008
Account 70X0540:		
Domestic	35,603,396	February - September 2008
International	7,688,757	February - September 2008
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses No Year Account	43,292,153	
Automation Modernization - Account 70X0543		
ATLAS***	60,305,252	February - September 2008
Construction - Account 70X0545 No Year Account	36,002,530	February - September 2008
Violent Crime Fund - No Year Account 70X8598/70X8597	2,517,519	February - September 2008
Account 707/80540		
Domestic	1,951,933	February - September 2008
International	4,912,680	February - September 2008
Subtotal	6,864,613	
Account 708/90540		
ID and Removal of Criminal Aliens	200,000,000	February - September 2008
Total, Direct Appropriations	3,646,738,560	

Fee Accounts:		
<i>Federal Protective Service - Account 70X0542</i>	331,146,143	February - September 2008
<i>Immigration inspection user fee - Account 70X5382</i>	94,635,935	February - September 2008
<i>Breached bond/detention fund - Account 70X5126</i>	63,588,567	February - September 2008
<i>Student exchange and visitor fee - Account 70X5378</i>	44,335,370	February - September 2008
Subtotal, Fee accounts	533,706,015	
Total, Immigration and Customs Enforcement	4,180,444,575	

Transportation Security Administration		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation date of Unobligated authority
Aviation security		
Account 70 0550:		
<i>Screening Operations:</i>		
<i>Privatized Screening</i>	85,094,889	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Passenger & Baggage Screener - Pers, Comp & Benefits</i>	1,889,895,997	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Screening Training and Other</i>	197,929,205	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Human Resource Services</i>	175,951,446	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Checkpoint Support</i>	22,473,583	February 2008- September 2011
<i>EDS/ETD Systems:</i>	0	
<i>EDS Procurement and Installation</i>	588,076,308	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Screening Technology Maintenance and Utilities</i>	148,643,851	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Operation Integration</i>	24,449,304	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Aviation Direction and Enforcement:</i>	0	
<i>Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement</i>	216,331,137	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Airport Management, IT, and Support</i>	556,844,845	February 2008- September 2011
<i>FFDO and Flight Crew Training</i>	26,372,307	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Air Cargo</i>	144,652,682	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Airport Perimeter Security</i>	3,987,436	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Implementing Requirements of P.L. 110-53 (911 Act)</i>	30,000,000	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Offsetting Fee Collections (Mandatory)</i>	0	
<i>Aviation Security Capital Fund</i>	255,546,454	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Airport Checkpoint Screening Fund</i>	250,000,000	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Vetting and Credentialing</i>	0	
<i>Secure Flight (CAPPs II)</i>	631,585	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Crew Vetting</i>	0	
<i>Registered Traveler - Appropriated</i>	276,947	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Alien Flight School - fees</i>	0	
<i>Aviation Security Fees</i>	0	
<i>General Aviation at DCA Fee</i>	225,000	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Indirect Air Cargo Fee</i>	1,393,864	February 2008- September 2011
	0	

Subtotal, Aviation security gross	4,618,776,840	
Surface transportation security		
Account 70 0551:		
Staffing and Operations	19,336,200	February 2008- September 2010
Rail Security Inspectors and Canines	20,929,277	February 2008- September 2010
HazMat truck Tracking/Training	0	
Vetting and Credentialing		
Hazardous Materials (HazMat CDL) - fees	69,841	February 2008- September 2010
TWIC - Appropriated		
	0	
Subtotal, Surface transportation security	40,335,318	
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing		
Account 70 0557:		
Secure Flight	41,721,250	February 2008- September 2011
Crew Vetting	11,447,916	February 2008- September 2011
Screening Administration and Operations	7,828,347	February 2008- September 2011
TWIC Appropriated	8,322,476	February 2008- September 2011
Fee funded programs	0	
Registered Traveler Program - fees	3,130,632	February 2008- September 2011
TWIC - fees	63,845,164	February 2008- September 2011
Hazardous Materials (HazMat CDL) - fees	20,785,120	February 2008- September 2011
Alien Flight School - fees	4,313,539	February 2008- September 2011
	0	
Subtotal, Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	161,394,444	
Transportation security support		
Account 70 0554:		
Headquarters Administration	235,502,897	February 2008- September 2010
Information Technology	174,415,949	February 2008- September 2010
Intelligence	17,158,485	February 2008- September 2010
	0	
Subtotal, Transportation security support	427,077,331	
Federal Air Marshals		
Account 70 0541:		
Management and Administration	462,253,600	February 2008- September 2010
Travel and Training	61,826,221	February 2008- September 2010
Air to Ground Communications	2,058,973	February 2008- September 2010
	0	
Subtotal, Federal Air Marshals	526,138,794	
Research and Development		
Account 70 0553:		
R&D Tech Center	1,430,782	February 2008- September 2010
Next Generation EDS	1,575,682	February 2008- September 2010

<i>Air Cargo</i>	4,760,020	February 2008- September 2010
<i>Port Security Research</i>		
	0	
<i>Subtotal, Research and Development</i>	7,766,484	
Total, Transportation Security Administration (gross)	5,781,489,211	
Aviation Security Fees		
<i>Passenger/ASIF Fee (less ASCF & ACSF)</i>		
<i>General Aviation at DCA Fee</i>		
<i>Indirect Air Cargo Fee</i>		
Aviation Security Capital Fund		
Airport Checkpoint Screening Fund		
Credentialing Fees		
<i>Registered Traveler Fee</i>		
<i>TWIC Fee</i>		
<i>HazMat CDL Fee</i>		
<i>Alien Flight School Fee</i>		
Total (net)	5,781,489,211	

United States Coast Guard		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation date of Unobligated authority
<i>Operating Expenses - Account 7080610</i>		
<i>Military pay and allowances</i>	2,010,514,914	February - September 2008
<i>Civilian pay and benefits</i>	385,152,178	February - September 2008
<i>Training and recruiting</i>	144,846,432	February - September 2008
<i>Operating funds and unit level maintenance</i>	922,617,105	February - September 2008
<i>Centrally managed accounts</i>	163,775,918	February - September 2008
<i>Intermediate and depot level maintenance</i>	571,663,583	February - September 2008
<i>Port Security</i>	70,300,000	February - September 2008
<i>DOD Supplemental Transfer (O&M, Navy), P.L. 110-161</i>	110,000,000	February - September 2008
Subtotal, Operating expenses	4,378,870,130	
<i>Environmental Compliance and Restoration - Account 70X0611</i>	13,634,835	2nd Qtr, FY 09
<i>Reserve Training - Account 7080612</i>	86,938,089	4th Qtr, FY08
<i>Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements</i>		
Vessels:		
<i>Response boat medium</i>	50,557,724	February - September 2008
<i>Replacement Boat Project (GAP Project)</i>	4,162,130	February - September 2008
<i>Other</i>	4,803,187	February - September 2008

Aircraft:		
<i>HH-60 replacement</i>	12,540,130	February 2008- September 2011
<i>Other</i>	4,788,695	February 2008- September 2011
Other Equipment:		
<i>Automatic identification system</i>	37,805,777	February - September 2008
<i>National distress and response system</i>	73,126,671	February - September 2008
<i>HF Recap</i>	3,758,801	February - September 2008
<i>National Capital Region Air Defense</i>	31,092,014	February - September 2008
<i>Defense Messaging System</i>	5,000,000	February - September 2008
<i>Maritime Security Response Team-Shoothouse</i>	1,800,000	February - September 2008
<i>Interagency Operational Center</i>	60,000,000	February - September 2008
<i>Katrina</i>	233,917	February - September 2008
<i>Other</i>	1,488	February - September 2008
Personnel compensation and benefits:		
<i>Core acquisition costs</i>	505,000	February - September 2008
<i>Direct personnel cost</i>	55,501,708	February - September 2008
Integrated Deepwater Systems:		
<i>Aircraft</i>	450,571,772	February - September 2008
<i>Surface ships</i>	453,709,120	February - September 2008
<i>C4ISR</i>	108,997,424	February - September 2008
<i>Technology Obsolescence Prevention</i>	700,000	February - September 2008
<i>Logistics</i>	43,998,257	February - September 2008
<i>Systems Engineering and Integration</i>	26,337,783	February - September 2008
<i>Government Program Management</i>	50,673,803	February - September 2008
<i>Katrina</i>	1,039,300	February - September 2008
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:		
<i>Katrina</i>	153,422,530	February - September 2008
<i>Other</i>	19,876,501	February - September 2008
Subtotal, AC&I	1,655,003,732	
Alteration of Bridges - Account 70X0614	16,407,501	4th Qtr FY 08
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation - Account 70X0615	21,151,174	3rd Qtr, FY09
Retired pay (mandatory) - Account 70X0602	833,170,910	2nd Qtr, FY09
Subtotal, Retired Pay	833,170,910	
Total, United States Coast Guard	7,007,176,371	

United States Secret Service		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation date of Unobligated authority
Account 7060400		
<i>Protection of persons and facilities</i>	498,556,097	February - September 2008
<i>Protective intelligence activities</i>	38,588,498	February - September 2008
<i>National special security event</i>	1,000,000	Unknown
<i>Presidential candidate nominee protection</i>	68,064,303	February - September 2008
<i>White House mail screening</i>	16,201,000	February - September 2008
<i>HQ, management and administration</i>	119,971,526	February - September 2008
<i>Rowley training center</i>	34,828,414	February - September 2008
<i>Domestic field operations</i>	128,519,849	February - September 2008
<i>International field administration and operations</i>	16,427,917	February - September 2008
<i>crimes task forces</i>	28,953,581	February - September 2008
<i>Forensic support and grants to NCMEC</i>	1,639,449	February - September 2008
Account 70X0400:		
<i>Protection of persons and facilities</i>	560,152	February - May 2008
<i>National special security event</i>	2,117,339	Unknown
<i>NCMEC Grant</i>	6,000,000	March 2008
Account 70X0403:		
<i>National special security event</i>	3,500,000	Unknown
<i>Spectrum Reallocation</i>	25	April 2008
Account 707/80403:		
<i>Protection of persons and Facilities</i>	9,796,442	March 2008
Account 707/90403:		
<i>Presidential candidate nominee protection</i>	15,701,524	February - January 20, 2009
Subtotal	990,426,116	
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, & Related Exp.		
Account 70X0401		
<i>Rowley training center</i>	3,546,606	February - September 2008
Subtotal, Acquisition, Construction, Improvements	3,546,606	
Total United States Secret Service	993,972,722	

National Protection and Programs Directorate		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation date of Unobligated authority
Office of the Under Secretary (OUS)		
Account 7080566:		
Management and Administration	42,068,485	February - September 2008
Total, OUS Management and Administration	42,068,485	
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security		
Account 7080565:		
Management and Administration	48,337,478	February - September 2008
Account 708/90565:		
Identification and analysis	54,280,379	February - September 2008
Coordination and information sharing	50,608,808	February - September 2008
Mitigation programs	106,392,280	February - September 2008
Cyber security	191,166,468	February - September 2008
Office of emergency communications	31,400,000	February - September 2008
Priority telecommunications	61,700,871	February - September 2008
Next generation networks	18,392,093	February - September 2008
Programs to study & enhance telecommunications	14,340,082	February - September 2008
Critical infrastructure protection	14,084,523	February - September 2008
Account 707/80565:		
Critical Infrastructure Identification and Evaluation	17,889,086	February - September 2008
National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center	1,158	February - September 2008
Protective Actions	6,959,129	February - September 2008
Critical Infrastructure Outreach and Partnership	14,312,150	February - September 2008
Cyber Security	7,997,284	February - September 2008
National Security/Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications	1,770,176	February - September 2008
Office of Emergency Communication		
Subtotal, Account 708/90565	591,294,487	
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security		
Account 70-0565/X:		
Office of Emergency Communication	4,419,387	February - September 2008
Total, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	644,051,352	
US-VISIT		
Account 70X0521	662,939,412	February - September 2008 ¹
Total, National Protection and Programs Directorate	1,349,059,249	

¹ US-VISIT Obligations are pending approval of spend plan

Federal Emergency Management Agency		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation date of Unobligated authority
Operating Expenses		
Account 70X0700	8,992,301	February - June 2008
Administrative and regional operations		
Account 70X0712:	39,239,551	February - September 2008
Readiness, mitigation, response and recovery		
Account 70X0711:	3,446,071	February - September 2008
Management and Administration - Account 7080700 (combined 7080711 & 7080712)	573,583,069	February - September 2008
Management and Administration - Account 707/80700	13,997,851	February - September 2008
Disaster relief - Account 70X0702	6,769,380,725	February - Unknown
Disaster assistance direct loan program account- 70X0703		
Limitation on direct loans	9,928,760	February - September 2008
Administrative expenses - Account 7080703	809,557	February - September 2008
Flood map modernization fund - Account 70X0500	188,002,729	February - June 2008
National flood insurance fund Account		
National flood insurance fund - discretionary 70 7/8 4236	87,383	February - September 2008
National flood mitigation fund 70 7/8 0717	11,429,397	February - September 2008
Salaries and expenses 70 08 4236	45,642,000	February - September 2008
National flood mitigation fund 70 8/9 0717	34,000,000	February - September 2008
Flood hazard mitigation 70 8/9 4236	65,358,000	February - September 2008
Offsetting fee collections	(145,000,000)	February - September 2008
Subtotal National flood insurance fund	11,516,781	
Cerro Grande Fire Claims- Account 70X0719	9,159,073	February - September 2008
National predisaster mitigation fund - Account 70X0716	167,551,386	February - September 2008
Emergency food and shelter - Account 70X0707	15	February - September 2008
State and Local Programs		
Account 7080560:		
State formula grants:		

State Homeland Security Grant Program	946,215,286	February - September 2008
Law enforcement terrorism prevention grants	0	February - September 2008
Discretionary grants:	0	February - September 2008
High-threat, high-density urban area	817,476,858	February - September 2008
Port security grants	400,000,000	February - September 2008
Trucking security grants	16,000,000	February - September 2008
Intercity bus security grants	11,500,000	February - September 2008
Rail and transit security	400,000,000	February - September 2008
Buffer zone protection program	50,000,000	February - September 2008
Commercial equipment direct assistance program	25,000,000	February - September 2008
National Programs:		
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	144,608,216	February - September 2008
National exercise program	46,976,414	February - September 2008
Technical assistance	11,997,159	February - September 2008
Metropolitan Medical Response System	41,000,000	February - September 2008
Demonstration training grants	28,000,000	February - September 2008
Continuing training grants	31,000,000	February - September 2008
Citizen Corps	15,000,000	February - September 2008
Evaluations and assessments	18,385,632	February - September 2008
Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium	8,800,000	February - September 2008
Real ID	50,000,000	February - September 2008
Emergency Operations Centers	15,000,000	February - September 2008
Catastrophic Planning Grants	35,000,000	February - September 2008
Interoperable Emergency Communication Grants	50,000,000	February - September 2008
Subtotal Account 7080560	3,161,959,565	
State and Local Programs - Account 70X0560	55,437,000	February - September 2008
State and Local Programs - Account 707/80560	35,000,000	February - September 2008
Firefighter assistance grants		
Account 708/90561:		
Grants	559,236,702	February 2008- September 2009
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act	190,000,000	February 2008- September 2009
Subtotal, Firefighter Assistance Grants	749,236,702	
Emergency management performance grants - Account 7080718	300,000,000	
Fire Fighters Grant - Account 707/80561	214,102,685	February - September 2008
Grant Programs - Account 70X0701	3,277,064	February - September 2008
U.S. Fire Administration and Training - Account 7080564	35,884,525	February - September 2008
National Flood Insurance Program (70X4236)	2,576,818,062	Unknown
Direct Loan Assistance (70X4234)	125,431,919	Unknown

Office of Health Affairs		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation date of Unobligated authority
Office of Health Affairs - Account 7080117		
Salaries and Expenses	22,884,287	February -September 2008
Office of Health Affairs - Account 707/80117		
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	9,041,754	February-April 2008
Planning and Coordination (includes Radiological and Nuclear Response Coordination, Medical Readiness, and Agro Defense)	0	
RDCDS	0	
Salaries and Expenses	0	
Office of Health Affairs - Account 708/90117		
Biowatch	77,108,000	February-June 2008
National biosurveillance integration system	8,000,000	February -May 2008
Rapidly deployable chemical detection system	2,600,000	February- August 2008
Planning and coordination	4,475,000	February-July 2008
Subtotal	92,183,000	
Office of Health Affairs - Account 704/130714		
Biodefense Countermeasures	1,432,600,553	HHS has the responsibility for this fund
Total	1,556,709,594	

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation date of Unobligated authority
Salaries and Expenses		
Account 70X0300:		February -September 2008 ¹
Business transformation	46,606,224	
E-Verify	46,500,000	
Account 7080300:		
E-Verify	53,847,379	
Background check backlog	20,450,000	
Benefits parole programs	523,000	
Subtotal account 7080300	74,820,379	
Account 7 7/8 0300:		

<i>Adjudication services</i>		
Operating expenses		
<i>District operations</i>	8,000,000	
Total, Salaries and Expenses	175,926,603	
Fee Accounts ⁽¹⁾		February 2008- September 2010
Adjudication services (fee account)		
Pay and Benefits	538,648,958	
Operating expenses		
<i>District operations</i>	397,261,862	
<i>Service center operations</i>	230,174,953	
<i>Asylum, refugee and international operations</i>	69,961,708	
<i>Records operations</i>	50,048,981	
<i>Business Transformation</i>	139,000,000	
Subtotal	1,425,096,462	
Information and customer services (fee account)		
Pay and Benefits	69,757,700	
Operating expenses		
<i>National Customer Service Center</i>	43,079,934	
<i>Information services</i>	17,764,525	
Subtotal	130,602,159	
Administration (fee account)		
Pay and Benefits	62,297,255	
Operating Expenses	173,574,424	
Subtotal	235,871,679	
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)	19,702,307	
Totals	1,987,199,210	
<p>1 With respect to the Discretionary Funding amounts reflected on the chart, we project that we will obligate all but approximately \$25M (no-year funding) during FY 2008. The \$25M will be obligated during FY 2009.</p> <p>2 With respect to our Mandatory Funding (Fee Funding), the amount on the chart excludes \$734M of carry-over funding. We anticipate obligating the vast majority of the \$1.8 billion of non-carryover funding reflected on the chart during FY 2008. We also plan to obligate approximately \$468M of our carryover funding from FY 2008 - FY 2010 to fund our Surge Response Plan (\$238M during FY 2008, \$173M during FY 2009, and \$57M during FY 2010).</p>		

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation date of Unobligated authority
Salaries and Expenses		
Account 7080509:		
Law enforcement training	134,282,410	February- September 2008

Accreditation	144,964	February- September 2008
Account 707/80509:	0	
Law enforcement training	4,295,332	February- September 2008
	0	
Account 708/90509:	0	
Law enforcement training	43,655,836	February- September 2009
	0	
Account 70X0509	0	
Law enforcement training	287,590	February- September 2008
Accreditation	579,532	February 2008- September 2009
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	183,245,664	
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, & Related Exp.		
Account 70X0510:		
Direct appropriation	72,334,586	February 2008- September 2009
Construction (emergency)	11,394,166	February 2008- September 2009
Subtotal, Acquisition, Construction, Improvements	83,728,752	
Total Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	266,974,416	

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation date of Unobligated authority
<i>Management and Administration - Account 7080861</i>	25,480,485	
<i>Research, Development, and Operations - Account 70X0860</i>	0	
<i>Systems engineering and architecture</i>	18,092,178	
<i>Systems development</i>	114,143,866	
<i>Transformational research and development</i>	92,842,142	
<i>Assessments</i>	35,162,329	
<i>Operational support</i>	31,793,773	
<i>National technical nuclear forensics center</i>	14,643,696	
Subtotal RD&O	306,677,984	
<i>Research, Development, and Operations - Account 70X0860</i>	42,362,877	February 2008-September 2009
<i>Systems Acquisition - Account 707/90862</i>	58,443,699	February 2008-September 2009
<i>Systems Acquisition - Account 708/100862</i>		
<i>Radiation portal monitor program</i>	90,000,000	
<i>Securing the cities</i>	30,000,000	
<i>Human portal radiation detection systems program</i>	9,750,000	
Subtotal account 708/100862	129,750,000	

Systems Acquisition - Account 70X0862	100,000,000	February 2008-September 2009
Total Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	662,715,045	

Science and Technology Directorate		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation date of Unobligated authority
Management and administration Account 7080810		
Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology	2,487,747	February-September 2008
Other salaries and expenses	83,888,630	February-September 2008
Subtotal	86,376,377	
Account 70X0800		
Research, development, acquisition, and operations		February-September 2008
Borders and Maritime (30)	18,993,175	
Chemical and Biological (31)	224,571,644	
Command, Control, & Interoperability (32)	53,439,394	
Explosives (33)	100,239,628	
Human Factors (34)	14,193,166	
Infrastructure and Geophysical (35)	65,909,063	
Innovation (36)	36,953,485	
Laboratory Facilities (37)	103,048,862	
T&E Standards (38)	30,459,002	
Transition (39)	39,208,635	
University Programs (40)	57,667,167	
Biological countermeasures		
Operating Expenses	15,468	
Defense function	9,710,936	
Chemical countermeasures (04)	3,320,475	
Explosives countermeasures (06)	4,350,062	
Threat and vulnerability, testing and assessment (05)	204,176	
Conventional missions in support of DHS (10)	3,263,949	
Rapid prototyping program(02)	14,613,994	
Standards (07)	148,177	
Emerging threats (11)	118,496	
Critical infrastructure protection (09)	319,604	
University programs/homeland security fellowship(08)	9,222,767	
NBACC (13)	0	
Counter MANPADS (16)	708,438	
Safety Act (18)	1,270,283	
Cyber security (15)	4,409	
	501,953	
Research and development consolidation (20)	2,245,049	
Radiological and nuclear countermeasures (03)	1,499,508	

<i>Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (21)</i>	3,527,006	
<i>Adjustment line¹</i>	0	
Subtotal	799,727,971	
Totals	886,104,348	

Departmental Operations		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation date of Unobligated authority
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management		February- September 30, 2008
Account 7080110:		
<i>Immediate Office of the Secretary</i>	1,883,743	
<i>Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary</i>	775,684	
<i>Chief of Staff</i>	2,078,724	
<i>Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement</i>	1,990,336	
<i>Executive Secretary</i>	3,504,927	
<i>Office of Policy</i>	24,542,924	
<i>Office of Public Affairs</i>	5,191,759	
<i>Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs</i>	3,365,581	
<i>Office of General Counsel</i>	9,453,785	
<i>Office of Civil Rights and Liberties</i>	11,873,860	
<i>Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman</i>	4,637,585	
<i>Privacy Officer</i>	4,431,342	
Subtotal, OSEM Annual	73,730,250	
Account 70X0110:		February- September 30, 2008
Pandemic Flu Supplemental, PL 109-148	4,800,661	
Office of the Under Secretary for Management		February- September 30, 2008
Account 7080111:		
<i>Under Secretary for Management</i>	1,518,136	
<i>Office of Security</i>	47,315,344	
<i>Office of the Chief Procurement Officer</i>	24,314,363	
	0	
<i>Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer:</i>	0	
Salaries and expenses	14,185,032	
MAX - HR System	0	
	0	
<i>Office of the Chief Administrative Officer:</i>	0	
Salaries and expenses	36,025,260	
Account 70X0111:		February- September 30, 2008
Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC-DHS Headquarters)	3,499,710	
Subtotal, USM	126,857,845	
Undistributed rescission - P.L. 110-161	(5,000,000)	
Office of the Chief Financial Officer - Account 7070112	25,537,341	February- September 30, 2008

Office of the Chief Information Officer		February- September 30, 2008
<i>Spectrum Relocations and Unobl carryover funds - Account 70X0102</i>	11,559,009	
<i>Salaries and Expenses - Account 7080113</i>	73,510,131	
<i>Information technology services - Account 70X0113</i>	89,035,984	
<i>Security Activities - Account 70X0113</i>	144,444,588	
<i>Wireless Program - Account 70X0113</i>	26,590,868	
<i>Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) - Account 70X0113</i>	30,523,858	
Subtotal	375,664,438	
Analysis and Operations - Account 708/980115	257,875,034	February 2008- September 2010
Analysis and Operations - Account 707/80115	21,332,664	February 2008-September 2009
Department Operations - Account 70X0100	3,758,905	
Total, Departmental Operations	884,557,138	
Working Capital Fund (WCF) - Account 70X4640		
Reimbursable Funds	307,025,621	
Carryover Funds	5,847,709	

Question: Please provide for the record the number of onboard staff (FTE) in each headquarters office versus the number of staff (FTE) requested for 2009.

ANSWER: Please see the table on the following page.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
FTE and On-Board Report

Component/Bureau	Actual On-Board As of Mar 1	FY 2009 Req. FTE
Departmental Operations:		
Office of the Secretary and Executive Mgt	476	599
Immediate Office of the Secretary	6	12
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	5	6
Chief of Staff	15	12
Office of Counternarcotics	11	17
Executive Secretary	35	41
Office of Policy	178	185
Office of Public Affairs	35	43
Office of Legislative Affairs	35	48
Office of General Counsel	78	91
Office of Civil Rights and Liberties	43	80
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	16	30
	19	34
Office of the Under Secretary for Mgt	288	473
Under Secretary for Management	9	13
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	72	184
Office of Chief Human Capital Officer	61	86
	48	62
St. Elizabeth's	0	11
Office of Security	98	117
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	119	139
Office of the Chief Information Officer	68	94
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast	12	2
Analysis and Operations	383	594
Totals	1,346	1,901

Question: According to a recent GAO report on actions DHS has taken to recruit and retain staff, GAO notes that DHS has 36 Intergovernmental Personnel Act agreements in place to hire and retain employees. This report noted that DHS planned to issue a agency-wide policy to ensure the appropriateness of these agreements, including guards against conflicts of interest, proper financial disclosures, and ethics training. Has this final agency-wide policy been adopted and distributed? If so, please provide a copy of it for the record. If not, when do you anticipate this policy being issued?

ANSWER: The Department has drafted an interim Intergovernmental Personnel Act Policy that has been implemented at DHS Headquarters. The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer is currently reviewing comments on the interim policy gathered from DHS offices and components and once appropriate edits have been made, the policy will be reissued in final form.

A copy of the interim DHS Intergovernmental Personnel Act Policy is provided on the following pages. The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer is currently reviewing comments on the interim policy gathered from DHS offices and components and once appropriate edits have been made, the policy will be reissued in final form.

Intergovernmental Personnel Act Assignment Program

I. Purpose

This establishes the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) policy on temporary assignments of personnel between DHS and State or local governments, Indian tribal governments, institutions of higher education, and other eligible organizations under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act Program (IPA). This policy also applies to the provisions of the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) program for temporary assignments of personnel between TSA and State or local governments, Indian tribal governments, institutions of higher education, and other eligible organizations.

II. Scope

This policy applies to all DHS components as defined in Section IV.

III. Authorities

This policy is governed by the following authorities:

- A. Title 6 U.S.C., Sections 112(a)(1) through (3) and Section 341(a)(3)
- B. Title 5 U.S.C. Sections 3371 through 3375
- C. Title 5 C.F.R. Part 334
- D. Title 41 C.F.R. Parts 300 through 304
- E. Executive Order 11589

IV. Definitions

The definitions contained in the various authorities described above also apply to this policy.

- A. **DHS Component**, for purposes of this policy, means U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services; U.S. Coast Guard; U.S. Customs and Border Protection; Federal Emergency Management Agency; Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Science and Technology Directorate, the Secret Service and TSA.
- B. **Key Position** includes any supervisory or managerial position and any position that is responsible for management of a mission-critical program.

V. Responsibilities

A. The Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) or designee:

1. Develops, issues, and maintains policies for the DHS Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) Program;
2. Provides oversight, leadership, guidance, and information to DHS components regarding IPAs; and
3. Periodically reviews component IPA assignment policies and procedures, actions and reports to assure conformance with the above governing authorities and this policy.

B. Heads of DHS Components or designees:

1. Authorize IPA assignments to and from their components, in accordance with the governing statute, regulations and this policy. This authority may be delegated no lower than the component's Human Capital Officer.
 - a. The DHS CHCO or his/her designee is the authorizing official for IPA assignments in organizations not described in Section IV A above.
2. Ensure that IPA assignments are properly aligned with their respective component's strategic goals and mission.
3. Protect the mutual interests of the Department and the component's IPA Program.
4. Exercise sound stewardship of Federal funds used for IPA assignments.
5. Defend decisions surrounding the establishment of and outcomes pertaining to IPA assignments that result from inquiries/reviews within and outside of the Department (e.g., the DHS Office of Inspector General, General Accountability Office, House and Senate oversight, government affairs and appropriations committees).
6. Create, maintain and reinforce an ethical environment with respect to the IPA program, in general, and individual assignments, specifically.
7. Collaborate with their component's Human Capital Officer to fulfill labor-management requirements with respect to the IPA Program.

C. The General Counsel provides legal review and approval of IPA agreements to ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations. This responsibility may be further delegated by the General Counsel.

D. Component Human Capital Officers (HCO):

1. Develop and publish written policy and procedures for the administration of the IPA Program within their respective components.
2. Ensure the IPA Program is used for its intended purpose;

3. Protect the mutual interests of the Department and the component's IPA Program.
4. Assure that the administration of the component's IPA assignments comport to statutory and regulatory requirements, and other applicable policies, including those contained in this policy;
5. Ensure that they and their staff comport with applicable ethics rules with respect to IPA assignments.
6. Fulfill applicable labor-management requirements with respect to IPA assignments; and,
7. Authorize IPA assignments if designated by the Component Head. Otherwise, HCOs must provide concurrence/non-concurrence of IPA assignments;
8. Advise component employees, in writing, of the terms and conditions for outgoing IPA assignments, return rights, and continuing service agreements;
9. Ensure that incoming IPA assignees meet applicable requirements (e.g., personnel security requirements), and are advised prior to signing the IPA agreement that they are required to file a financial disclosure report; and,
10. Maintain appropriate records to comply with data requests from the Department in a timely manner.

F. DHS Designated Agency Ethics Official and Ethics Officials of Component Chief Counsel Offices:

1. Provide legal counsel, guidance, interpretation, and oversight regarding the standards of conduct, conflict of interest, and other associated ethical standards provisions of the IPA Program.
2. Counsel component employees on the conflicts of interest statutes and the ethical standards of conduct prior to IPA assignments to non-Federal organizations, throughout the assignment as requested by the employee, and upon the employee's return;
3. Provide incoming IPA assignees to their respective components with an ethics briefing on the conflict of interests statutes, the ethical standards of conduct, and the Hatch Act to which the individuals will be subject upon their assignment;
4. Work with the supervisor of the IPA assignee to identify applicable financial disclosure requirements for incoming IPA assignments prior to the soliciting candidates for the assignment;
5. Prior to the effective date of the assignment, review and resolve any potential conflicts involving the applicable financial disclosure report that incoming IPA assignees must file according to the duties and responsibilities of their government assignment; and certify the applicable financial disclosure report within the prescribed timeframes

after the assignment begins; and,

6. Provide the ethics briefing that incoming IPA assignees may require prior to departure from their DHS IPA assignment.

G. Managers and Supervisors of IPA Assignees:

1. Ensure compliance with this policy and their respective components' IPA Program;
2. Ensure they adhere to all laws, rules, regulations and policies with respect to all IPA assignments, including applicable ethics rules;
3. Protect the mutual interests of the Department and the component's IPA Program;
4. Defend decisions surrounding the establishment of and outcomes pertaining to IPA assignments that result from inquiries/reviews within and outside of the Department (e.g., the DHS Office of Inspector General, General Accountability Office, House and Senate oversight, government affairs and appropriations committees).
5. Determine financial disclosure requirements for incoming IPA assignments in consultation with their components' Ethics Officials and ensure this information is communicated to candidates for IPA assignments;
6. Ensure incoming IPA assignees comply with all pre-assignment program requirements, including but not limited to financial disclosure, ethics briefing, personnel security, and travel prior to beginning the assignment;
7. Ensure outgoing DHS IPA assignees comply with ethics and other requirements (e.g., personnel security). This includes ensuring that DHS employees attend the required ethics briefing prior to beginning their assignment with a non-Federal organization.
8. Coordinate with appropriate officials in their components to obtain required approvals for all IPA assignments, ensure assignments are properly documented and reported, and facilitate start dates and exit dates to include compliance with any requirements associated with those actions;
9. Serve as sound stewards of Federal funds used in all IPA assignments; and,
10. Review and approve all cost reimbursement requests to ensure that they comply with the terms of the relevant IPA agreement, and reflect actual, appropriate costs incurred prior to submitting the requests for payment.

H. IPA Assignees:

1. Comply with the terms of their IPA agreements, applicable laws, rules, regulations and policies, including this Policy.
2. Attend required ethics briefing on the conflict of interest statutes, and the ethical

standards of conduct.

3. Bring to the attention of their respective DHS Ethics Official any issues which affect or potentially may affect conflict of interest, ethical standards of conduct and financial disclosure issues prior to and during the assignment period.
4. Comply with all financial disclosure requirements including deadlines prior to entering into the assignment and during the assignment period.
5. Meet applicable personnel security requirements prior to beginning the assignment and maintain the required personnel security clearance during the assignment period.
6. Return to their home organization at the completion of the assignment period.

VI. Policy & Procedures

A. Program Purpose and General Criteria: The IPA Program is intended to facilitate cooperation between the Federal Government and non-Federal organizations through the temporary assignment of skilled personnel. These assignments allow DHS civilian employees to serve with eligible non-Federal organizations for a limited period without loss of employee rights and benefits. Employees of State and local governments, Indian tribal governments, institutions of higher education and other certified organizations may serve in DHS for similar periods.

1. IPA assignments are management-initiated and controlled;
2. IPA assignments are implemented through a written 3-party agreement between DHS, a non-Federal organization and the assignee as found in Appendix A.
 - i. IPA assignees must agree to return to their home organization at the end of the assignment period. Neither DHS nor a non-Federal organization may enter into an IPA agreement that does not meet this requirement.
3. IPA assignments must be approved by the relevant Component Head or designee and have the approval of the component's HRO, Chief Counsel and Designated Ethics Officer. If the Component does not have a Designated Ethics Officer, then the Component's Chief Counsel must approve the IPA agreement.
 - a. If either the component's HRO or Chief Counsel or Designated Ethics Officer does not approve the IPA agreement, then the agreement cannot be implemented unless and until the reasons for disapproval have been resolved satisfactorily.
4. Each component that implements IPA assignments will develop standard travel provisions for IPA agreements in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 3375 and applicable travel regulations. This language will be developed by the component's travel policy office and requires concurrence from the component's appropriations counsel.

- a. If the component's appropriations counsel does not concur with the standard travel provisions for the component's IPA agreements, then the travel policy office must revise the language accordingly and resubmit it for approval.
- b. IPA supervisors are responsible for ensuring that individual IPA agreements contain the standard travel language appropriate for the particular IPA assignment. Consultation with and written approval from the component's travel policy office is required in situations which require a modification to the standard travel language.
- c. IPA's will not be approved in cases where standard travel language (or an approved modification as described in paragraph b above) is not used.
- d. Travel policy approval will not be required for each IPA agreement. It will only be required should the standard language be changed.

5. The Component's budget office must certify funds availability for IPA assignments. In addition, the Component Head of the organization initiating the assignment must approve any assignments for which the Component will reimburse/pay salary funds in excess of the basic rate of pay for GS-15, step 10 and not more than the Executive Schedule II (EX-II) rate. Approval to reimburse/pay salary funds in excess of the EX-II rate is reserved to the Deputy Secretary. See Section VI. F. 2. b. below. Appendix D provides a sample record of coordination and approval for IPA assignments.

6. The Component's personnel security requirements must be met prior to the beginning of an IPA assignment. For assignees from non-Federal organizations, the DHS supervisor must initiate the personnel security process with his/her component's personnel security office and obtain the required clearance and approval of that office to bring the assignee on-board. For DHS employees, the DHS supervisor must coordinate with his/her component's personnel security office to determine if the DHS employee is subject to any DHS personnel security restrictions while on assignment to a non-Federal organization and inform the employee, in writing, of the restrictions. Final approval for the IPA assignment will be given after the subject personnel security requirements have been met and appropriate documentation has been provided to the approving office.

7. IPA assignments must be mutually beneficial to the DHS component and the non-Federal organization and this is a primary consideration for initiating an assignment. If the assignment is not mutually beneficial to the participating organizations, then use of the IPA Program is not appropriate and the submitting office must pursue a different method to accomplish the work.

8. Each proposed assignment must further the goals and objectives of the participating organizations. Generally, IPA assignments shall not be used to fill key positions within the component.

- a. Components may establish and identify certain positions for rotational IPA assignments when there is a specific, recurring need for individuals with advanced scientific or engineering knowledge.

b. The program office requesting a rotational IPA assignment program must submit a plan to its respective component's Human Capital Officer for approval. The plan must: identify the positions for rotation; provide a justification for the rotational assignments and a cost-benefit analysis to include supporting documentation and a description of efforts to recruit for the positions and why those efforts were unsuccessful.

c. When an IPA assignment is used to fill a key position, the program office must develop and implement a concurrent action plan to recruit for and fill the key position. The plan must be approved by the component's Human Capital Officer. This will ensure that recruitment and selection of individuals for key positions is done in a timely manner in furtherance of succession planning and mission preparedness and also will help to reduce the costs of IPA assignments.

B. Certification of "Other Organizations": All "other organizations" must be certified by CHCO, in coordination with OGC, in accordance with the criteria in 5 C.F.R. 334.103.

1. The CHCO or designee will establish and maintain a list of all certified "other organizations". The list will be published on the DHS Intranet. Once an "other organization" has been certified by CHCO, components may make assignments to and from the "other organization" without subsequent CHCO certification.

2. Requests to certify "other organizations" must be forwarded to the CHCO by the relevant component's HCO at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the proposed IPA assignment to the "other organization". Retroactive certification is prohibited. The documents and information described in 5 CFR 334.103(b) must be included in the request for certification:

3. If an "other organization" has been certified by another Federal agency, DHS may use that certification to allow IPA assignments to and from DHS. In such cases, the component must provide evidence of the other Federal agency's certification of the subject organization to CHCO as indicated in paragraph 2 above. Such evidence must indicate that items in paragraph 2 above were examined and remain current in order for DHS to use the other agency's certification.

C. Written Policy and Procedures: Each component shall develop a written policy and procedures for IPA assignments in accordance with the DHS policy. The written policy and procedures must be issued by the component **prior to** making IPA assignments under the IPA Program. The Department reserves the right to review both the components' policies, procedures and the administration of their programs at any time.

D. Assignment of a DHS Employee to a Non-Federal Organization: A DHS employee, with his/her consent, may be assigned to a non-Federal organization either through a *detail* or *leave without pay* (LWOP). In either case, the assignee remains an employee of DHS and retains the rights and benefits attached to that status. Appendix B contains additional policy and procedures that apply to the assignment of DHS employees to non-Federal organizations.

E. Assignment of a Non-Federal Organization Employee to DHS: An employee of a non-Federal organization must be employed by that organization for at least 90 days in a career position before entering into an IPA agreement. This individual, with his/her consent,

may be assigned to DHS through a *detail* or a *temporary appointment*. Appendix C contains additional policy and procedures that apply to the assignment of non-Federal employees to DHS.

1. Appendix E, DHS Questionnaire for Nonfederal IPA Assignments is provided to assist Components with developing IPA agreements and determining reimbursement provisions. This questionnaire is to be completed and filed with each IPA agreement. In cases where Departmental approval is required, this questionnaire is to be included with other required documentation for Departmental review.

F. Assignment Reimbursement: Each IPA agreement must contain provisions for cost-sharing and reimbursement. IPA agreements are negotiated and Federal agencies (i.e., DHS) are authorized to pay some, all or none of the costs associated with IPA assignments. It is DHS policy, however, to provide for cost-sharing and reimbursement as stated below given the premise that IPA assignments are to be of mutual benefit to both participating organizations.

Cost-sharing arrangements are to be based on the extent to which the participating organizations benefit from the assignment. The larger share of the costs should be absorbed by the organization that benefits most from the assignment.

1. Detail assignments from DHS to a non-Federal organization must include documentation that provides the rationale for cost-sharing and reimbursement decisions. Appendix B contains additional policy information regarding cost-sharing for DHS employees assigned to non-Federal organizations.
 - a. The IPA agreement must indicate what portion of the total cost each of the two organizations agree to pay for the **employer's** contribution for retirement, Medicare, life insurance, health benefits, Thrift Savings Plan, and leave.
 - b. The IPA agreement must indicate that if an employee is paid per diem, relocation, and allowable travel, he or she must complete the entire period of the assignment or one year, whichever is shorter, or reimburse DHS for those expenses.
2. Detail assignments to DHS from a non-Federal organization under the detail provision require a minimum cost-sharing arrangement of 15% from the non-Federal organization. Exceptions to this requirement may be sought only in unusual and compelling circumstances and must be approved in advance by CHCO and OGC. Appendix F contains the criteria governing DHS reimbursement to non-Federal organizations for costs related to assignments.
 - a. Reimbursement of salary costs described in Appendix F generally, is not-to-exceed the rate of pay for level II of the Executive Schedule.
 - i. Exceptions to this limit may be requested only in unusual and compelling circumstances (e.g., there are only several recognized experts in the country with the requisite knowledge to do the required work);

- ii. Exception requests are to be submitted in writing to the OCHCO by the component's HRO and must contain a full discussion of the unusual and compelling circumstances for which the exception is sought including the mission-related need, work to be performed, the knowledge required to perform it, other alternatives the component has explored to accomplish the work and why those alternatives are not viable.
- iii. CHCO and OGC will review the request and make a recommendation to the Deputy Secretary, through the Under Secretary for Management regarding whether the request should be approved.

4. **Leave and Holidays** may be reimbursed in accordance with the policies and procedures in Appendices B and C. In addition, the following criteria apply:

- a. For employees of non-Federal organizations: leave means paid time off for vacation, personal days and illness; holidays mean paid time off for Federal holidays as identified by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.
- b. IPA agreements for employees of non-Federal organizations must identify the IPA assignee's leave for which DHS has agreed to reimburse the non-Federal organization. The IPA agreement also must require that during each applicable year (fiscal or calendar as provided for by the non-Federal organization's policy) of the assignment, the employee must take his/her leave. DHS will not reimburse the non-Federal organization for the employee's leave carry-over or unused leave. Under no circumstances, will an IPA agreement be extended so that the non-Federal agency may charge DHS for an employee's carry-over or unused leave or so that the employee may take leave that otherwise would be forfeited.
- c. DHS only may reimburse the non-Federal organization for Federal holidays. The Federal holidays for which DHS has elected to reimburse the non-Federal agency will be listed in the IPA agreement. Reimbursement will not be made in cases where the IPA assignee performs work for his/her non-Federal organization while in a non-duty status on a Federal holiday. Likewise, DHS will not reimburse the non-Federal organization for non-Federal holidays or other paid time off (e.g., semester breaks, closures during Thanksgiving and holiday seasons, etc.).
- d. DHS employees on IPA assignments to non-Federal organizations must take their annual leave during the IPA assignment to ensure that their annual leave accumulation does not exceed the allowable carryover limit prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 6304(a).

6. **Certain travel and transportation expenses** for IPA assignments are authorized and will be paid/reimbursed in accordance with the Federal Travel Regulations (FTR), regardless of whether the IPA assignee is a DHS or a non-Federal employee, as described below. Travel rules and exceptions for IPA assignees working for DHS are as follows.

a. **Travel regulations outside of the FTR.**

i. IPA assignees working for the Transportation Security Administration will be paid/reimbursed in accordance with the Federal Aviation Administration Travel Policy (FAATP).

ii. IPA assignees working for the U.S. Coast Guard will be paid/reimbursed in accordance with the Department of Defense (DoD) Joint Travel Regulations (JTR) as applicable.

(Note: for the purpose of this policy, each reference to the FTR implies a reference to the corresponding section of the FAATP and JTR.)

b. **Travel for non-Federal employees on IPA assignments.** Components will arrange for travel and transportation and pay/reimburse non-Federal IPA assignees directly for travel costs through the component's travel office. Travel and transportation costs incurred by an assignee through means not approved by the relevant DHS travel office will not be paid/reimbursed by DHS.

i. **Per diem for non-Federal IPA assignees or limited relocation expenses may be paid, but not both.** Appendix F contains the criteria governing DHS reimbursement to non-Federal organizations for costs related to assignments.

c. **Travel for DHS employees on IPA assignments.** DHS employees on assignment to non-Federal organizations that wish to pay travel and transportation expenses for the Federal employee may only be reimbursed/paid for these expenses in accordance with the FTR.

d. **Other expenses ineligible for payment/reimbursement.** In no case, will an IPA assignee be reimbursed/paid for:

i. the same travel and transportation expenses by both the hosting and loaning organizations.

ii. be reimbursed/paid for prepaid blocks of tickets for transportation costs.

iii. travel costs incurred using a personal occupancy vehicle (POV) if the POV is a private aircraft.

e. **Income Tax Reimbursement Allowance (ITRA).** IPA assignees are eligible for the ITRA as prescribed in the FTR, Section 301-11.600.

f. **Relocation Income Tax Allowance (RITA).** IPA assignees are eligible for the RITA as prescribed in the FTR, Section 302-17,

g. **City Pairs Airline Rates.** IPA assignees are eligible for use of city-pairs airline rates while on official travel away from their official duty station.

7. **Travel Charge Cards.** Non-Federal IPA assignees are not eligible for a government travel charge card. Official travel expenses will be paid through a centrally billed account.

8. **Payment/Reimbursement of IPA assignment expenses** (i.e., basic pay, overtime, travel and transportation expenses) must be reviewed for compliance in accordance with the following:

a. Requests for payment/reimbursement must be itemized by the loaning organization on billing documents and the itemized expenses must coincide with those listed on the IPA agreement.

b. The DHS supervisor of the IPA assignee, his/her immediate supervisor, and other appropriate officials as determined by the component are responsible for reviewing reimbursement claims of non-Federal organizations and non-Federal IPA assignees for accuracy and appropriateness **before** the claims are submitted to the component's financial office for payment/reimbursement. Review and approval must be documented.

c. Any discrepancies including items not authorized for payment/reimbursement under the IPA agreement, this policy and/or the FTR (or in the case of TSA, FAA travel policy) and in compliance with this policy must be resolved by the supervisor of the IPA assignee and the applicable DHS organization before the claim is submitted for payment/reimbursement.

d. DHS supervisors are responsible for reviewing and approving claims for payment/reimbursement of travel and transportation expenses for DHS employees on IPA assignment before the claims are submitted to the non-Federal organization for payment/reimbursement.

e. Any discrepancies including items not authorized for payment/reimbursement to DHS employees under the agreement, this policy and/or the FTR (or in the case of TSA, the FAATP travel policy) must be resolved by the DHS employee's DHS supervisor and his/her organization before the claim is submitted for payment/reimbursement by the non-Federal organization.

9. **Recording payments/reimbursements of IPA assignment costs.** Payments/reimbursements to non-Federal organizations are to be charged against the component's appropriation. Likewise, payments/reimbursements from non-Federal organizations are to be credited to the component's appropriations.

G. Awards: Awards to IPA assignees are permitted as described below.

1. DHS employees may receive awards for contributions and suggestions related to their work while on IPA assignments to non-Federal organizations under the DHS/component's incentive awards program. Awards may be granted if the work on which the award is based substantially benefits DHS and the award complies with the DHS and the component's policies on incentive awards. The costs for awards for DHS employees on IPA assignments may be shared between the participating organizations.

2. A DHS employee on an IPA assignment to a non-Federal organization also may

receive a cash or honor award from that organization, provided the DHS employee's component is informed of the award, the reasons for it, and concurs with the action. DHS concurrence for such awards means concurrence of the officials identified in Section VI. A. 3. If the component concurs with the award, then a copy of the documentation is to be retained in the DHS employee's Official Personnel Folder.

3. Non-Federal organizations may award their employees for work performed under a DHS IPA assignment provided this recognition is part of an established compensation program documented in writing. DHS shall not reimburse non-Federal organizations for such awards.

4. DHS may provide recognition to non-Federal employees on a *detail* IPA assignment through letters of appreciation or commendation. These employees, however, are not eligible for awards granted under the incentive awards programs governed by 5 U.S.C., chapter 45.

5. DHS may provide recognition to non-Federal employees on a *temporary appointment* IPA assignment provided the work on which the award is based substantially benefits DHS and the award complies with the DHS and the component's policies on incentive awards. The costs for awards for DHS employees on IPA assignments may be shared between the participating organizations.

H. Length of IPA Assignment: DHS will follow the criteria in 5 CFR 334.104 regarding the length of IPA assignments.

I. Effective Date of IPA Assignment: IPA assignments shall not begin before the IPA agreement is signed by the authorized officials of both participating organizations and the IPA assignee. When making arrangements for the start date, the requesting organization shall incorporate ample time for any required approval processes that will affect the start date. Normally, approvals required at the Departmental level take a minimum of 10 working days to process. IPA agreements shall neither be made effective retroactively, nor shall Federal funds be used to pay/reimburse a non-Federal organization or an IPA assignee for costs incurred prior to the date of the authorized agreement. If the dates that the authorizing officials sign the agreement are different, the effective date of the agreement is the date that the last authorizing official signed the agreement.

J. Termination of Assignments: An assignment may be terminated at any time at the option of either party. Where possible, the party terminating the agreement before the original completion date should give a written 30-day notice to all parties involved. The notification should include the reasons for the termination.

a. An IPA assignment must be terminated immediately whenever the assignee is no longer employed by his or her original employer, regardless of whether the IPA assignment is a detail or an appointment.

b. An IPA assignment must be terminated immediately when one or both participating organizations determine that the IPA assignee has violated an ethics or personnel security rule.

K. Changes to the Assignment Agreement: The assignment agreement for each employee must always be accurate, complete, and current. Significant changes in an

employee's duties, responsibilities, salary, work assignment location including the organization to which assigned, or supervisory relationships should be duly recorded as a modification to the original agreement. Minor changes such as salary increases resulting from annual pay adjustments, changes in benefits due to revised coverage, and very short-term changes in duties do not require a modification to the original agreement.

L. Oversight: The CHCO and OPM maintain oversight of the IPA program. CHCO and OPM may conduct, as appropriate, reviews of Components administration of the IPA program. Accordingly, components must maintain accurate records of all IPA assignments. IPA agreements are to be retained for a period of 2 years after the termination of the assignment. If the IPA assignment is extended, the original agreement and the extension(s) are to be retained for a period of 2 years after the termination of the last extension.

ASSIGNMENT AGREEMENT
Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (5 U.S.C. 3371 - 3376)

INSTRUCTIONS

This agreement constitutes the written record of the obligations and responsibilities of the parties to a temporary assignment arranged under the provisions of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970.

The term "State or Local Government," when appearing on this form, also refers to an institution of higher education, an Indian tribal government, and any other eligible organization.

Copies of the completed and signed agreement should be retained by each signatory.

Procedural questions on completing the assignment agreement form or on other aspects relating to the mobility program should be addressed to either mobility program coordinators in each Federal agency or to the staff of the Personnel Mobility Programs in the U.S. Office of Personnel Management

PART 1 - NATURE OF THE ASSIGNMENT AGREEMENT

1. Check Appropriate Box

☐ New Agreement

☐ Modification

☐ Extension

PART 2 - INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATING EMPLOYEE

2. Name (Last, First, Middle)

3. Social Security Number

4. Home Address (Street, City, State, ZIP Code)

5a. Have you ever been on a mobility assignment?

☐ YES

☐ NO

5b. If "YES", date of each assignment (Month and Year)
From To

PART 3 - PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT

6. Federal Agency (List office, bureau or organizational unit which is party to the agreement)

7. State or Local Government (Identify the governmental agency)

8. Is assignment being made through a faculty fellows program?
If "YES" give name of the program

☐ YES

☐ NO

PART 4 - POSITION DATA

A - Position Currently Held

9. Employment Office Name and Address (Street, City, State and ZIP Code)

10. Employee's Position Title

11. Office Telephone Number
(Include the Area Code)

12. Immediate Supervisor (Name and Title)

B - Type of Current Appointment

13. Federal Employees (Check appropriate box.)

☐ Career Competitive

Grade Level

☐ Other (Specify)

14. State and Local Employees

State and Local Annual Salary Original Date Employed by the
state or Local Government
(Month, Day, Year)

C - Position To Which Assignment Will Be Made

15. Employment Office Name and Address (Street, City, State and ZIP Code)

16. Assignee's Position Title

17. Office Telephone Number
(Include the Area Code)

18. Immediate Supervisor (Name and Title)

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PART 5 - TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT

19. Check Appropriate Boxes

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> On detail from a Federal agency | <input type="checkbox"/> Full Time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> On leave without pay from a Federal agency | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> On detail to a Federal agency | <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> On appointment in a Federal agency | |

20. Period of Assignment (Month, Day, Year)

From _____ To _____

PART 6 - REASON FOR MOBILITY ASSIGNMENT

21. Indicate the reasons for this mobility assignment and discuss how the work will benefit the participating governments. In addition, indicate how the employee will be utilized at the completion of this assignment.

PART 7 - POSITION DESCRIPTION

22. List the major duties and responsibilities to be performed while on the mobility assignment.

PART 8 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

23. Rate of Basic Pay During Assignment

24. Special Pay Conditions (Include any conditions that could increase the assigned employee's compensation during the assignment period).

25. Leave Provisions (Indicate the annual and sick leave benefits for which the assigned employee is eligible. Specify the procedures for reporting, requesting and recording such leave.)

PART 9 - FISCAL OBLIGATIONS

Identify, where appropriate, the office to which invoices and time and attendance records should be sent.

26. Federal Agency Obligations *(If paying more than 50 percent of a Federal employee's salary beyond a 6-month period, specify rationale for cost-sharing decision.)*

27. State or Local Government Agency Obligations

PART 10 - CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND EMPLOYEE CONDUCT

☐ 28. Applicable Federal, State, or Local conflict-of-interest laws have been reviewed with the employee to assure that conflict-of-interest situations do not inadvertently arise during this assignment.

☐ 29. The employee has been notified of laws, rules and regulations, and policies on employee conduct which apply to him/her while on this assignment.

PART 11 - OPTIONS

30. Indicate coverage "N/A", if not applicable

A. Federal Employees Group Life Insurance

☐ Covered

☐ N/A

on

B. Federal Civil Service Retirement System or Federal Employees Retirement System

☐ Covered

☐ N/A

C. Federal Employee Health Benefits

☐ Covered

☐ N/A

31. State or Local Agency Benefits *(Indicate all State employee benefits that will be retained by the State or Local Agency employee being assigned to a Federal Agency. Also include a statement certifying coverage in all State and Local employee benefit programs that are elected by the Federal employee*

leave without pay from the Federal agency to a State or Local agency.)

32. Other Benefits *(indicate any other employee benefits to be made part of this agreement)*

PART 12 - TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES AND ALLOWANCES

33. Indicate: (1) Whether the Federal agency or State or Local Agency will pay travel transportation expenses to, from, and during the assignment as specified in Chapter 334 of the Federal Personnel Manual, and (2) which travel and relocation expenses will be included.

PART 13 - APPLICABILITY OF RULES, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

34. Check Appropriate Boxes

☐ A. The rules and policies governing the internal operation and management of the agency to which my assignment is made under this agreement will be observed by me.

☐ B. I have been informed that my assignment may be terminated at any time at the option of the Federal agency or the State or Local government.

☐ C. I have been informed that any travel and transportation expenses covered from Federal agency appropriations may be recoverable as a debt due the United States, if I do not serve until completion of my assignment (unless terminated earlier by either employer) or one year, whichever is shorter.

☐ D. I have been informed of applicable provisions should my position with my permanent employer become subject to reduction-in-force procedure.

☐ E. I agree to serve in the Civil Service upon the completion of my assignment for a period equal to that of my assignment. Should I fail to serve the required time, I have been informed that I will be liable to the United States for all expenses (except salary) of my assignment. (For Federal Employees only)

PART 14 - CERTIFICATION OF ASSIGNED EMPLOYEE

In signing this agreement, I certify that I understand the terms of this agreement and agree to the rules, regulations and policies as indicated in Part 13 above.

35. Location of Assignment (Name of Organization)	36. Date (Month, Day, Year) From _____ To _____
37. Signature of Assigned Employee	38. Date of Signature (Month, Day, Year)

PART 15 - CERTIFICATION OF APPROVING OFFICIALS

In signing this agreement, we certify that:

- the description of duties and responsibilities is current and fully and accurately describes those of the assigned employee;
- this assignment is being entered into to serve a sound, mutual public purpose and not solely for the employee's benefit; and
- at the completion of the assignment, the participating employee will be returned to the position he or she occupied at the time this agreement was entered into or a position of like seniority, status and pay.

State or Local Government Agency	Federal Agency
39. Signature of Authorizing Officer	40. Signature of Authorizing Officer
41. Date of Signature (Month, Day, Year)	42. Date of Signature (Month, Day, Year)
43. Typed Name and Title	44. Typed Name and Title
	45. Signature of Authorizing Ethics Officer or Council

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

Sections 3373 and 3374, Assignment of Employees To or From State or Local Governments, of Title 5, U.S. Code, authorizes collection of this information. The data will be used primarily to formally document and record your temporary assignment to or from a State or Local government, institution of higher education, Indian tribal government, or other eligible organization. This information may also be used as the legal basis for personnel and financial transactions, to identify you when requesting information about you, e.g., from prior employers, educational institutions, or law enforcement

agencies, or by State, Local, or Federal income taxing agencies.

Solicitation of your Social Security Number (SSN) is authorized by Executive Order 9397 which permitted use of the SSN as an identifier of individual records maintained by Federal agencies. Furnishing your SSN or any other data requested is voluntary. However, failure to provide any of the requested information may result in your being ineligible for participation in the Intergovernmental Assignment Program.

Appendix B

Assignment of DHS Employees to Non-Federal Organizations

The policies and procedures described below are in addition to those included in the body of this policy.

1. **Exclusions:** The following DHS employees are excluded from participating in the IPA Program:
 - a. DHS SES employees who occupy General SES positions and Schedule C employees; and,
 - b. DHS excepted service employees in Schedules A and B who do not occupy positions with tenure equivalent to career/career-conditional tenure in the competitive service.
2. A DHS employee on a **detail** IPA assignment to a non-Federal organization remains an employee of DHS for all purposes except work and supervision. The following provisions apply to a DHS employee on a detail IPA assignment:
 - a. DHS established **performance appraisal** criteria and procedures remain in effect.
 - b. **Pay, allowances, privileges, rights, seniority, and other benefits** are preserved and remain in effect even though these costs may be reimbursed in whole or in part by the non-Federal organization.
 - c. A **supplemental salary** from the non-Federal organization may be paid when the position to which s/he is assigned has a higher established rate of pay.
 - d. The detailed employee's share of **benefits** contributions for retirement, Medicare, life insurance, health benefits, Thrift Savings Plan, long term care insurance, and flexible spending accounts continue to be withheld from his/her Federal pay.
 - e. The detailed employee continues to earn **leave** under the Federal leave system. The responsibility for documenting leave is to be specified in the assignment agreement.
 - f. **Overtime/compensatory time** for DHS employees on assignment to non-Federal organizations must be ordered by the IPA supervisor and approved in advance in writing. DHS employees are subject to the pay rules of 5 U.S.C. and 5 C.F.R and applicable DHS/component's policies.
3. The Chair, DHS Executive Resources Board must approve detail IPA assignments of **career-reserved Senior Executive Service (SES) employees**. Such approval must be obtained, in writing, through the DHS CHCO, Office of Executive Resources (OER) before the IPA agreement is submitted for authorization by the designated DHS approving official for IPA assignments.
4. A DHS employee on **LWOP** for an IPA assignment in a non-Federal organization is given an appointment in the non-Federal organization in accordance with the terms of the written agreement and the personnel policies of the non-Federal organization. The following provisions apply:

- a. A DHS employee on LWOP is paid by the non-Federal organization to which s/he is assigned.
 - b. A supplemental salary payment must be made when the rate of pay of the non-Federal organization is less than the rate of pay the DHS employee would have received in his or her Federal position. The supplemental salary payment cannot be paid in advance or as a lump sum.
 - c. Annual and sick leave balances are transferable both to and from DHS employees' IPA assignment, subject to the limitation prescribed for annual leave carryover in 5 U.S.C. 6304. The assignment agreement must specify whether the non-Federal organization or DHS will pay for the cost of leave.
 - d. A DHS employee on a LWOP IPA assignment is entitled to receive full service credit while on assignment if s/he makes written elections to retain retirement coverage and continues to pay the employee contribution into the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (or other applicable Federal retirement system).
 - e. A DHS employee who elects not to pay the current contributions as indicated above, will receive, if subject to the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS), credit for as much of the *LWOP* as does not exceed six months in a calendar year. An employee who elects not to pay his/her contributions to CSRS or FERS while on an IPA assignment cannot retroactively pay any foregone contributions.
 - f. A DHS employee who is injured or disabled while on LWOP may not receive both a Federal disability and non-Federal compensation covering the same period. Therefore, if a DHS employee sustains a work-related injury while on a IPA assignment, the assignment shall be suspended or, as circumstances warrant, terminated.
 - g. A DHS employee is entitled to continue coverage for group life insurance and health benefits for the duration of the assignment – even if the LWOP exceeds one year. To continue this coverage, the DHS employee must continue to pay his/her share of the premiums through his/her component.
5. The Chair, DHS Executive Resources Board must approve **IPA assignments under LWOP provisions for career-reserved Senior Executive Service (SES)** employees. Such approval must be obtained, in writing, through the DHS CHCO, OER before the IPA agreement is submitted for authorization by the designated DHS approving official for IPA assignments.
 6. At the **completion of the IPA assignment**, whether through detail or LWOP, the agency should return the employee to the same position he or she occupied at the time the assignment began or reassign the employee to a position of like pay and grade.
 7. DHS employees on IPA assignments, whether on detail or on leave without pay, are subject to **Federal conflict-of-interest statutes** and ethical standards of conduct during the assignment. To assure that potential conflict-of-interest and other ethics situations do not inadvertently arise during an assignment, prior to the beginning of a DHS employee's IPA assignment, the component must:
 - a. Advise the DHS employee, in writing, that s/he may not act as an agent or attorney on behalf of the non-Federal entity before a Federal agency or a court in connection with any

proceeding, application, or other matter in which the Federal Government is a party or has a direct and substantial interest.

b. Must provide the DHS employee with a written copy of the conflict-of-interest rules and ethical standards of conduct applicable during the assignment. The component's Ethics Official is responsible for providing the conflict-of-interest rules and ethical standards of conduct to the employee and reviewing the rules and standards with the employee. The document transmitting the rules and standards must include an acknowledgement section for the employee's signature that the rules and standards were received by the employee and reviewed with the component's Ethics Official; the date of the review, and a statement indicating that the employee understands it is his/her responsibility to contact his/her Ethics Official regarding any questions, concerns or issues that arise during the assignment to ensure compliance with conflict-of-interest rules and ethical standards of conduct.

8. Components must be particularly **alert to any possible conflict-of-interest, or the appearance thereof**, which may be inherent in the assignment of one of its employees and act accordingly to protect the interests of the Government, DHS and the component.

Assignment of Non-Federal Employees to DHS

The policies and procedures described below are in addition to those included in the body of this policy.

1. IPA assignees on **detail to DHS** remain employees of their permanent organizations for most purposes. Detailees are not eligible to enroll in Federal health benefits programs, group life insurance, or any retirement system for Federal employees.
 - a. A non-Federal employee (hereafter referred to as an IPA assignee) on detail to DHS may be assigned to an established, **classified position**, or may be given a set of ad hoc, **unclassified duties**, relevant only to the specific assignment project.
 - i. An IPA assignee on detail to a **classified position** continues to be paid directly by the non-Federal organization and **is entitled to earn** the basic rate of pay, including any locality payment, which the duties of the assignment position would warrant under the applicable classification and pay provisions.
 - ii. An IPA assignee on detail to **unclassified duties** continues to be paid directly by the non-Federal organization at a **rate of pay based on** the assignee's **non-Federal job**.
 - b. A IPA assignee on a detail IPA assignment usually has the **same workweek and hours of duty as Federal employees**.
 - c. A non-federal employee on a detail IPA assignment **cannot be awarded a Quality Step Increase**.
 - d. A non-federal employee on a detail IPA assignment is **covered under his/her permanent employer's leave system**. The assignment agreement will specify how the permanent employer will be notified of leave taken and how the use of leave will be approved. The agreement will also indicate which holidays will be observed by the assignee and any cost-sharing arrangements for leave between the participating organizations.
2. In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 3374(a)(1), **an IPA assignee may be given a Federal appointment** without regard to the provisions governing appointments in the competitive service. Such appointments are excepted service, temporary appointments, not-to-exceed two years.
 - a. An **IPA assignee appointed to a Federal agency is a Federal employee** for the duration of that appointment and has all the rights, benefits, and privileges associated with that appointment. This includes eligibility for awards given under the authority of 5 U.S.C., chapter 45.
 - b. **Qualification requirements must be established** for IPA assignments that are filled through appointment in accordance with Title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, part 302, which governs employment in the excepted service.
 - c. In order to **appoint a non-Federal IPA assignee to an SES position**, a SES limited term appointment authority must be obtained from OPM. DHS components must submit such requests to the

DHS CHCO, Office of Executive Resources (OER) for internal review and approval of the Executive Resources Board. If approved, internally, OER will pursue approval from OPM.

- d. The IPA assignee is **entitled to pay in accordance with 5 U.S.C., chapter 51 and chapter 53, subchapter III**. In general, the IPA assignee is eligible for within-grade increases if his/her initial IPA appointment is for more than one year. The assignee also is entitled to general pay increases that apply to component employees and other pay differentials.
 - e. The IPA assignee is **normally appointed at the minimum rate of the grade or**, as applicable, **pay band**. It is DHS policy to reimburse the non-Federal organization for the assignee's base salary and any applicable temporary increase provided in accordance with the published compensation policy of the non-Federal organization and agreed to by DHS.
 - f. The IPA assignee is allowed to **accumulate and use leave** to the same extent as other Federal employees.
 - g. The IPA assignee is **not eligible to enroll in the Federal Employees Health Benefits program unless** their Federal appointment results in the loss of coverage under the non-Federal health benefits system.
 - h. The IPA assignee is **not covered by any retirement system for Federal employees or by the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program**.
 - i. The IPA assignee is eligible for awards given under the authority of 5 U.S.C., chapter 45.
3. **A non-Federal employee** who is serving on a DHS IPA assignment, either by detail or temporary appointment, **may exercise supervision over Federal employees**.
 4. Components **shall not establish an IPA agreement with the intent of circumventing personnel ceilings or with the intent to facilitate the assignee gaining a non-IPA Federal appointment**. The IPA Program is not to be used as a mechanism to facilitate career changes.
 5. Non-Federal employees on assignment to DHS are **subject to** a number of provisions of **law governing the ethical and other conduct** of Federal employees including:
 - a. Title 18, United States Code, which prohibits certain kinds of activity including but not limited to: receiving compensation from outside sources for matters affecting the Government; acting as agent or attorney for anyone in matters affecting the Government; receiving salaries or contributions from other than Government sources for his or her Government services; and disclosing confidential information;
 - b. Ethics in Government Act of 1978;
 - c. Title 5, United States Code, chapter 73 (suitability, security, and conduct, including restrictions on political activity);
 - d. Title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, part 735 (employee responsibilities and conduct); and
 - e. DHS standards of conduct regulations.

Department of Homeland Security Record of Coordination and Approval for Intergovernmental Personnel Act Assignment					
Release for Coordination					
Name and Title of Coordinating Official:					Date
Email Address/Phone Number					
Office and Responsible Official	Signature	Date	Approve		Comments
			Yes	No	
Initiating Office ¹					
Travel					
Budget					
Supervisor of Initiating Official					
Head of Organization ²					
Counsel:					
a. General Law & Personnel					
b. Ethics					
Personnel Security					
Human Resources ³					
Other ⁴					

¹ The DHS Supervisor of the IPA assignee is the initiator.

² The Head of the Organization must approve IPA assignments when salary reimbursement costs exceed the basic pay rate for GS-15, step 10 and not in excess of the Executive Schedule II rate.

³ The DHS CHCO/designee is the authorizing official for IPA assignments in organizations not described in Section IV. A. of this policy.

⁴ Complete when the authorizing official for IPA assignments in components, as defined in Section IV. A., is not the Human Capital Officer.

Appendix E

DHS Questionnaire for Nonfederal IPA Assignments	
1. IPA Candidate's Name:	
2. Nonfederal Organization (name and address):	
<input type="checkbox"/> State or Local Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Federally Funded Research and Development Center
<input type="checkbox"/> Indian Tribal Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofit Organization
<input type="checkbox"/> Accredited U.S. 4-Year College or University <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	
3. If the organization is a nonprofit organization, is it certified? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If "no," refer to Section VI B of the DHS IPA Policy	
4. If authorized to fill the position with a Federal employee, what grade level would likely be assigned?	
5. What is the position sensitivity and security clearance level for the work to be covered by this assignment?	
6. Total amount of service on an IPA To Date (at DHS or another Federal agency): ____ Years ____ Months	
7. Has the IPA candidate been on an IPA assignment for 4 consecutive years? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8. What contracts, grants, and funding involve/will involve the proposed IPA candidate's organization? What would the candidate's role be in relation to those contracts, grants, and funding?	
9. Is the proposed candidate's parent organization competing for any future work that would come under the responsibility of the organization where the candidate would work? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, what is that work?	
10. Do you believe that there are well-qualified candidates within the government who would be competitive if the position were announced? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, how many and from what agencies? If not, describe based on your knowledge of the work, the numbers and relative quality of Federal pool of employees performing this work.	
11. Are there candidates in the private sector who would be well qualified? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe the likely applicant pool and include the institutions, labs, companies, etc., where they work: Is their compensation typically below, roughly equivalent, or significantly higher than the Federal salary? See Section VI F 2 regarding DHS cost-sharing and reimbursement rules.	

<p>12. What is the total annual cost of the proposed IPA candidate versus the top Federal salary for the position plus 30%?</p> <p>If there are well-qualified candidates in and/or outside the government for whom your organization could exceed or match their pay and benefits, what are your reasons for pursuing an IPA in lieu of hiring a Federal employee?</p>	
<p>13. Is the assignment adequately described? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Which of the following objectives does the IPA assignment meet to ensure the work is of mutual concern to the participating organizations (check all that apply and state how):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Strengthens the management capabilities of nonfederal agencies; state, local, and Indian tribal governments; and other eligible organizations by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Assists transfer and use of new technologies and approaches to solving governmental problems by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Supports government-wide initiatives by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meets the temporary need for skilled personnel and scarce expertise by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Facilitates an effective means of involving state and local officials in developing and implementing federal policies and programs by:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Provides program and developmental experiences to enhance the IPA candidate's performance when he/she returns to his/her parent organization by:</p>	
Duty Station:	
Work Schedule:	
Signatures:	
<p>_____ Signature of DHS Supervisor/Manager</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Signature of IPA Candidate</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Signature of Parent Organization Supervisor/Manager</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
02/08	

DHS Policy Criteria Governing Reimbursement for Costs to Non-Federal Organizations/Assignees

Category	Items Eligible for Reimbursement	What Can Be Reimbursed	Limitations	Reimbursement is Made
Salary Reimbursement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic pay; Supplemental pay¹; Temporary increases²; and, Lost consulting fees³ 	Only actual pay rates may be reimbursed	<p>The following are not to be reimbursed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labor rates; Salary ranges; Any amount that is not the assignee's actual pay <p>See notes 2 and 3 below regarding reimbursement of temporary increases and lost consulting fees</p>	Reimbursement is made directly to the non-Federal organization, not the assignee
Fringe Benefits	<p>The employer's contributions for the assignee's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined benefit retirement plan (if any); Health insurance; Life insurance; and Social Security (Old Age Survivors' and Disability Insurance and Medicare tax); and Defined benefit plan (if any) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum of 30% of IPA assignee's base salary costs. Note: This reimbursement percentage exceeds the approximate benefits rates agency pay for Federal SES employees. Fringe benefits reimbursement items must be listed individually in the IPA agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reimbursement to the assignee is prohibited Reimbursement for the assignee's out of pocket expenses is prohibited 	Reimbursement is made directly to the non-Federal organization, not the assignee

Category	Items Eligible for Reimbursement	What Can Be Reimbursed	Limitations	Reimbursement is Made
Overtime/Compensatory Time (OT/CT)	OT/CT worked by the assignee for DHS	Full cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OT/CT will be recorded under the loaning organization's time and attendance system; Must be ordered and approved in advance in writing by the DHS supervisor 	Reimbursement is made directly to the non-Federal organization, not the assignee
Holidays	None	Nothing	Reimbursement for indirect time is prohibited	None
Leave	None	Nothing	Reimbursement for indirect time is prohibited	None
General and Administrative Costs (G&A)	General costs that relate to the administration of the assignment by the loaning organization	Only actual costs	Limited to 5% of base salary costs Prohibited charges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing and maintaining payroll records; Developing IPA assignment reports; Negotiating the agreement; Tuition credits; Office space; Office furnishings; Staff support; Computer time; Items assignee's organization provides e.g., cell phones, lap tops, Blackberries/PDAs, etc. 	Reimbursement is made directly to the non-Federal organization, not the assignee

Category	Items Eligible for Reimbursement	What Can Be Reimbursed	Limitations	Reimbursement is Made
Travel: Per Diem (This is related to where the assignee will stay during the assignment period)	Per diem at the assignment location in accordance with FTR part 301-7: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lodging; Meals and Incidental Expenses (M&IE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assignment days 1-30, 100% per diem; Assignment days 31+, 60% of applicable per diem rate* Components may reimburse per diem or relocation expenses, but may not reimburse both 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reimbursement terms for full and reduced per diem must be stated in the assignment agreement; Reduced per diem must be based on the availability of reduced lodging and/or meal costs at the assignment location <p>The loaning organization may supplement DHS-allowed per diem and/or relocation costs; however, reimbursement by DHS for such costs is prohibited</p>	Reimbursement is made directly to the assignee after receipt and approval of appropriate documentation (e.g. travel orders, travel voucher and required supporting documents)

Category	Items Eligible for Reimbursement	What Can Be Reimbursed	Limitations	Reimbursement is Made
<p>Relocation (This is related to where the assignee will stay during the assignment period)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One move only per IPA assignee, regardless of the length of his/her assignment • Costs will include relocation of family members as prescribed under Section 302 of the FTR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Components may reimburse per diem or relocation expenses, but may not reimburse both 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assignees are <i>not</i> eligible for a temporary change of station. <p>Relocation expenses will <i>not</i> be paid/reimbursed for the transport of items such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boats over 14 feet long; • Airplanes; • Mobile homes; • Camper trailers; • Farming vehicles; • Live animals, birds, fowls, reptiles; • Cordwood building materials; • Property for resale, disposal, or commercial use rather than for use by the IPA staff member or immediate family; <p>The cost of disassembling and reassembling the items not part of authorized moving costs, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ice maker refrigerators; • Outside TV antennas; • Swing sets; • Water beds; and • Pool tables <p>The loaning organization may supplement DHS-allowed per diem and/or relocation costs; however, reimbursement by DHS for such costs is prohibited</p>	<p>Reimbursement is made directly to the assignee after receipt and approval of appropriate documentation (e.g. travel orders, travel voucher and required supporting documents)</p>

Category	Items Eligible for Reimbursement	What Can Be Reimbursed	Limitations	Reimbursement is Made
Travel to carry out DHS work during the assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation; and Per diem away from the assignment location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation and per diem away from the assignment location to carry out the duties of the IPA assignment; The above costs can be reimbursed even if limited relocation also is being reimbursed 	Reimbursement is permitted as long as travel is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved in advance and carried out in accordance with DHS policy and procedures by the IPA supervisor¹ Assignee does not travel to his/her official duty station in his/her home organization 	Reimbursement is made directly to the assignee after receipt and approval of appropriate documentation (e.g. travel orders, travel voucher and required supporting documents)

¹ Supplemental salary payments are required if the assignee's non-Federal salary is less than the minimum rate of pay for the DHS position. DHS is responsible for supplemental salary payments. These payments cannot be paid in advance or as a lump sum.

² Temporary increases may be reimbursed only if they are part of the non-Federal organization's published compensation policy and DHS will not reimburse for per diem or portions thereof for the assignee when s/he is receiving a temporary increase in salary for the assignment.

³ Lost consulting fees may be considered as academic pay and reimbursed when the non-Federal employee's regular tour of duty in the college/university includes an allotment of time for consulting or when the non-Federal employee is performing any job-related consulting that cannot be continued during the assignment. Written documentation that the non-Federal employee receives consulting fees is required. This documentation will be used to formulate an estimate of lost consulting fees that may be considered for reimbursement by DHS under the IPA agreement.

a. Lost consulting fees only will be reimbursed for the maximum number of hours and the period for which the individual has a contract for such services that coincide with the period of the IPA assignment.

b. In cases where there is no maximum number of hours or ending date, then the average of the individual's consulting fees for the previous two tax years and documented as paid by a Form 1099 (or equivalent) for the applicable tax years will be used to determine lost consulting fees.

⁴ Non-Federal employees must provide a copy of their two most recent pay statements so that DHS can verify their salary. Also, such employees must provide proof of any temporary increases they will be paid by their non-Federal organization for the IPA assignment.

Question: Please highlight funding for procurement activities that are requested in the fiscal year 2009 budget for each DHS agency as well as for the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer and what they hope to fix.

ANSWER: The Chief Procurement Office (CPO) Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 budget request totals \$42.003M an increase of \$13.508M over the FY 2008 enacted amount of \$28.495M. Program increases include:

- Acquisition Workforce Intern Program \$3.142M (34 positions, 17 FTE) Recruit, train, certify and retain an appropriate workforce for an Acquisition Intern program. The Acquisition Workforce directorate of CPO is tasked with recruiting, training, certifying, and retaining an appropriate workforce of acquisition professionals. While, in an ideal world, qualified contracting professionals, ranging from journeyman to expert level, would be readily available, an analysis of the current job market confirms that demand outweighs supply of contracting professionals. In addition to this shortage, new labor numbers show that 30 percent of the federal professional staff will be eligible for retirement in the next three to five years. To address these concerns, DHS is proposing an aggressive start-up and expansion of the Acquisition Intern Program by bringing on board significant numbers of new acquisition professionals annually for at least the next three years and adding the Student Career Experience Program positions as these two sources in other agencies have traditionally formed the core of the procurement workforce. The FY 2009 request includes funding for 34 new acquisition professional positions in the Acquisition Intern Program, which will be followed up by a steady flow of requests for large numbers of new positions in future year budget requests based on an assessment of the program's success. In order to attract a highly motivated workforce, DHS continues to examine options such as Department-wide training and other incentives including relocation expenses, recruitment bonuses, educational, loan repayment, and/or payment for graduate classes.
- Acquisition Teams Program \$3.648M (18 positions, 9 FTE) for initiation of the capability to manage and support DHS's program management within its acquisition programs. For every major acquisition, there's a program office that owns the mission. It is responsible for doing the budgeting and ensuring that the mission is delivered. It is necessary to have a good program management office and good contracting office to support that program and to deliver truly effective acquisitions. The DHS Chief Procurement Officer maintains the responsibility to be an effective steward of taxpayer dollars. The potential for negligence may result without appropriately trained and certified members of the acquisition workforce. The acquisition workforce includes, but not limited to: contracting, program management, logistics, test and evaluation and cost estimating. These programs parallel the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act (DAWIA) of the Department of Defense.
- Adjustment-to-base funding totals \$6.718M. This amount includes the annualization of prior year part year funding of \$5.263M for the 66 intern positions initiated in FY 2008.

Question: For the record, please explain the \$5 million increase for human resources, for a total appropriation request of \$15 million in FY 2009, and detail how you intend to allocate all of the requested funds.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Budgetary Alignment to the Federal Human Capital Survey

	FY2009 Base	FY2009 Proposed Increase
Talent Management	\$ 1,813,048	\$ 3,400,000
Corporate Workforce Planning & Analysis		\$ 1,000,000
Corporate Recruitment & Retention		\$ 1,500,000
Diversity & Veterans Outreach		\$ 900,000

Implement a workforce planning and analysis initiative to determine current and future staff needs, analyze turnover and attrition, use exit surveys to determine who leaves and why and determine training needs. These activities address the results of the FHCS in that the Department will be able to ensure we have the data necessary to place the right skills in the right job at the right time. Funding will also be used to support the continued development of recruitment events to fill positions across the Department and conduct a DHS Employee Career Fair to expose current employees to mission roles and job opportunities across the Department to enhance retention. Initiatives will also focus on the development of corporate strategies to promote diversified hiring and continued expansion of Veterans Outreach programs by establishing communication tools, such as videos, brochures, a Veterans Outreach Support Team and a cadre of Veteran speakers to increase Veteran hiring.

	FY2009 Base	FY2009 Proposed Increase
Performance Culture	\$ 3,168,263	\$ 800,000
<i>Performance Management and Awards</i>	\$ 1,645,211	
<i>Labor and Employee Relations</i>	\$ 88,638	
<i>Federal Human Capital Survey</i>	\$ 571,058	\$ 800,000
<i>Program Support, Communications & Knowledge Mgmt</i>	\$ 863,356	

Implement and monitor Department and component action plan initiatives to include expanded focus groups, mini-surveys, enhanced communication, training, leadership engagement and performance management initiatives that will be developed in response to the 2008 Federal Human Capital Survey. A more in-depth analysis of the results of the 2007 DHS Employee Survey will be conducted to craft and/or fine tune a full range of programs designed to improve employee morale. Funding will also be used to analyze the 2008 Federal Human Capital Survey.

	FY2009 Base	FY2009 Proposed Increase
Learning and Development	\$ 1,518,823	
<i>Salaries and Expenses for 3 FTE</i>		
<i>Leadership Institute</i>		
<i>Preparedness Training</i>		
<i>Homeland Security Academy</i>		
<i>Center for Academic and Interagency Partnerships</i>		

These initiatives include legislatively mandated training; establishment of Department-wide scholarship and internship programs; and management of DHS 101 and 201 programs designed to provide broad-based organizational knowledge of DHS. These initiatives directly address results of the FHCS by illustrating collaborative efforts and programs across the Department.

	FY2009 Base	FY2009 Proposed Increase
Service Excellence (HR Process Improvement)	\$ 690,685	\$ 800,000

This funding is directed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of Human Resource operational activities across the Department by implementation of DHS-wide HR metrics/analytics. This will address the findings of the FHCS by ensuring that DHS managers and employees are receiving the best in class Human Resource services available.

	FY2009 Base	FY2009 Proposed Increase
Accountability (Program Evaluation and Assessments)	\$ 564,336	\$ -

Further development of an enterprise Human Capital Accountability program comprised primarily of Human Resource Operational Audits and Delegated Examining Audits. These audits address the results of the Federal Human Capital Survey by ensuring that merit principles are being followed in all personnel actions and prohibited personnel practices are discovered and dealt with in an efficient and effective manner.

	FY2009 Base	FY2009 Proposed Increase
Supplies, Travel, Facilities	\$ 230,228	\$ -

	FY2009 Base	FY2009 Proposed Increase
Strategic Planning, PMA, Enterprise Shared	\$ 865,667	\$ -

Services		
	FY2009 Base	FY2009 Proposed Increase
Risk Assessment, Cost/Schedule Control Management Reviews, Contracts	\$ 1,148,950	\$ -
TOTALS	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
	FY2009 Base	FY2009 Proposed Increase
Risk Assessment, Cost/Schedule Control Management Reviews, Contracts	\$ 1,148,950	\$ -
TOTALS	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
	FY2009 Base	FY2009 Proposed Increase
Risk Assessment, Cost/Schedule Control Management Reviews, Contracts	\$ 1,148,950	\$ -
TOTALS	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 5,000,000

Question: Please provide a table that shows all initiatives funded by the Department's working capital fund in fiscal years 2006, 2007, planned in 2008 and 2009.

ANSWER: Please see table on following page.

Fee for Service Activities	FY 06 Actuals	FY 07 Actuals	FY 08 CJ	FY 09 CJ
GSA RENT	24,898,531	35,996,211	39,183,002	65,957,140
Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	8,940,672	9,142,193	10,882,000	11,084,504
Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	27,068,419	26,872,400	28,569,938	26,413,043
Financial Statement Audit	11,812,187	13,010,565	13,684,209	14,590,514
Financial Management (DOB)	3,458,229	827,602	3,946,769	4,170,044
Bankcard Program	528,179	4,034,040	521,179	531,603
TIER	626,523	508,868	694,008	707,888
Internal Control Audit	1,085,624	536,319	6,595,379	2,222,820
NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	25,966,905	31,097,554	30,710,016	32,343,754
HQ Human Capital Services	9,238,904	7,226,704	8,310,710	8,825,369
(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	5,224,823	5,334,544	7,468,363	7,617,730
Flexible Spending Plan	865,560	1,040,032	1,200,000	1,600,000
DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	610,000	620,370	930,555	992,186
HQ Executive Lead. Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen. Wkfree Trng)	452,381	430,951	300,000	300,000
Employee Assistance Program	34,592	46,800	46,800	60,000
CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	49,790,000	49,790,000	50,590,000	51,601,800
NCR Infrastructure Operations	95,017,965	103,170,827	106,264,751	113,867,809
Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	16,787,202	24,392,792	22,064,339	21,658,196
Procurement Operations	29,715,948	34,179,000	46,093,320	47,016,000
Board of Contract Appeals	100,000	-	152,700	-
Sub-Total	312,222,644	348,257,772	378,208,038	411,560,199
Tri-Bureau Activities	FY 06 Actuals	FY 07 Actuals	FY 08 CJ	FY 09 CJ
Tri-Bureau Human Resources Shared Services	20,741,577	21,998,673	21,412,481	22,830,630
Data Center Services from DOJ	36,303,000	36,177,244	34,917,000.00	37,229,553
Sub-Total	57,044,577	58,175,917	56,329,481	60,060,183
Government-wide Mandated Service Activities	FY 06 Actuals	FY 07 Actuals	FY 08 CJ	FY 09 CJ
Interagency Council Funding	600,376	565,596	716,198	730,522
Recruitment One-Stop	399,085	464,048	415,603	1,101,523
e-Training	2,285,000	2,285,000	6,956,744	13,317,642
Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	4,943,588	4,142,634	2,335,216	3,689,213
Business Gateway	825,216	720,767	435,000	108,146
e-Rulemaking	825,000	850,000	735,000	749,700
e-Travel	-	-	-	566,657
Case Management Line of Business	500,000	515,000	-	515,000
e-Grants.gov	452,680	580,717	595,503	607,413
e-Authentication	450,000	855,209	65,217	65,000
Human Resources Line of Business	181,818	267,870	265,000	260,870
e-govBenefits	161,282	135,000	137,564	379,200
Financial Management Line of Business	83,333	83,333	142,857	142,857
Geospatial Line of Business	-	-	-	63,860
IT Infrastructure Line of Business	-	-	-	160,000
Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business	-	-	-	95,000
e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	1,017,654	1,017,520	1,732,570	2,270,520
e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	12,270,000	12,197,375	12,270,000	12,270,000
Sub-Total	24,995,032	24,680,069	26,802,472	37,093,123
DHS Crosscutting Activities	FY 06 Actuals	FY 07 Actuals	FY 08 CJ	FY 09 CJ
Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	4,563,000	4,318,635	5,193,000	5,296,860
Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	595,000	579,769	618,533	630,904
Strategic Sourcing	1,870,000	2,625,000	2674875	2,727,840
Competitive Sourcing	202,800	-	-	-
CPO Shared Reporting	610,000	620,370	4,631,000	4,724,000
Sub-Total	7,840,800	8,143,774	13,117,408	13,379,604
WCF Management Activity	FY 06 Actuals	FY 07 Actuals	FY 08 CJ	FY 09 CJ
Working Capital Fund Operations	918,665	942,550	1,036,805	1,279,599
Sub-Total	918,665	942,550	1,036,805	1,279,599
FY WCF Grand Total	\$403,021,718	\$440,200,082	\$475,494,204	\$523,372,708

Question: Please provide a summary chart identifying each DHS agency and the total amount that each agency will be paying into the WCF in fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Component	FY 2008 CJ Amount	FY 2009 Estimates *
U.S. Customs & Border Protection	43,285,654	\$46,759,073
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	2,371,778	\$2,869,035
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement	56,503,532	\$63,581,581
Transportation Security Administration	35,684,274	\$37,438,913
Federal Emergency Management Agency	31,842,260	23,381,057
National Protection and Program Directorate	39,804,917	\$43,338,367
Office of Health Affairs	6,100,603	\$9,350,579
Operations Coordination and Intel & Analysis	37,014,684	\$38,832,754
Office of the Inspector General	867,666	\$2,677,018
Science & Technology Directorate	35,808,446	\$35,504,627
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	9,373,465	\$12,275,669
U.S. Coast Guard	27,083,977	\$25,359,484
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services	44,840,316	\$46,411,738
U.S. Secret Service	5,489,148	\$5,846,457
NPPD - U.S. Visit	13,131,085	\$9,917,330
MGT - Office of the Under Secretary for Management	216,967	\$537,717
MGT - Gulf Coast Rebuilding Office	98,027	\$25,000
MGT-Business Transformation Office	130,087	\$0
MGT - Office of Security	4,787,330	\$8,394,817
MGT - Chief Administrative Office	14,211,185	\$11,754,620
MGT - Chief Human Capital Officer	5,129,799	\$5,527,376
MGT - Chief Procurement Officer	806,172	\$4,482,612
MGT - Chief Financial Officer	2,654,497	\$6,218,445
MGT - Chief Information Officer	41,633,008	\$47,961,227
OSEM - Office of the Secretary	176,995	\$632,641
OSEM - Office of the Deputy Secretary	65,211	\$296,761
OSEM - Chief of Staff	225,424	\$188,252
OSEM - Civil Rights & Liberties	1,711,257	\$3,098,713
OSEM - Executive Secretariat	287,186	\$984,514
OSEM - General Counsel	765,183	\$3,301,391
OSEM - Immigration Ombudsman	332,111	\$683,724
OSEM - Legislative Affairs	517,525	\$893,809
OSEM - Public Affairs	555,173	\$1,120,669
OSEM - Privacy	544,223	\$849,748
OSEM - Office of Policy	2,198,978	\$7,291,050
OSEM - Counternarcotics Enforcement	0	\$571,257
OSEM - Secure Border Coordination Office	0	\$666,922
WCF- CAO Rent	0	\$212,223
WCF- CAO Fedlink	0	\$115,841

WCF - Departmental Operations Branch	687,843	\$210,634
WCF - HQ Human Capital	0	\$492,610
WCF - Payroll Service Operations	798,579	\$1,492,841
WCF-DHS Exec Leadership (SES CDP)	0	\$36,170
WCF - CIO Infrastructure Transformation Program	0	\$202,341
WCF - NCR Infrastructure Operations	0	\$237,869
WCF - Microsoft Licenses	0	\$55,574
WCF - IT Services from DOJ	0	\$102,682
WCF - E Training	0	\$131,769
WCF - Procurement Operations	7,553,629	\$10,758,935
WCF - CPO Shared Reporting	0	\$79,011
WCF - Working Capital Fund Operations	206,012	\$219,264
Total FY 2008 Working Capital Fund	\$475,494,204	\$523,372,708

Question: Within the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management, the immediate office of the Secretary, the Office of Policy, the Executive Secretary, the Office of Public Affairs, the Office of General Counsel, and the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties have substantial increases in working capital fund requirements, ranging from 93 percent to 332 percent increases. For each office, please explain why these large increases are necessary.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Office	FY 2008 CJ	FY 2009 CJ
Office of the Secretary	\$176,995	\$632,641
Office of Policy	\$2,198,978	\$7,291,050
Office of the Executive Secretary	\$287,186	\$984,514
Office of Public Affairs	\$555,173	\$1,120,669
Office of General Counsel	\$765,183	\$3,301,391
Office for Civil Rights & Civil Liberties	\$1,711,257	\$3,098,713

The vast majority of the increases for these offices is a result from increased staffing and usage of five key WCF activities:

- Rent (62.65% of the increases)
- Fedlink (1.07% of the increases)
- NCR Infrastructure Operations (23.55% of the increases)
- Procurement Operations (1.76% of the increases)
- Human Capital Services (1.43% of the increases)

Question: In January 2008, the Department altered the WCF charges from what it estimated in the 2008 budget request. For example, the Science and Technology Directorate received a new estimate that was about \$4,000,000 higher than earlier anticipated. Please explain to the Committee why these increased charges were necessary and provide a table showing the original 2008 estimate compared to the corrected 2008 estimate by each agency within the Department.

ANSWER: The Department has not yet approved any increases in the 2008 WCF charges for S&T or any other office. The proposed revisions to the WCF FY 2008 assessments are currently under review by the OCFO. Until any proposed adjustments are approved internally, subsequently reviewed by OMB, then transmitted to the HAC and SAC via a reprogramming, S&T will continue to be assessed at the FY 2008 CJ level. Any change to the FY 2008 CJ level for this component will be a net result of upward and downward adjustments for WCF activities based on current cost estimates for the activity and S&T's proportionate share of these costs via the algorithms used to determine each customer's share of the WCF activities. The assessments for all activities excluding the government-wide mandated activities are correlated to the paying component's level of support (i.e. occupied space, number of desk tops, number and type of contracting actions).

Question: At budget briefings earlier this year, the Subcommittee was informed that at least one agency received a revised WCF charge for 2008 that was substantially higher than originally included in the 2008 budget request. Any significant change to the WCF charges after the budget was requested and approved by Congress requires notification of these changes and an explanation why, per Section 504 of the FY 2008 Appropriations Act. It does not appear this occurred; thus any changes to WCF billings cannot go forward until this is done. Did DHS follow this rule?

ANSWER: The Department has not yet approved any adjustments in the 2008 WCF charges for any activity. The proposed revisions to the WCF FY 2008 assessments are currently under review by the OCFO. Until any proposed adjustments are approved internally, subsequently reviewed by OMB, then transmitted to the HAC and SAC via a reprogramming, all WCF components will continue to be assessed at the FY 2008 CJ level.

Question: Please provide a summary chart by DHS agency that shows the amount of reception and representation expenses provided in fiscal years 2006 and 2007, 2008 and requested in 2009.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Whole Dollar					Explain the following if applicable: 1. Necessity of funding if FY 2009 is the 1st year of request for Rep funds. 2. Explain why you are requesting an increase in funds in FY 2009 over FY 2008. 3. If you are not requesting any Rep funds for FY 2009, how will these costs/expenses be funded?
Component	FY 2006 Appropriated	FY 2007 Appropriated	FY 2008 Appropriated	FY 2009 Request	
Office of the Secretary & Executive Mgt	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	
Under Secretary for Management	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Office of the Chief Financial Officer					
Office of the Chief Information Officer					
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding					
Analysis and Operations	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	
CBP	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	
DNDO	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	
FEMA	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	

FLETC	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	
ICE	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
NPPD	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	
OHA	0	0	3,000	3,000	
OIG				1,000	We require this amount for the reception and representation expenses as the Inspector General receives quite a few foreign dignitaries throughout the year to discuss critical audit and evaluation process of varying complexities.
S&T	3,000	3,000	10,000	15,000	The S&T Directorate requested \$15,000 for Receptions & Representation in FY 2009 to host foreign representatives and continue to engage the international science and technology community, in response to section 1901 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007. This section requires DHS to expand the knowledge base between S&T Directorate representatives and representatives of the international scientific community, private and non-profit sectors whose work may greatly benefit homeland security. The S&T Directorate is working to leverage the intellectual capital of our friends and allies and has proactively pursued partnerships, meetings, bilateral agreements, and conferences with its counterparts in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Sweden, Israel, and soon with France.
TSA	3,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
USCG	3,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	
USCIS	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	
USSS	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	
DHS Total	\$164,000	\$186,000	\$209,000	\$215,000	

Question: Please provide a table showing the amount each agency spent in 2007 for reception and representation and how much funding has been obligated to date in 2008 for reception and representation.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Whole Dollars				
Component	FY 2007 Appropriated	FY 2007 Expended	FY 2008 Appropriated	FY 2008 Obligations thru February 29
Office of the Secretary & Executive Management	\$40,000	\$32,925	\$40,000	\$22,508
Under Secretary for Management	3,000	0	3,000	0
Office of the Chief Financial Officer				
Office of the Chief Information Officer				
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding				
Analysis and Operations	5,000	2,952	5,000	583
CBP	45,000	44,698	45,000	26,173
DNDO	3,000	1,768	3,000	0

FEMA	3,000	1,949	3,000	1,258
FLETC	12,000	11,786	12,000	2,229
ICE	15,000	14,095	15,000	901
NPPD	7,000	6,510	5,000	0
OHA	0	0	3,000	
OIG				
S&T	3,000	3,000	10,000	7,200
TSA	10,000	2,723	10,000	1,486
USCG	10,000	9,852	20,000	5,123
USCIS	5,000	4,971	10,000	1,533
USSS	25,000	24,799	25,000	13,740
DHS Total	\$186,000	\$162,028	\$209,000	\$82,734

Question: Are there any agencies requesting reception and representation funding for the first time in 2009? If so, who are they?

ANSWER: Please see the table on the following page.

Question: Are there any agencies requesting an increase in reception and representation funding for 2009? If so, who are they and why is the funding increase necessary?

ANSWER: Please see the table on the following page.

Question: Are there any agencies not requesting representation and reception expenses in 2009? If so, who are they and how will these expenses be funded?

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Whole Dollar					
Component	FY 2006 Appropriated	FY 2007 Appropriated	FY 2008 Appropriated	FY 2009 Request	Explain the following if applicable: 1. Necessity of funding if FY 2009 is the 1st year of request for Rep funds. 2. Explain why you are requesting an increase in funds in FY 2009 over FY 2008. 3. If you are not requesting any Rep funds for FY 2009, how will these costs/expenses be funded?
Office of the Secretary & Executive Mgt	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	
Under Secretary for Management	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Office of the Chief Financial Officer					
Office of the Chief Information Officer					
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding					

Analysis and Operations	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	
CBP	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	
DNDO	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	
FEMA	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
FLETC	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	
ICE	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
NPPD	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	
OHA	0	0	3,000	3,000	
OIG				1,000	1. We require this amount for the reception and representation expenses as the Inspector General receives quite a few foreign dignitaries throughout the year to discuss critical audit and evaluation process of varying complexities.
S&T	3,000	3,000	10,000	15,000	The S&T Directorate requested \$15,000 for Receptions & Representation in FY 2009 to host foreign representatives and continue to engage the international science and technology community, in response to section 1901 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007. This section requires DHS to expand the knowledge base between S&T Directorate representatives and representatives of the international scientific community, private and non-profit sectors whose work may greatly benefit homeland security. The S&T Directorate is working to leverage the intellectual capital of our friends and allies and has proactively pursued partnerships, meetings, bilateral agreements, and conferences with its counterparts in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Sweden, Israel, and soon with France.
TSA	3,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
USCG	3,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	
USCIS	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	
USSS	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	
DHS Total	\$164,000	\$186,000	\$209,000	\$215,000	

Question: Please provide an FTE breakout since DHS was created by office. As part of this response, please separate political appointees and schedule Cs from career positions. Also annotate, if possible, how many of these positions were filled with detailees. This should be a chart reflecting 2003 through the fiscal year 2009 request.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Organizations	FY 2003 Actual On-Board			FY 2004 Actual On-Board			FY 2005 Actual On-Board			FY 2006 Actual On-Board			FY 2007 Actual On-Board			FY 2008 On-Board as of Feb. 25, 2008			FY 2009 Projected		
	FTE	Political	Sched C	Details	FTE	Political	Sched C	Details	FTE	Political	Sched C	Details	FTE	Political	Sched C	Details	FTE	Political	Sched C	Details	
OSEM																					
Immediate Office of the Secretary					12				12				9	4		6	2	4	12	2	4
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary					6				7				5			5		1	6		1
Chief of Staff					31				23				15	4		15	3	12	12	3	12
Office of Counterterrorism Enforcement													13	1		11		1	17		1
Executive Secretary					17				37				30	7		35	1	13	41	1	13
Office of Policy									41				159	2		9	178	9	15	8	185
Secure Border Coordination Office													1			n/a					1
Office of Public Affairs					43				48				34	9		35	3	14	43	3	14
Office of Legislative Affairs					45				45				3	39	3	3	35	3	9	3	9
Office of General Counsel					66				68				82	3		77	78	3	4	7	91
Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties					22				24				33			1	43	1	1	80	1
CIS On/Offsman					24				24				18			16			30		1
Privacy Officer					12				13				14			19	1	1	34	1	1
HS Advisory Committee					5				n/a				n/a			n/a			n/a		
Private Sector Office					15				n/a				12			12	2		2		2
Gulf Coast Reporting																					
Subtotal OSEM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	0	0	0	11	466	33	0	20	488	28	75	19
																			601	28	75
OSWMD																					
Immediate Office					6				6				9	2		9	2	1	13	2	1
Business Transformation Office					3				2				n/a						n/a		
Administrative Office					37				2				50			12	48		12		
Chief Financial Office	37				37				45			1	5	107	1	1	119	1	1	139	1
Human Capital Office					50				13			3	58	1		61	3	61	2	86	
Chief Information Office	21	1			42	1			45	78	1	21	10	88	1	7	68	9	94	9	94
Chief Procurement Office					65				46			1	73	1		72	1	72	1	164	
Office of Security	41				46				48				98			99		117			
Immigration Statistics	20				63				n/a				n/a						n/a		
Analysis & Operations					22				283				234	373		268	387	278	594		
Subtotal OSWMD	119	1	0	0	0	153	4	0	74	694	7	27	254	808	5	0	292	862	3	1	303
																			1,300	3	1
Total	119	1	0	0	153	4	0	74	1,068	7	27	265	1,302	38	0	312	1,350	31	76	322	1,901
																			31	76	72

Question: Please provide the Committee with a table showing your current on-board FTE levels for each Departmental office within the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management, what is anticipated for the end of fiscal year 2008 and what is requested in fiscal year 2009.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

**Table of On-Board, Projected, and Requested FTE
Within the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management**

	Current FY 2008 On-Board (2/29/08)	Projected On-Board (9/30/08)	FY09 Request
Immediate Office of the Secretary	6	12	12
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	5	6	6
Chief of Staff	15	12	12
Executive Secretary	35	41	41
Office of General Counsel	78	91	91
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	43	80	80
Office of Public Affairs	35	43	43
Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs	35	48	48
Privacy Officer	19	34	34
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	16	30	30
Office of Policy	178	185	185
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	11	17	17
Gulf Coast Recovery*	12	2	2

Question: For the Immediate Office of the Secretary and the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary, please identify how much funding is in the base for the costs to reimburse other government entities, such as the U.S. Coast Guard, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the U.S. Air Force, for the use of their planes for travel by the Secretary and Deputy Secretary. Please answer by agency. Also, as part of this response, please identify the assumptions behind the dollar figures for fiscal year 2007 and anticipated for 2008 and 2009.

ANSWER: The fiscal year 2009 request for the Office of the Secretary includes \$906,000 for travel. The fiscal year 2009 request for the Office of the Deputy Secretary includes \$79,000 for travel. Travel funds are used for reimbursable travel expenses (e.g. meals, hotels) for personnel from the Office of the Secretary, reimbursements to the State Department for support for overseas travel, and reimbursements to other government entities for the use of their planes.

The funding is not allocated in the budget by agency. Typically the Secretary will travel on USCG Gulfstream (CG 01 & CG 02); however, if CG 01 and CG 02 is unavailable, a request is made to FAA, or, if necessary the Department of Defense. In the past, one of these entities has always been able to provide an aircraft that meets the Secretary's communications requirements.

Travel for Secretary Chertoff

Travel Year	USCG	FAA	DOD
FY 2007	\$968,163*	\$50,000	\$96,000

* USCG reimbursement included two trips taken by the Deputy Secretary for the Secretary.

The assumptions for all three years are the same. The majority of the Secretary's air travel is conducted aboard CG 01, as it is an internal DHS asset that meets all of the necessary communication requirements. The reimbursable cost to USCG is \$4,207 per hour for use of CG 01, plus SATCOM charges and \$3,639 per hour for CG 02, plus SATCOM charges. Use of other agency aircraft is only requested when CG 01 and CG 02 are

unavailable. FAA plane cost is \$3,350 per hour and has limited availability of 100 hours per year for collective use. DOD aircraft costs are \$4,249 per hour.

Question: Is any of the budget increase for the Immediate Office of the Secretary related to increase travel costs to reimburse other government entities? If so, please identify how much (by agency) and for what reason.

ANSWER: The budget increase for the Immediate Office of the Secretary from fiscal year 2008 to fiscal year 2009 is not related to an increase in travel costs to reimburse other government entities. Of the \$926,000 requested increase, \$882,000 is for increases in rent and working capital fund charges. The remainder is for inflation in personnel related expenses.

Question: For the record, please provide how many staff are currently onboard in the Office of Policy compared to those authorized in 2008.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Table of On-Board/Authorized FTE for the Office of Policy

	On-Board (As of 3/26/08)	08 Authorized FTE Level
Office of Policy	180	160

Question: The budget requests an increase of \$1,593,000 for the Office of Policy and 9 new FTEs. Please detail per person, for the record, how much of this funding is for new personnel, compensation, and benefits, travel, and other costs.

ANSWER: The President's Budget requests an increase of \$3,093,000 for the Office of Policy (PLCY), including \$1.5 million for contract support to produce the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) and \$1,593,000 (9 new FTEs).

Requests for additional funding and new FTEs were for the Screening Coordination Office (SCO) - \$293,000 (2 FTE); the Office of International Affairs (OIA) - \$300,000 (2 FTE); Office of Strategic Plans (OSP) - \$500,000 (2 FTE); and the Office of Policy Development (PDEV) - \$500,000 (3 FTE). The chart that follows provides a breakout based on the DHS OCFO 2009 cost module.

Positions	New Personnel	Responsibilities	Possible Start Date	Compensation	Benefits	Travel	Other
SCO Policy Analyst	Yes	Support the credentialing and vetting roadmap efforts – two programmatic areas that represent significant opportunities for enhancing screening processes across DHS, rationalizing and prioritizing investments in screening technologies and systems, developing metrics for evaluating and improving screening processes and establishing standards for biometrics use in screening	Anytime after October 1, 2008	\$80,000 – 100,000	\$60,000 – 65,000	\$30,000 – 35,000	\$15,000 – 20,000

SCO Policy Analyst	Yes	Support the credentialing and vetting roadmap efforts – two programmatic areas that represent significant opportunities for enhancing screening processes across DHS, rationalizing and prioritizing investments in screening technologies and systems, developing metrics for evaluating and improving screening processes and establishing standards for biometrics use in screening	Anytime after October 1, 2008	\$115,000 - \$150,000	\$18,000 - \$20,000	\$3,000 – 5,000	\$15,000 – 20,000
OIA Attaché	No	Increase the OIA ability to provide DHS leadership with real-time information exchange, negotiating strategies, and expert advice on international security policy	-	-	-	-	\$125,000 – 150,000
OIA Attaché	No	Increase the OIA ability to provide DHS leadership with real-time information exchange, negotiating strategies, and expert advice on international security policy	-	-	-	-	\$125,000 – 150,000
OSP Program Analyst	Yes	Support the systematic review of all strategic plans and to ensure integration across the Department through processes such as the Investment Review Board	Anytime after October 1, 2008	\$115,000 – 150,000	\$18,000 – 21,000	\$10,000 – 20,000	\$15,000 – 20,000
OSP Program Analyst	Yes	Support the systematic review of all strategic plans and to ensure integration across the Department through processes such as the Investment Review Board	Anytime after October 1, 2008	\$115,000 – 150,000	\$18,000 – 21,000	\$10,000 – 20,000	\$15,000 – 20,000
PDEV Policy Analyst	Yes	Support the Cyber Security Office	Anytime after October 1, 2008	\$58,000 - 75,000	\$10,000 - 12,000	\$5,000 – 10,000	\$1,000 – 12,000
PDEV Policy Analyst	Yes	Support Regulatory Policy Coordination Office	Anytime after October 1, 2008	\$58,000 - 75,000	\$10,000 - 12,000	\$5,000 – 10,000	\$10,000 – 12,000
PDEV Program Support	Yes	Support the CFIUS Office	Anytime after October 1, 2008	\$50,000 – 62,000	\$9,000 – 11,000	\$5,000 – 10,000	\$7,500 – 10,000

Question: The Office of Policy is requesting \$1,500,000 for the quadrennial homeland security review. Please detail how these funds will be used.

ANSWER: The \$1.5 million requested will be used for contract support as we peak in the 4-year QHSR cycle in preparation for delivery by December 31, 2009. Contract support will be used in the following three manners:

1. Project Management Support
2. Project Facilitation and Coordination
3. Study Research and Analysis

Question: Work on the quadrennial homeland security review began in 2008. For the record, please itemize how much funding you are spending in 2008, from what sources, and for what activities (FTEs, contract support, travel, etc). As part of this response, please estimate how much funding will be necessary for these same activities in 2009.

ANSWER: In FY 2008, the Office of Policy estimates the following expenses:

- Contract Support: \$450,000 in carryover FY 2007 contract funding plus approximately \$250K in FY 2008 contract money.
- Salaries and Expenses: Approximately 6 FTEs totaling about \$860,000.

In FY 2009, the Office of Policy's budget includes requested \$1.5 million for contract support (detailed above) in addition to salaries and expenses for the existing 6 FTEs. PA&E will partner on the effort and has requested \$150,000 for two positions.

Question: In 2008, the Committee funded new positions to support the CFIUS process. Please highlight for the Committee how many FTE you have within the Office of Policy devoted to CFIUS, the funding for this activity (both 2008 and requested in 2009) and highlight if any of the new FTEs requested will be solely devoted to CFIUS. If so, provide the justifying workload increase by caseload for the increase.

ANSWER: There are currently 4 FTE within PDEV devoted solely to the CFIUS division totaling approximately \$450,000. Additionally, funding in FY 2008 included a \$1.1 million contract. In FY 2009, it is likely that one of the above mentioned personnel would be added to the CFIUS division and the contract would be maintained.

Question: The Office of Policy requests an increase of 2 FTE and \$300,000 for its attaché program, specifically for attachés in Berlin and Beijing. Please detail how many people will be in these offices (including support personnel) and the anticipated costs to get both of these DHS attaché offices fully operational.

ANSWER: The DHS attaché offices in Berlin and Beijing will each start with one FTE. The estimated salary for these personnel would be between \$130,000 and \$150,000 per attaché. The anticipated start-up costs, based on State Department estimates of the annual International Cooperative Administrative Support Services that we are required to pay when using U.S. embassy office space, are estimated to consume the requested \$300,000.

Question: For the record, please provide a list of attaché offices and highlight what the total rental cost is, by facility, for DHS attaches?

ANSWER: The list of offices is below. The dollar amount is for rent only and does not include ground transportation, security, connectivity, etc.

UESU (Brussels)	\$80,000
Canada (Ottawa)	\$50,000
Iraq (Baghdad)	\$60,000
Mexico (Mexico City)	\$50,000

Question: The budget requests an increase of \$2,475,000 for the Office of General Counsel and 10 new FTEs. Please detail per person, for the record, how much of this funding is for **new** personnel, compensation, and benefits, travel, and other costs. Also, please briefly describe the responsibilities of each new position, the possible salary range, and possible starting dates.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Grade	Pos.	Est. Start	Salary (per Pos)	One Time Start-Up (per Pos)	Awards (per Pos)	Benefits (per Pos)	Travel (per Pos)	Total (per Pos)	Total
13-4	4	Jul-09	23,311	29,600	464	7,226	1,632	62,233	248,933
14-6	6	Jul-09	29,215	44,400	584	9,057	2,045	85,301	511,805
14-8	6	Jan-09	92,653	44,400	1,853	28,722	6,486	174,114	1,044,681
15-6	2	Jan-09	103,098	15,300	2,062	31,960	7,217	159,637	319,275
15-10	2	Jan-09	114,181	15,300	2,284	35,396	7,993	175,154	350,306
Total	20								2,475,000

The 20 positions (10 FTE) requested for OGC would be filled by attorneys dedicated to OGC needs in the specific areas identified below. Attorneys would be hired at grade GS-13, 14, or 15, depending on the nature of the duties of the specific position. It is anticipated that the majority of the attorneys would be hired at the GS-14 level. OGC anticipates that the majority of position could be filled within four months of approval of the new positions.

- **Chemical Security and Infrastructure Protection:** Section 550 of the Department's FY 2007 appropriations bill gave the Department the authority to regulate security at high-risk chemical facilities. OGC needs to increase legal assets in this area.
- **National Protection and Programs:** OGC needs to provide enhanced support to the recently-created National Protection and Programs Directorate.
- **Secure Border Initiative:** OGC intends to provide enhanced legal support for SBI and other issues of immigration and border security law, policy, and litigation.
- **Legislative Affairs:** OGC has increasing personnel needs in order to meet the aggressive timelines of Congress and the Department's leadership on regulatory and legislative matters.
- **Information sharing programs:** OGC desires to develop legal expertise on information sharing programs currently underway and being developed by the Department and its components.
- **Science and Technology Directorate:** The Directorate has a growing need for legal counsel on activities and matters involving Homeland Security initiatives, operations, programs, and policies, including the Office of SAFETY Act Implementation.
- **International cooperative mechanisms:** OGC seeks to develop legal expertise in the international arena, including in the exchange of traveler information with foreign governments, particularly biometrics
- **Screening and credentialing programs:** OGC seeks to provide stronger support to new screening and credentialing programs being developed by the Department and its components, and to provide legal support to a redress process for individuals and cargo impacted by these programs.

- **Fiscal/Appropriations Law:** OGC currently has only one fiscal law expert, and requires more. A Senate committee report to the appropriations bill criticized as insufficient the office's efforts to ensure that departmental activities fully comply with appropriations law: a primary reason that additional resources are necessary.
- **Incident management:** OGC seeks to provide enhanced expertise to support the Secretary's incident management responsibilities and in support of efforts to prevent, protect against, and respond to threats and incidents involving WMD, catastrophic consequences, and natural disasters
- **Claims and litigation:** OGC seeks to provide legal support to issues which do not require the focused attention of an attorney, such as employment disputes, environmental litigation, procurement protests and litigation, Freedom of Information Act litigation.
- **Ethics:** OGC seeks to enhance the Department's Ethics Program.
- **Recruitment program:** OGC seeks to establish a Departmental entry-level recruitment program for third-year law students, full-time graduate law students, and Judicial Law Clerks, as well as a Summer Law Intern Program.

Question: The budget requests an increase of \$708,000 for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and 5 new FTEs. Please detail per person, for the record, how much of this funding is for **new** personnel, compensation, and benefits, travel, and other costs. Also, please briefly describe the responsibilities of each new position, the possible salary range, and possible starting dates.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Position Title	GS	# Pos.	Est. Start Mar-2009	Benefits	Travel & Other Costs	Total
Training Program Analyst	13	1	45,530	14,300		
Policy Advisor Outreach	13	2	91,060	28,600		
Policy Advisor for Immigration Policy	14	2	107,602	33,796		
Civil Liberties Impact Assessment	15	2	126,574	39,754		
Civil Liberties Impact Assessment	14	3	161,403	50,694		
Total		10	532,169	167,144	8,687	708,000

Descriptions of the responsibilities of the new positions identified in the table are provided below. Salary and estimated start dates are shown in the table.

- **Two Positions: GS-14**
The CRCL Programs Immigration Unit requires two policy advisors to provide analysis of civil rights statutes affecting workforce and worksite enforcement; and help with responses required by Human and Civil Rights treaties; and coordinate with the Department of Justice on immigration issues.
- **Five Positions: Two – GS-15 and Three GS-14**
The CRCL Programs Directorate requires five management and program analysts to help conduct Civil Liberties Impact Assessments (CRCLIA) and support to and oversight of DHS programs and initiatives such as the National Applications Office, Secure Flight, REAL ID, DHS-TRIP; administer training initiatives to include headquarters, and critical areas as state and local fusion centers; and oversee information sharing, technology, general civil liberties issues, and perform a wide variety of legislative and regulatory reviews.

- **Three Positions: GS-13**

The CRCL Programs Community Engagement Unit requires two policy advisors for community engagement with American Arab, Muslim, Sikh and South Asian communities in key cities throughout the United States; one program analyst to provide program oversight and training.

Question: The budget requests an increase of \$509,000 for the Office for the Privacy Officer and 2 new FTEs. Please detail per person, for the record, how much of this funding is for **new** personnel, compensation, and benefits, travel, and other costs. Also, please briefly describe the responsibilities of each new position, the possible salary range, and possible starting dates.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Position Title	Pos.	Est. Start Jan	O/T Awards	Benefits	Travel	F & E	Other Program Costs	Total
Privacy Incident Handling Processor	12	57,431	3,041	17,699	1,000	3,600		
International Privacy Analyst	13	68,294	3,617	21,047	24,000	3,600		
Director Program Training	14	80,701	4,274	24,870	24,000	3,600		
Privacy Compliance Specialist	14	80,701	4,274	24,870	12,000	3,600		
Total	4	287,127	15,206	88,486	61,000	14,400	42,781	509,000

Note: Starting date subject to change.

Descriptions of the responsibilities of the new positions identified in the table are provided below. Salary and estimated start dates are shown in the table.

- **Privacy Incident Handling Processor** - Respond to incident reports, assist with mitigation, and train DHS staff and contractors on personally identifiable information.
- **International Privacy Analyst** - Provide critical work to foster relations with international privacy counterparts.
- **Director Program Training** - Develop, implement, and conduct a comprehensive privacy training program for DHS.
- **Privacy Compliance Specialist** - Meet with Component and HQ programs and coordinate with the Office of the General Counsel, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Screening Coordination Office, and Office of the Chief Information Officer to ensure all DHS programs have been properly assessed for privacy.

Question: Since 2006, statutory language has been included in the Homeland Security Appropriations Act that requires the Privacy Officer to report directly to Congress. Has this been done or are all Privacy reports going through the DHS and OMB review process?

ANSWER: After consultation with my advisors, I maintained the well established clearance process for the DHS Privacy Office Annual Report, to include review by appropriate offices within DHS and OMB. The Department is in compliance with the statutory language of the annual appropriations acts.

Question: Please explain the \$500,000 increase in the budget for the Office of Public Affairs for the Ready Campaign. For the record, please identify how much funding this office devotes to this activity. Where else is the Ready Campaign funded within DHS? Please clearly detail the level of funding the Ready Campaign has received from all DHS offices since the Department was created.

ANSWER: An historical funding chart for the *Ready* Campaign follows.

Fiscal Year	Office of Public Affairs (OPA) Funding	Infrastructure Protection (IP) Funding	Working Capital Fund (WCF)	Total Funding
2004	\$2,153,371	\$1,287,461	\$511,000	\$3,951,832
2005	\$1,574,663	\$1,332,522	\$505,800	\$3,412,985
2006	\$1,933,508	\$1,379,160	\$595,000	\$3,907,668
2007	\$1,629,000	\$1,400,000	\$607,000	\$3,636,000
2008	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$618,000	\$2,118,000
2009 Projected Budget	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$630,000	\$2,630,000

In FY 2008, the *Ready* Campaign will spend \$1.5 million to develop new public service advertisements for TV, Radio and Print. These public service ads will focus on our general market campaign, *Ready America* which targets individuals and families. The message is centered on encouraging Americans to take three simple steps: Get an Emergency Kit; Make an Emergency Plan; and Be Informed about the different emergencies and the appropriate responses. Developing these advertisements - which include research, focus groups, distribution of PSAs as well as media tracking - will cost the campaign approximately \$1,270,000.

In addition, we will spend close to \$150,000 in public relations activities. The Campaign relies heavily on media outreach throughout the year – but especially during National Preparedness Month in September.

And finally, we continue to do annual tracking surveys to gauge the public's behaviors and attitudes toward preparedness. We will use approximately \$80,000 to conduct this survey for FY 2008.

In FY 2009, the *Ready* Campaign will receive an additional \$500,000. These funds will be important to the Campaign as it will enable *Ready* to further deepen existing partnerships as well as new opportunities. For example, the Campaign has had a relationship with Scholastic Inc. in developing in-school materials for teachers. Scholastic does mailings for the *Ready* Campaign to distribute those materials to teachers across the country. To date, we have reached almost 400,000 middle school teachers.

Another example, every year to date *Ready* has participated in the Radio Disney Mall Tour. Through this effort, the *Ready* Campaign is able to reach parents and families by going to over 40 cities as a part of the Radio Disney Mall Tour and distribute emergency preparedness information as well as engage the community on this issue. These partnerships and activities are important to the Campaign as they help further our reach and allow us to encourage Americans to prepare for emergencies.

Question: How does the Ready Campaign differ from FEMA's "Are We Ready" campaign? Why should we fund each program separately? Have you evaluated the merits of combining these two campaigns into one?

ANSWER: The *Ready* Campaign is the Department's national public service advertisement campaign to educate Americans about how to prepare and respond to emergencies including natural disasters and potential terrorist attacks. The campaign specifically encourages Americans to take three simple steps: get an emergency supply kit, make a family emergency plan, and be informed about the different emergencies and their appropriate responses. The Ready Campaign uses many different mechanisms to get this message out to

Americans including ready.gov website, which is full of resources and tools; media outreach; partnerships including working with state and local partners to develop localized campaigns; and public service advertisements.

FEMA does not have a "campaign." However, FEMA published a guide titled "Are You Ready?" in 1989. This guide was updated in 2004 and is a very comprehensive guide designed for the public covering both all-hazard preparedness and hazard specific preparedness. It covers 21 specific hazards including natural hazards, technological hazards and terrorism. It also provides summary information as well as detailed protective actions to take before, during and after disasters strike.

FEMA has worked with the *Ready* Campaign as our programs are complimentary. The *Ready* Campaign promotes the "Are You Ready?" Guide under its "Be Informed" section of its website. These are not duplicate efforts as each offers the public an important resource to ensure the safety of our citizens.

Question: Please detail for the Committee the \$538,000 in management efficiencies that were found within the offices of the Secretary and Executive Management.

ANSWER: The Office of the Secretary and Executive Management appropriation have management efficiencies totaling \$2,093,000. The following table reflects the management efficiencies by office.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Departmental Management and Operations Office of the Secretary and Executive Management Management Efficiencies (Dollars in Thousands)					
	Non-pay Inflation	Reduction of dependence on contractor support by hiring Federal FTE			Total Management Efficiencies
<i>Offices</i>		<i>Advisory & Assistance (25.1)</i>	<i>Other Services (25.2)</i>	<i>Object Class 25 Total</i>	
Immediate Office of the Secretary	\$23			\$0	\$23
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	28			\$0	\$28
Chief of Staff	29			\$0	\$29
Office of Policy	106			\$0	\$106
Executive Secretary	21			\$0	\$21
Office of Public Affairs	56			\$0	\$56
Office of Legislative Affairs	15			\$0	\$15
Office of the General Counsel	37			\$0	\$37
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	127	313	313	\$626	\$753
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	94			\$0	\$94
Privacy Officer	459	225	232	\$457	\$916
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	15			\$0	\$15
TOTAL:	\$1,010	\$538	\$545	\$1,083	\$2,093

Question: Please provide a table showing what, if any, balances remain from funds transferred into the Department when DHS was created by agency. As part of this response, please annotate how these funds will be used and when.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

(Whole Dollars)				
Account Name	Component	Unobligated 28-Feb-08	Purpose of Funds	Why Funds Unobligated/Planned obligation dates)
DEP OPS	DEP OPS	3,758,905	Departmental Operations	Of the approximately \$130 million transferred for Departmental Operations when the DHS was created, \$3.8M remains unobligated. The Department will submit a proposal to realign these funds to cover a shortfall in the Departmental Management and Operations appropriation for OSEM.
Operating Expenses	FEMA	8,886,789	Operating Expenses	Plan to obligate end of FY 2008.
Salaries and Expenses	FLETC	66,732	Instructor Salaries	The remaining balance will obligate in FY 2008
Violent Crime Reduction Fund	ICE	77,930	Violent Crime Reduction Program	\$77K has been committed, all funds will be obligated in FY 2008 to inform ICE potential and actual employees of career development opportunities.
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements	USCG	1,518,087	C130J Fleet Introduction; MMR Helicopter HH-60' Cutter Sensor & Communications System; Great Lakes Ice Breaker; Barracuda Class Coastal Patrol Boats	FY 08 Project Closeout for C130J Fleet Introduction; MMR Helicopter HH-60' Cutter Sensor & Communications System; Barracuda Class Coastal Patrol Boats. GLIB Prime Contract is still open with an estimated FY09 closure.
Research, development, acquisition, and operations	S&T	3,883,319	Plum Island Animal Disease Center	Plan to obligate by 9/30/08.
Working Capital Fund	WCF	5,847,709	Funds used to pay for unexpected increases in expenses on prior year obligations, prompt pay interest and penalty fees that occur through the fiscal year.	Effort on going, per OMB A-11 unobligated balance is used to maintain the positive cash balance from month to month.
Totals		24,039,471		

Question: The budget request for the Office of the Under Secretary for Management shows \$32,405,000 for adjustments-to-base from FY 2008 to FY 2009, yet no explanatory details are included within the justification. For each of the 6 offices within the Office of the Under Secretary for Management, please detail what the adjustments-to-base are, separating the dollar amounts for FTE annualizations, cost of living, and other adjustments.

ANSWER: Following is a brief description of why each adjustment-to-base occurred. A table detailing the adjustments-to-base by office also follows.

- **Reduction Adjustment - \$5 million**
 - o Section 538 of Division E in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, dated 12/26/2007) states that the cumulative amount appropriated for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management and the Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM) shall be reduced by \$5 million. A decision was made to apply the full reduction to USM's appropriated amount of \$150,238,000, whereby reducing their FY 2008 level to \$145,238,000. In the FY 2009 request, this \$5 million was restored.

- **Transfers from Other Accounts - \$17.951 million**
 - The Office of Human Capital transfers:
 - \$17.131 million from the Office of the Chief Information Officer to the Office of Human Capital to fund their HRIT initiative;
 - \$1.290 million (7 FTE) from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to the Office of Human Capital for the transfer of the Office of Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation;
 - -\$0.900 million (-4 FTE) from the Office of Procurement to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer for the Grants Management program; and
 - \$0.430 million from the Cerro Grande Appropriation to the Office of Security for security support at Mt. Weather.
- **Rent Transfer – (\$5.224) million**
 - The FY 2009 request transfers rent costs from the Chief Administrative Officer's (CAO) base resources to realign resources to the appropriate DHS Headquarter office within USM and OSEM. This realignment of base resources is budget neutral.
 - **Background:** In the standing up of DHS, headquarters rent was centrally funded in the Office of Administration. As DHS grew over the years, the CAO budget for Headquarters rent remained constant; therefore, any increases in rent cost were requested and funded within the occupant's budget. This resulted in DHS Headquarter space being funded by a combination of centrally budgeted funds within CAO and the space occupant's budget. This FY 2009 rent transfer realigns the rent resources within the occupant's budget.
- **GSA Rent Adjustment - \$4.193 million**
 - FY 2009 requests an increase in GSA rent based on increased rent estimates attributed to increased staffing requirements.
- **WCF Increase (excluding rent) - \$6.366 million**
 - FY 2009 requests an increase in the working capital fund based on increased cost projections of working capital fund activities.
- **Annualization of Prior Year/Part year Funding - \$7.711 million**
 - FY 2009 requests an increase for the prior year annualization costs for 44 FTE funded in FY 2008.
- **Annualization of 2008 Pay Raise - \$0.296 million**
 - The increase represents the annualization of payroll costs for Oct – Dec 2008 at the rate of 3.5% for civilians.
- **2009 Pay Raise - \$1.112 million**
 - The increase represents the assumption of a pay raise of 2.9% for civilians for Jan – Sept 2009.

Question: Please provide an FTE breakout for the Office of the Under Secretary for Management since DHS was created. As part of this response, please separate political appointees and schedule Cs from career positions. Also annotate, if possible, how many of these positions were filled with detailees. This should be a chart reflecting 2003 through the fiscal year 2009 request.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

**Office of the Under Secretary for Management
FTE Breakout by Appointment Type
FY 2003-2009**

Office of the Under Secretary for Management (OUSM)	FY 2003 Actual On-Board			FY 2004 Actual On-Board			FY 2005 Actual On-Board			FY 2006 Actual On-Board			FY 2007 Actual On-Board			FY 2008 On-Board as of Feb. 29, 2008			FY 2009 Projected					
	FTE	Political	Sched C	Details	FTE	Political	Sched C	Details	FTE	Political	Sched C	Details	FTE	Political	Sched C	Details	FTE	Political	Sched C	Details				
Immediate Office					5	3			6	4			9	2			9	2	1	13	2	1		
Business Transformation Office									2	2			n/a				n/a							
Administrative Office	37				37				37				50			48			73					
Chief Financial Office									2	45			1			12			12					
Human Capital Office	21	1			42	1			86	1			107	1		119	1		139	1				
Chief Information Officer									50	1			33	1		3			61	2	86	1		
Chief Procurement Office	41				41				65	1			45			7			68	9	94	1		
Office of Security	20				28				46				2			73	1		72	1	184			
Immigration Statistics									63	94			88			98			117		n/a			
									22				n/a			n/a			n/a					
Total, OUSM	119	1	0	0	153	4	0	0	358	7	0	74	411	5	0	24	475	3	1	25	706	5	1	0

Question: Please provide the Committee with a table showing your current on-board FTE levels for each Departmental office within the Office of the Under Secretary for Management, what is anticipated for the end of fiscal year 2008 and what is requested in fiscal year 2009.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Component/Bureau	FY 2008 Actual FTE As of Feb 16	FY 2008 Proj FTE EOY	FY 2009 Req. FTE
Office of the Under Secretary for Mgt	109	353	473
Under Secretary for Management	4	9	13
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	27	129	184
Office of Chief Human Capital Officer	22	53	86
Office of Administration	18	54	62
St. Elizabeth's	0	0	11
Office of Security	38	108	117

Question: The budget requests an increase of \$250,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Management and 1 new FTE. Please detail, for the record, how much of this funding is for one **new** personnel, compensation, and benefits, travel, and other costs. Also, please briefly describe the responsibilities of this new position, the possible salary range, and possible starting date. Is this position fully funded for the whole year? If so, why?

ANSWER: The budget request increase of \$250,000 is for one new FTE (SES career position) in the Office of the Under Secretary for Management. The Under Secretary for Management serves as the Chief Management Officer and principal advisor to the Secretary on matters related to the management integration and transformation in support of Homeland Security operations and programs. One of the Chief Management Officer's primary responsibilities is the development of a transition and succession plan to guide the transition of management to a new administration.

This increase sustains the position of the (career) Deputy Under Secretary for Management that provides continuity throughout the transition. The \$250K requested includes the FTE costs (i.e., salary, benefits, training, travel, WCF costs) for a SES career position.

SES Position	
Salary & Benefits	\$201,300
Training & Travel	\$7,400
WCF costs	\$41,300
TOTAL	\$250,000

The Deputy Under Secretary for Management is responsible for budget, appropriations, expenditure of funds, accounting and finance; procurement; human resources and personnel; information technology systems; facilities, property, equipment, and other material resources; and identification and tracking of performance measurements relating to the responsibilities of the Department.

The SES salary range for this position is \$114,468 - \$172,200. The position of Deputy Secretary for Management is currently filled by Elaine C. Duke. The position is fully funded for the whole year. The Department recommended that there was a need to have a career Deputy in the Management Directorate to

provide continuity in the absence of the politically-appointed and Senate-approved Under Secretary for Management.

Question: The budget for the Office of the Under Secretary for Management shows a growth of 4 FTEs from FY 2008 to FY 2009 yet no new FTEs were approved in 2008. Please explain this 4 FTE growth.

ANSWER: The four FTE represent a conversion from contractor services to government full time equivalent positions. We are not asking for additional funding to complete these conversions.

Question: The budget requests an increase of \$2,357,000 for the Office of Administration and 8 new FTE. Please detail, for the record, how much of this funding is for one new personnel, compensation, and benefits, travel, and other costs. Also, please briefly describe the responsibilities of this new position, the possible salary range, and possible starting date.

ANSWER: The 8 FTE this question is referring to are not new. The 8 FTE shown in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 request are the annualization of the 16 positions appropriated in FY 2008.

Question: The budget requests an increase of \$1,467,000 for the Office of Human Capital. Please detail, for the record, how much of this funding is for compensation, and benefits, travel, and other costs. Also, please briefly describe the responsibilities of each new position, the possible salary range, and possible starting dates.

ANSWER: The budget requests a transfer of the Federal Law Enforcement Accreditation (FLETA) program from FLETC to the Office of Human Capital (OHC). This transfer will result in an increase of \$1,290,000 for the Office of Human Capital. The \$1,290,000 will fund the salaries and expenses of seven FTE, as well as incentive reserve of \$300,000 used by the FLETA Board to support the activities of the agencies engaged in accrediting federal law enforcement academies and training programs. Details of the \$1.29M are provided below:

7 FLETA Positions	
Salary & Benefits	\$769,000
Supplies, Travel, Rent	\$136,000
Services, Incentives, PCS, Equipment	\$385,000
TOTAL	\$1,290,000

Please see the following description of responsibilities:

Position	Responsibilities
Executive Director	Serves as the senior manager and provides oversight to the FLETA Office of Accreditation; maintains liaison and provides guidance to the FLETA Board and all federal law enforcement organizations regarding the full spectrum of accreditation issues.
Program Manager	Provides technical leadership, training, advisory services and guidance to federal agency accreditation managers and assessors, as well as curriculum design/development/evaluation of the accreditation process.
Program Analyst	Educates the federal law enforcement community, the public and media about the accreditation process and its requirements; manages activities to develop a public information process including FLETA accreditation training, publications and websites; plans/coordinates activities of the FLETA Board for national meetings; administers the FLETA Office of accreditation budget.

Training Technician	Provides full range of support services related to FLETA training and FLETA Board recordkeeping; serves as timekeeper, credit card holder, property custodian, and records custodian.
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Question: The budget requests an increase of \$11,600,000 for the Office of Procurement and 58 new FTEs. Please detail per person, for the record, how much of this funding is for **new** personnel, compensation, and benefits, travel, and other costs. Also, please briefly describe the responsibilities of each new position, the possible salary range, and possible starting dates.

ANSWER: The Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 budget requests an increase of approximately \$14 million from an FY 08 final apportioned amount of \$28,010K to \$42,003K. The requested FTE increase in FY 2009 includes 17 FTE (34 positions) for the Acquisition Intern program and 9 FTE (18 positions) for the Program Teams initiative. This is a total request of 26 new FTE (52 new positions). The table on the following page shows the average cost for the new FTE in each area.

	Intern Program Average Per Position Est. Cost (34 positions)	Program Teams (18 positions)
A. Salaries, Benefits and other direct Compensation	\$32,200	\$50,400
B. Infrastructure and Other Indirect Costs associated with the position	\$32,700	\$48,100
C. Travel per position	\$ 1,000	\$1,400
D. Training per position	\$ 5,000	\$1,200
E. Supplies per position	\$ 500	\$500
F. Total cost per position [Sum of A-E]	\$71,400	\$101,600
G. Total Recurring Cost [F(number of positions 34 or 18)]	\$2,427,600	\$1,828,800
H. Total Non-Recurring/Contract Support Cost	\$ 987,000	\$1,800,000
I. Total Request [G+H]	\$3,414,600	\$3,628,800

The following table includes a summary of the responsibilities and is the information on the responsibilities, salary described in terms of the general schedule amount and planned on board dates.

	Intern Program (34 positions)	Program Teams (18 positions)
Responsibilities	First year interns are responsible to complete training to be certified at Level 1 in their acquisition career field; they are also responsible to perform routine acquisition tasks under direct supervision of a journeyman or supervisor.	Create and Direct Acquisition Program Management Division, Create, promulgate and manage the program initiation and review process, Create, initiate and perform Program Cost Analysis Branch, Create Program Management Support Branch and provide support to DHS program managers in executing DHS's major programs.
Salary Range	GS-7	Senior Executive Service, Senior Leader, GS-15
On board Date	From 2/09 to 6/09	12 of the 18 positions are likely to be current DHS employees already on board

(Please note – that the funding described in the question does not match the FY 09 OCPD requested funds for these functions.)

Question: The department's investment review process (MD 1400) has been under revision for several years. In your view, what is the appropriate role for department level oversight of its major investments and why have previous efforts not provided sufficient oversight? How do you plan to address this issue before the next administration?

ANSWER: The appropriate role for Department-level review of major investments is to ensure that Department leadership is provided:

- Investment requirements that support the Department's strategic objectives in parallel with being executable by DHS program-contractor teams;
- Timely periodic assessment/review of program development, production, fielding, and life cycle support execution, using standard, practical metrics, to include (but not be limited to) financial, systems engineering, earned value (where applicable) and testing metrics;
- Sufficient reaction time for Department leadership, as a result of program assessments, to successfully mitigate program risks or successfully leverage program opportunities.

Previous oversight has been limited by the lack of standard Department-wide processes for requirements development and approval, as well as wide variance across DHS in program assessment/review processes. Both of these areas are actively being strengthened by cross-Department teams led by the Assistant Secretary for Policy for requirements, and by Office of the Chief Procurement Officer for program assessment and review.

In the requirements area, a team lead by the Assistant Secretary for Policy is developing a Requirements Process which will be piloted on several program groups. Based on the pilot results, modifications to the process will be made to resolve any issues identified, and the process will then begin implementation across DHS. In the program assessment/review area, a team lead by the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, and collaborating with other DHS senior leadership, Component leadership, and program managers, is developing an Investment Review process to replace the current MD 1400 process. Currently, implementation of this replacement process is planned to start in fourth quarter Fiscal Year 2008.

Question: Given longstanding concerns about the Department's Investment Review Process and issues with major acquisitions such as Deepwater and SBInet what have you done to ensure that department's acquisitions stay within cost, on schedule, and perform as intended?

ANSWER: In order to ensure that the Department's acquisitions stay within cost, deliver on schedule, and perform as intended, DHS has taken the following actions:

- Established an SES-level Acquisition Program Management Directorate to provide oversight and support for DHS acquisition programs (August 2007).
- Begun development of a periodic reporting metric-based system to proactively monitor and track program performance.
- Begun implementing a new process that will strengthen each program's Acquisition Program Baseline (APB).
 - The APB is the execution contract between the program, its Component and Departmental leadership.
- Begun re-engineering the Department's Investment and Acquisition Management Review Process. This process is planned for implementation in fourth quarter, 2008.

Question: What are the challenges that DHS faces with program office staffing and expertise, how have those challenges contributed to problems faces with major acquisition outcomes, and how do you plan to address them?

ANSWER: Preliminary studies of major DHS acquisition programs, including discussions with senior-level program managers, yields an overall positive outlook in terms of available manpower to support major acquisitions. Our challenge is determining the appropriate Federal employee-contractor mix and the actual appropriate distribution of available manpower by functional expertise. To address this, we are currently testing

the applicability on DHS programs of an existing acquisition manpower model utilized by various Department of Defense entities.

Question: Given DHS's extensive reliance on contractors, what do you believe is the appropriate role for contractors in supporting major acquisitions? How do you plan to ensure they are used properly in these roles?

ANSWER: Across the board, contractors bring a wealth of information, experience, technical and management skills with them to cost-effectively meet specific Homeland Security requirements. This is as true in the use of contractors to perform mission or mission support requirements as it is in the preparation, review and administration of the often highly technical contracts themselves. Within DHS, we are very careful not to allow private sector contractors to perform inherently governmental contract administrative functions while building our internal capabilities, nor have we allowed contractors to determine contract requirements. At DHS, for example, all warranted Contracting Officers and all Contracting Officers Technical Representatives (COTRs) are considered inherently governmental. These capabilities are then supplemented by qualified contractors that have been cleared of potential conflicts-of-interest and may provide limited performance and technical inspection services, data and financial management support services.

An example provided is the U.S. Customs and Border Protection. The organization was not fully staffed in the program or procurement offices, when the requirement to develop the SBInet acquisition was being planned. Examples of some areas where contractor support was used follows:

- Program management;
- Systems engineering, requirements, and other research/documentation for the investment review process;
- Logistics support to assist with the "Due Diligence" process;
- Professional and administrative support in assembling, maintaining and scheduling access to the on-line and physical "Due Diligence" libraries;
- Receiving and coordinating classified solicitations;
- Use of other Government agencies, such as the Defense Contract Audit Agency to conduct audits to use in cost and price analyses of the proposals;
- Support for "Industry Day" to record the presentations and assemble the continuous streaming; and
- Contractor support from companies with auditing backgrounds to document the cost analyses, questions and answers, supporting documentation and recordation of such actions.

The Mitigation Division of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires contractor support for business process management, workforce realignment, and performance-based management as applied to national government programs. The contractor may be tasked to provide assistance to FEMA program management teams in program management and planning activities such as: (1) strategic, acquisition and program planning; (2) recommending and reviewing performance concepts and metrics, including Earned Value analyses; (3) assisting in the development and tracking of the balanced scorecard; (4) recommending and reviewing concepts of operations; (5) working with the regions to assist in implementing the program management procedures established by Headquarters; (6) training staff; (7) providing financial management analyses; (8) documentation management; (9) assisting with implementing the governance structure; (10) providing performance management support; (11) communication management; (12) assisting with HAZUS Integration; and (13) Support to the Map Mod COTR. The contractor may also be tasked to provide support to assist with the development and maintenance of capital planning control documents i.e. OMB Exhibit 300 business case and related assessments in accordance with OMB Circular A-11, Preparation, Submission and Execution of the Budget, and related regulations and guidelines.

DHS Component Heads of Contracting Activity have been advised of an increased expectation for monitoring the nature and manner of contractor personnel activity in our blended workforce. It is more important than ever for DHS contracting officers to be vigilant in avoiding the inclusion of “inherently governmental” functions in performance work statements and, absent specific authority, establishing personal services contracts. It is also very important to direct special management attention to contracts that have a pronounced potential for influencing the authority and accountability of Government officers.

When the Government uses a contractor, Organizational Conflict of Interest is addressed in the respective contract. The individual contractor works with his/her home office on any potential contracts in which that company may plan to bid or participate either as the prime or as a subcontractor. In those cases, the issue is addressed at a level necessary and acceptable to the contracting and legal community. Contractors designate a supervisor who handles all personnel matters. The contractor staffs sign non-disclosures. Contractor personnel also recuse themselves from participating in acquisitions involving their employer or subsidiaries and their competitors. Also, the contractor staffs do not sign any binding documents or represent themselves as an agent of the government. Further, the contractor does not work on Government holidays or outside business hours.

Question: The Office of Security is requesting \$1,286,000 for 6 new FTEs to expand the Counterintelligence and Investigative Division to significantly enhance the counterintelligence program. Please explain why these new FTEs will do that differs from what Intelligence and Analysis does?

ANSWER: As put forth in a memorandum entitled, “Counterintelligence Program for the Department of Homeland Security,” with which the Secretary concurred on January 2, 2007, the Office of Intelligence and Analysis is directed to be responsible for the overall strategy, policies, oversight, guidance, and evaluation of the Department of Homeland Security’s Counterintelligence (CI) program.

The Office of Security was assigned the responsibility of operational control of the CI program and its day-to-day execution, as well as to maintain a staff to execute these responsibilities. The Office of Intelligence and Analysis is to gather intelligence, which is then to be used by the Office of Security to pursue inquiries. This work is carried out in conjunction with Federal Bureau of Investigation employees who are embedded in the Office of Security; their participation in the inquiries we pursue has proven to be valuable.

In addition, the Office of Security has instituted an effective program of CI awareness training, as well as the Counterintelligence Coordinator (CIC) Program. The CIC Program is designed to provide dedicated support for a Component’s sensitive mission or program.

Question: As part of the justification for staffing increases for the Office of Security, the budget states that these people will defend the Department, its personnel, information, and property from foreign and domestic threats and to ensure a secure workplace environment. How will these responsibilities defer from NPPD or activities funded by the 2008 budget amendment pertaining to cyber security?

ANSWER: The basic difference between the responsibilities of the Office of Security and the NPPD is that the Office of Security has an internal (to DHS) focus, while the NPPD has a more external focus. They have the responsibility to ensure that the nation’s information infrastructure is protected from attempts to compromise systems and the information they contain. To ensure that this risk-reduction mission is accomplished, they employ an integrated approach that addresses both physical and virtual threats. While their efforts are not directed to internal DHS matters, they do work with the Office of Security to collaborate in the creation of a department-wide cyber security culture.

It is the Office of Security's responsibility to protect the internal operations of the department. We work with NPPD, along with other government and private sector organizations, to ensure that best practices are put into place so that the Department's activities in the cyber arena are provided the optimal level of protection. The Office of Security also addresses all occurrences of "insider threats." We enact every measure possible to make sure that the use of databases (such as the personnel security files) is protected from unauthorized access.

Question: You are requesting \$6,000,000 in fiscal year 2009 for DHS headquarters. Please discuss how this funding will be obligated.

ANSWER: The following table provides an overview for how the Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 \$6 million funds are anticipated to be obligated and allocated. This distribution may vary depending on the priority shifts, organizational changes and or physical condition of the NAC in FY 2009. In addition, \$3 million of this is being considered for rescission pursuant to provisions of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161).

AE	Professional Services	\$ 1,000,000
CI	Capital Improvement	\$ 1,100,000
CW	Campus Wide	\$ 1,100,000
PS	Perimeter Security	\$ 800,000
TI	Tenant Improvement	\$ 2,000,000
TOTAL		\$ 6,000,000

Question: To date, how has the fiscal years 2004-2008 funding allocated for DHS headquarters been spent? For example, how much has been used to relocate Navy personnel? How much has been spent for tenant improvements? How much has been spent on security? How much has been spent to bring agencies into the Nebraska Avenue complex? Please answer by fiscal year.

ANSWER: The table below provides an overview of the funds and obligations managed by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) over the period from Fiscal Year (FY) 2004 through 2008, with current balances cited. The categories are consistent with those submitted to Congress. Please note that, except for one project, DHS has no delegation of authority to conduct construction related activities at the NAC. Therefore all design work, renovation, and construction activities are completed through GSA. DHS sends appropriated funds for these activities to GSA for execution through an RWA. FY08 will be fully obligated by FY year end.

QFR 77: DHQ HQ - NAC MX FY 2004-2008 Funding Allocated					27-Mar-09
Summary	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
Funding	\$19,882,000	\$65,081,000	\$23,400,000	\$6,000,000	\$3,000,000
Obligated					
A&E Design & Construction Services	\$895,000	\$5,602,204	\$1,079,831		
Physical Security Improvements	\$686,645	\$1,199,098	\$276,184		
Tenant Improvements	\$12,352,577	\$12,539,218	\$574,108		
Capital Improvements	\$360,139	\$14,582,014	\$1,826,911		
Campus Wide Inclusive of GSA Fee		\$3,361,428	\$1,322,446	\$259,615	\$0
US Navy Relocation	\$5,597,439	\$18,311,000			
Total	\$19,882,000	\$55,614,963	\$5,079,490	\$259,615	\$0
Balance Held with GSA (Except FY08)	\$0	\$9,466,037	\$18,320,520	\$5,740,385	\$3,000,000

Question: Your budget requests \$120,000,000 for a consolidated headquarters. Provide a detailed explanation of how this funding will be used in 2009 and plans of the intended facility.

ANSWER: In the table that follows is a detailed breakdown of the DHS Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 Budget Request for the St. Elizabeths development. In sum, funds requested for FY 2009 will be used to pay for tenant specific expense for the design, construction and infrastructure of Phase (1-a) of the new USCG Headquarters facility at St. Elizabeths West Campus (new construction) and are separate from costs attributable to the General Services Administration (GSA). Also included in the budget request are GSA Fees and DHS Project Team staffing expenses to coordinate the Headquarters Consolidation requirements across all the components. Lastly, the request includes funding for Chief Security Officer (CSO) Site Survey activities to monitor contract personnel, building materials and equipment to prevent, detect and respond to potential counterintelligence activities during construction.

The FY 2009 request does not include campus shared services such as child care, cafeteria, etc., which will be located in adaptive reuse of historic buildings (Phase 1-b) and will be requested in a future budget year. Phases 2 (DHS HQ, FEMA, National Operations Center) and 3 (TSA, CBP, ICE) will also follow in future budget years.

	in \$000s	FY 2009
Detailed FY2009 Budget Request Breakdown	Phase 1 (USCG HQ) Detailed DHS FY 2009 Breakdown	
	Fee: A/E Design & Review	\$14,700
	Fee: GSA Management Fee (MI)	\$6,100
	Furniture Costs	\$0
	Construction (Tenant Buildout + Signage) - FY 2009 Phase 1A liability only, not total line item cost (does not include Phase 1B)	\$37,700
	Special/Classified/SCIF/Secret + Generator)-FY 2009 liability only, not total line item cost (does not include Phase 1B)	\$78,600
	GSA Tenant Improvement Allowance (Credit)	-\$46,900
	IT infrastructure & equipment-FY 2009 base building infrastructure liability only, not total line item cost	\$9,100
	Security infrastructure & equipment - FY 2009 liability only, not total line item cost	\$10,300
	GSA RWA Fee	\$7,700
	Subtotal Phase 1A FY 2009 Construction Liability	\$117,300
	Phase 1B Construction	\$0
	Phase 2 - (DHS HQ/NOC & FEMA) Design	\$0
	Phase 3 (DHS -Components) Design	\$0
	Sub Total FY 2009 Design & Construction (2009 Dollars)	\$117,300
	Project Team Staffing	\$2,100
	Site Survey Team (CSO)	\$600
	Subtotal: DHS (FY 2009 dollars)	\$120,000

Question: To date, where is DHS in consolidating its headquarters? How far along is the Coast Guard?

ANSWER: In October 2006, the Department submitted the DHS National Capital Region (NCR) Housing Master Plan to the Congress as required by P.L. 109-295. This plan outlined the Department's strategy to secure and strengthen DHS operations by unifying our core headquarters with those of our operating components and also consolidating our remaining mission support functions in the NCR yielding more effective management. Today DHS and Component headquarters facilities are dispersed across the NCR in 40 locations and 70 buildings. In addition, the Department currently has 40 space request actions in the NCR pending with the General Services Administration (GSA) that will further exacerbate the problem.

This extreme dispersion of components across the NCR imposes significant inefficiencies in operations, problems that are magnified considerably at the most important moments -- when the Department must act as a nimble and integrated team responding to significant disasters or terrorist threats. The lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina clearly demonstrated that DHS needs to operate with increased integration in the preparation for and response to threats or disasters. Without an adequately sized and functionally appropriate consolidated headquarters, the department will not realize the strategic imperative to unify DHS operationally, administratively, and culturally, nor remove the physical barriers that impact unity of purpose and effort.

The Department's plan seeks to consolidate the critical mission execution functions of leadership, operations coordination, program management and policy at the St. Elizabeths West Campus in not less than 4.5 million gross square feet of office space plus necessary parking and infrastructure. GSA determined through The Automated Prospectus System (TAPS) analysis that the consolidation at St. Elizabeths would result in a \$743 million present value savings over a thirty year period as compared to individually replacing leases without consolidation. This analysis was based on receipt of Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 appropriations and will be revised by GSA to account for the lack of funding.

The remaining mission support functions will be consolidated down to a manageable number of 6 to 8 locations taking into account unique mission requirements and has the opportunity to achieve approximately \$420 million

present value savings/cost avoidances over a thirty year period through collocation of similar functions, elimination of redundancies/ increasing shared services and right sizing the real estate portfolio.

The Coast Guard relocates to St. Elizabeths in Phase One of GSA's three-phase development plan. GSA has awarded an Architectural/Engineering (A/E) contract for desing of the new Coast Guard Headquarters and several concept designs have been developed to date. The current schedule for completion of the new Coast Guard Headquarters (based on receipt of FY 2009 appropriations) is FY 2013.

Question: With no funding provided in 2008 for this project, please provide an updated explanation of all three phases of the construction project at St. Elizabeths complex to include the timeframe for the consolidation of each agency.

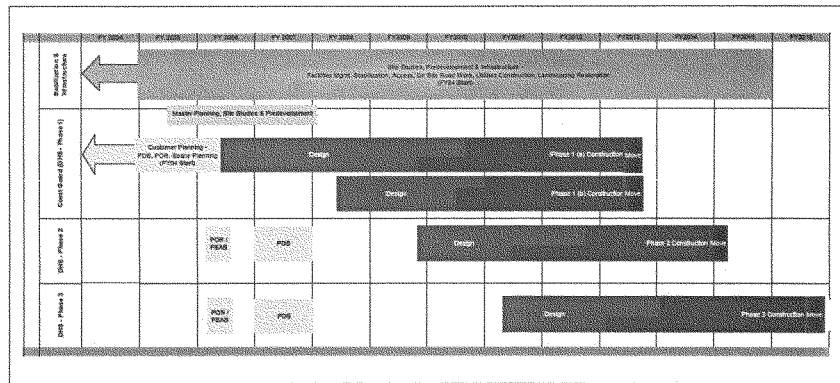
ANSWER: GSA's development plan for the St. Elizabeths West Campus is a three phase effort. The Department's planned occupancy and phasing schedule is detailed in the DHS National Capital Region Housing Master Plan submitted to the Congress in October 2006 and is summarized below:

Current Estimated Project Schedule (subject to appropriations)

Phase	Component
1 (a & b)	USCG Headquarters
2	DHS HQ, FEMA, National Operations Center, USSS (Liaison), CIS (Liaison)
3	ICE, TSA, CBP
Note	A certain amount of infrastructure, shared serves and campus support facilities will be constructed with each phase.

The lack of appropriations has delayed the overall St. Elizabeths development schedule, specifically delaying the Coast Guard Headquarters (Phase 1) completion until FY 2013; Phase 2 until FY 2014; and Phase 3 until FY 2016 or later depending on future appropriations.

The current schedule is shown in the chart that follows.



Question: The budget request for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer shows \$5,935,000 for adjustments-to-base from FY 2008 to FY 2009, yet no explanatory details are included within the justification. Please detail for the Committee what the adjustments-to-base are, separating the dollar amounts for FTE annualizations, cost of living, and other adjustments.

ANSWER:

- **Transfers from Other Accounts - \$0.900 million**
 - Transfer of \$0.900 million (4 FTE) from the Under Secretary for Management (USM) Office of Procurement to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer for the Grants Management program; and
- **Rent Transfer – \$0.786 million**
 - The FY 2009 request transfers rent costs from the Chief Administrative Officer's (CAO) base resources to realign resources to the appropriate DHS Headquarters offices. This realignment of base resources is budget neutral.

Note: In the standing up of DHS, headquarters rent was centrally funded in the Office of Administration (CAO). As DHS grew over the years, the CAO budget for Headquarters rent remained constant; therefore, any increases in rent cost were requested and funded within the occupant's budget. This resulted in DHS Headquarters space being funded by a combination of centrally budgeted funds within CAO and the space occupant's budget. This FY 2009 rent transfer realigns the rent resources within the occupant's budget.

- **GSA Rent Increase - \$0.816 million**
 - FY 2009 requests an increase in GSA rent based on increased rent estimates attributed to increased staffing requirements.
- **WCF Increase (excluding rent) - \$2.968 million**
 - FY 2009 requests an increase in the working capital fund based on increased cost projections of working capital fund activities.
- **Annualization of 2008 Pay Raise - \$0.116 million**
 - The increase represents the annualization of payroll costs for Oct – Dec 2008 at the rate of 3.5% for the civilian workforce.
- **2009 Pay Raise - \$0.349 million**
 - The increase represents the assumption of a pay raise of 2.9% for civilians for Jan – Sept 2009.
- **Management and Technology Efficiencies - (\$0.346) million**
 - Management efficiencies offset non-pay inflation.

Question: Within the CFO's office, you are requesting 20 new FTPs (10 FTEs) and \$3,350,000 to work on grant management and assistance awards. Why are these staff necessary? Please detail their responsibilities and what has not been done in the past that these FTEs will do.

ANSWER: The Department makes financial assistance awards totaling billions of dollars per year to non-federal entities. Most recipients are required to arrange for annual audits under OMB Circular A-133, which typically results in thousands of audit findings requiring follow up. However, DHS has no comprehensive department-wide oversight program and no dedicated staff able to effectively track audit findings to ensure they have been resolved, and there is limited Office of Inspection General (OIG) staff assigned for this purpose.

To effectively carry out DHS responsibilities in this area, and to ensure good stewardship of Federal resources, the President's Budget includes 20 positions (10 FTE) incorporated within the requested amount of \$3,350,000. The positions are necessary to review A-133 audits, distribute the findings to appropriate DHS offices for resolution, assess the resolution management decisions and close out the audit findings. In addition, this staff will be responsible for coordinating A-133 Audit Cognizant/Oversight Agency assignments with other Federal agencies. The requested amount will also support an automated system needed to track audit findings to assure that they have been resolved.

The Department provided a report ("Staffing of the Office of Grant Policy and Oversight and Approaches to Monitoring and Oversight") on this staffing and funding proposal to the Appropriations Committees. Additional copies or a briefing by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer can be provided as requested.

Question: How will the grants management staff requested within the CFO's office differ from grant management staff within FEMA? As part of this response, please indicate how many grant management staff FEMA has onboard now, plans to have on board by the end of 2008, and has requested in 2009. If the CFO's office has any grant management staff, please indicate the FTEs on board now, planned for by the end of 2008, and requested in 2009 for comparative purposes.

ANSWER: The roles and responsibilities of the DHS OCFO are distinctly different from the roles and responsibilities of FEMA in the management and oversight of grants. The Chief Financial Officer has overall responsibility for the integrity of DHS financial management, accountability and internal controls of all DHS funds, including grants and other financial assistance funding under the Chief Financial Officer Act, P.L. 101-576. In compliance with this responsibility, DHS OCFO will be responsible for DHS-wide Policy and oversight of assistance awards to assure component monitoring is being conducted objectively and internal controls are sufficient (1) to address effective and efficient implementation of awards, (2) maintain reliable financial accountability and reporting, and (3) assure compliance with statutes and regulations. In addition, the OCFO will be responsible for the Single Audit Act tracking and processing of thousands of independent audits (with over 50,000 findings), and will have Cognizant Agency responsibility to coordinate DHS assigned audits with other Federal agencies.

The OCFO does not have staff assigned to the Grant Management Division (GMD) currently, it is anticipated that the Office of Chief Procurement Office's Grant Policy and Oversight staff, consisting of 4 FTE, will be transferred to the OCFO under the FY 2009 Budget. To meet the functions listed above, especially the A-133 Audit tracking and processing, this office will be expanded by 20 FTEs in FY 2009 with no increase in FY 2010.

FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate (GPD) was created as a result of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (P.L. 109-295) which placed the preparedness grant programs under the purview of the Administrator. GPD is a multi-faceted operations organization that has the responsibility of not only implementing and managing the nation's multi-billion dollar portfolio of preparedness grant programs that include the Homeland Security Grant Program and Emergency Management Performance Grant Program; but also has the fiduciary responsibility for the Agency's entire portfolio of grants which includes disaster, mitigation, and preparedness programs. FEMA GPD is responsible for (1) developing grant allocations (2) working with all stakeholders to develop grant program guidance (3) awarding and managing billions of dollars in grants (4) providing grant technical assistance to thousands of grantees (5) financial and programmatic monitoring of all FEMA grants (6) development of agency-wide grant policy, within the bounds of broad-based Department-wide policy and in compliance with Federal Regulations (7) oversight of the grant functions within the ten FEMA Regions (8) resolution of grant-related audit findings (9) analysis of program effectiveness and (10) eGrants system operation and maintenance.

FEMA GPD has a total of 47 grants management specialists at Headquarters to perform the business functions outlined above. Of the 47, 17 FTE are paid by the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program and manage that grant program only. In addition to the 47 grants management specialists at Headquarters, there are 59 grants management specialists in the Regions. These 59 grants management specialists primarily manage our disaster grant awards and monitor the billions of dollars in preparedness grants awarded at FEMA Headquarters.

FEMA is responsible for managing over 90% of the Department of Homeland Security's grant dollars. Last year alone, FEMA awarded over 7,700 grants totaling more than \$10 Billion. There are 5 additional positions in FY 08 and no positions have been requested for GPD in FY 09.

Question: Please provide more information on why the CFO is requesting 8 new FTPs (4 FTEs) for transformation and systems consolidation at a cost of \$15,500,000. As part of this response, please clearly delineate how much of this total funding is for the new FTEs and how much is for other activities.

ANSWER: The \$15,500,000 program increase is comprised of the following:

ICE migration - \$7.400 million

USCIS migration - \$4.600 million

Resource Management Transformation Office (RMTO) operating expenses - \$3.500 million (which includes \$0.573 million for 4 additional FTE)

Question: At this time, what is the Department's plan to convert all of its agencies on to the new financial management system? Please answer by agency and fiscal year. If certain agencies will not convert, please explain why.

ANSWER: Based on the most recent spend plan, the Transformation and Systems Consolidation (TASC) program schedule for components to migrate onto a new financial management system was as follows:

FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
TSA/DNDO	USCIS	ICE	FEMA	USSS
NPPD		USCG		FLETC
OHA				
S&T				
DOB				

However, on March 17, 2008, as a result of an acquisition protest, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims ruled that DHS could not continue with its acquisition plan to procure a solutions architect. As a result, the Department is now assessing how to move forward as quickly and prudently as possible with a new acquisition strategy.

Question: What is the CFO's office doing to assist the Department in receiving a clean audit report? In particular, please address the longstanding problems of the Coast Guard, and the slippage of both FEMA and TSA in their financial pictures.

ANSWER: For the second consecutive year, the results of the independent audit resulted in substantial progress, as highlighted below. Most significantly the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) received a qualified audit opinion on their FY 2007 Balance Sheet. In addition, ICE sustained FY 2006 progress and eliminated all remaining material weakness conditions. CBP and FLETC obtained an unqualified opinion (i.e., a clean) on all FY 2007 Financial Statements. Highlights of FY 2007 progress include:

- Corrected material weakness conditions related to Financial Management and Oversight through a strengthened control environment and bolstered oversight functions with the strong support of the Department's Secretary and Under Secretary for Management.
- The Secretary provided the Department's first ever assurance statement on the design effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.
- Increased from four to seven, the number of DHS Components that do not contribute to material weakness conditions. This now includes CBP, ICE, FLETC, USCIS, USSS, NPPD, and S&T.
- Reduced from 25 to 16, the number of Component conditions that contributed to our FY 2007 material weaknesses.
- Reduced Department-wide audit disclaimer conditions by 40 percent.
- Under the CIO's leadership, the number of Components contributing to the Department-level information systems security material weakness was reduced from six to three.
- Reduced the severity of TSA's Financial Reporting, Capital Assets and Other Liabilities conditions to significant deficiencies.
- Sustained FY 2006 progress at ICE and eliminated all remaining ICE material weakness conditions.
- Corrected material weakness condition for legal liabilities.
- Reduced the severity of capitalization of internal use software at US-VISIT to a significant deficiency condition.
- Designed Department-wide financial reporting process improvements.
- Developed Department-wide financial management policies and procedures.

Nonetheless, significant internal control challenges remain, albeit in much more focused areas. The OCFO is taking the following steps to assist the Department in receiving a clean audit report:

- Forming advisory groups to address issues already tackled at other Components: DHS has learned many valuable lessons over the past few years as it attacked our material weaknesses. For instances, ICE dealt aggressively with its Fund Balance with Treasury weaknesses and is now in a position to assist other Components address some of the same issues. We are using these advisory groups to help address weaknesses throughout DHS.
- Forming teams to address qualification conditions: FEMA has developed specific plans to address its 3 qualification conditions. In addition to developing a longer term plan to fix business processes, it is implementing a short term plan to try to achieve immediate results.
- We are continuing to use corrective action plans to address weaknesses and to sustain progress in areas where we've achieved success.

Remediation of the disclaimer conditions at the United States Coast Guard (USCG) represents a long term challenge and is highly dependent on financial management systems improvements and strengthening the USCG control environment. The Department's CFO requested the Inspector General conduct performance audits aimed at assessing the USCG corrective action efforts. These audits have proved invaluable in establishing an appropriate on-going level of auditor reporting that complements the Department's corrective action efforts and further demonstrates the Department's resolve and commitment to comply with the spirit of the DHS Financial Accountability Act. The performance audits noted areas where USCG's corrective action plans could be improved and the DHS CFO will continue to support the USCG in strengthening their corrective action plans.

To support the USCG, the Department's CFO conducts monthly corrective action meetings with Senior Management and weekly working group meetings with Senior Staff. During FY 2008 DHS and USCG will develop:

- An audit readiness strategy for USCG that paints a clear picture of the critical path to a clean audit opinion.
- A strategy to accelerate the remediation of the posting logic and other gaps in the USCG's Core Accounting System (which prevent USCG from supporting assertions for transactions that flow through the current USCG financial systems).
- A governance structure for the systems migration that ensures USCG business process requirements necessary for mission execution are met.

Remediation of the disclaimer conditions at FEMA involves focusing on three primary areas for FY 2008: stockpile supplies; grants accrual; and mission assignment obligations. The following plans are in place to address each of these areas for FY 2008:

- FEMA is conducting an inventory of FEMA stockpile supplies to accurately and completely account for inventory in the FEMA general ledger.
- FEMA is developing an estimate for FEMA grants payable.
- DHS and FEMA are working together to determine the validity of FEMA unpaid obligations for mission assignments. DHS recently requested assistance from OMB to require FEMA trading partners to validate mission assignments.

It is important to note that FEMA is underwent organizational changes to implement the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act. Entity level control challenges include new responsibilities, reorganization, expansion of accounting services, and changes in Management. Many of these changes will require several months or years to remediate and could have an impact on FEMA's overall remediation efforts.

Using well-developed corrective action plans, along with strong senior leadership, TSA made significant progress in addressing its financial management issue during FY 2007. It received a qualified opinion on its balance sheet and is well positioned to earn an unqualified opinion on the balance sheet for FY 2008. TSA's focus has been on sustainment of financial reporting, capital assets and supplies, and other liabilities corrective action success, as well as on continuing to improve budgetary accounting processes. These actions will put TSA in a position to obtain a full scope audit for FY 2009 with good results. TSA and OCFO staff continue to meet regularly to assess TSA's progress and identify any new risk areas.

Question: Please detail for the record how the CFO plans to spend the \$150,000 it requested in 2009 for the quadrennial homeland security review.

ANSWER: The CFO plans to spend the requested \$150,000 for two additional positions (1 FTE) to provide analysis and support to the Office of Policy for the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR). The CFO plans to hire two GS 13/14 employees (Management and Program Analysts) in FY 2009. The funds will be spent on salaries and benefits, as well as staff support costs (IT, rent, supplies, etc.). The OCFO developed the cost estimates using the DHS Modular Cost Standards for personnel.

Recognizing the importance of the review and the need to explicitly ensure resource plans are a part of the QHSR review, the CFO Program Analysis and Evaluation Division (PA&E) will provide analytical support for and closely coordinate with the Office of Policy in conducting the QHSR. The staff requested for QHSR in FY 2009 will be required to meet the demands of conducting and coordinating the analysis to support the QHSR and ensuring the results adequately address resource requirements and are fully integrated into the Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) plan.

Question: Work on the quadrennial homeland security review began in 2008. How much time and staff is the CFO's office devoting to these efforts in 2008, and at what cost? Will these same efforts be needed in 2009?

ANSWER: The CFO's office is not devoting any staff or time to the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) in FY 2008. In FY 2009, the CFO plans to spend the requested \$150,000 for two additional positions (1 FTE) to provide analysis and support to the Office of Policy for the QHSR.

Question: Despite Congressional direction, DHS has decided to keep its "appropriations liaison" positions. Please detail each and every position within the CFO office by position title, grade, and two sentences regarding the major responsibilities of the position. For positions not filled, simply leave the major responsibilities section blank.

ANSWER: Last year in response to concerns expressed by the Appropriations Committees over the timeliness of reporting requirements, Questions For the Record (QFRs) from committee hearings and general information requests, the Department centralized management of those functions under the appropriations liaison team within the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO). As a result of that consolidation, the Department succeeded in returning 1,464 QFRs in 2007 and 1,065 QFRs in 2008 (as of April 17) within 30 calendar days, and has significantly improved its responsiveness to reporting requirements. The Department is concerned that disbanding the Appropriations Liaison team will result in renewed difficulties in responding to Appropriations Committee requests particularly with respect to QFRs and reports. However, the Department is committed to ensuring that the Appropriations Committees are properly supported, and the OCFO senior leadership is available to meet with the Committees to discuss how best to respond to their concerns.

The appropriations liaison team consists of 7 career civil servants whose position titles, grades and responsibilities are listed in the table that follows.

Assistant Budget Director	GS-15	Supervises the Department's response to Appropriations Committee requirements including Congressional Reports; briefings and followup to briefings; and Committee hearing testimonies, transcripts and Questions For the Record. Provides guidance within the Department relating to Appropriations Committee activities and requests.
Appropriations Liaison	GS-15	Facilitates the transmittal of Congressional reports and information requested by Appropriations Committees. Works directly with FEMA, TSA, NPPD and US-VISIT to coordinate responses to Appropriations Committees and to provide clarification of Committee requirements to DHS components.
Appropriations Liaison	GS-15	Facilitates the transmittal of Congressional reports and information requested by Appropriations Committees. Works directly with USCG, S&T, DNDO, I&A, OPS and Departmental Management to coordinate responses to Appropriations Committees and to provide clarification of Committee requirements to DHS components.
Appropriations Liaison	GS-15	Facilitates the transmittal of Congressional reports and information requested by Appropriations Committees. Works directly with ICE, CBP, USCIS, FLETC and USSS to coordinate responses to Appropriations Committees and to provide clarification of Committee requirements to DHS components.
Program Management Analyst (QFR/Reports)	GS-13	Prepares grant notifications for Congressional Appropriations Committees. Coordinates and prepares Congressional reports and Departmental responses to Questions For the Record relating to FEMA, TSA, NPPD and US-VISIT for the Appropriations Committees.
Congressional Reports Coordinator (QFR/Reports)	GS-11	Coordinates and prepares Congressional reports and Departmental responses to Questions For the Record relating to USCG, S&T, DNDO, I&A, OPS and Departmental Management. Monitors the Department's compliance with Committee report and briefing requirements.

Administrative Specialist (QFR/Reports)	GS-11	Coordinates and prepares Congressional reports and Departmental responses to Questions For the Record relating to USCG, S&T, DNDO, I&A, OPS and Departmental Management. Assists in monitoring the Department's compliance with Committee report and briefing requirements.
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Question: Is the Department in compliance with Section 642(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996?

ANSWER: Section 642(a) is a provision that enables INS, now ICE, to obtain information regarding the immigration status of any individual from other Federal agencies, and from State and local government entities. It also places an obligation that ICE, or the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), respond to inquiries from other Federal agencies, and State and local entities regarding the citizenship or immigration status of any individual within the jurisdiction of the agency for any purpose authorized by law. Generally, it is an ICE practice to work with Federal, State and local entities to ensure that ICE enforces our Nation's immigration laws. ICE is not aware of any circumstance where it failed to comply with this particular statute.

Question: How is the Department with Section 554 of Division E of Public Law 110-161 pertaining to the sexual abuse of individuals held in custody at the direction of the Federal Government?

ANSWER: The Department of Homeland Security, Human Capital Services, is currently using the Employment Eligibility Verification Program (E-Verify). Upon completion of the Form I-9 by the employee and employer, the information is input into E-Verify. Through E-Verify, the Social Security Administration (SSA) verifies the accuracy of all social security numbers provided by newly hired employees and the employment authorization of U.S. citizens.

Question: How is the Department with Section 557 of Division E of Public Law 110-161 regarding the verification of new hires through the basic pilot program of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996?

ANSWER: The Department of Homeland Security, Human Capital Services, is currently using the Employment Eligibility Verification Program (E-Verify). Upon completion of the Form I-9 by the employee and employer, the information is input into E-Verify. Through E-Verify, the Social Security Administration (SSA) verifies the accuracy of all social security numbers provided by newly hired employees and the employment authorization of U.S. citizens.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY
THE HONORABLE NITA LOWEY

Secretary of Homeland Security
 Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Request

Question: In determining Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) awards, in FY07 and again in FY08 FEMA will create a risk score to determine allocations. The formula includes threat, vulnerability, and consequence variables. While creating a formula to distribute funds is certainly a difficult task, I am concerned that the Department is undervaluing the importance of threat. Every area has some degree of vulnerability and consequence, but not every area faces the actual threat of a terrorist attack. Why is threat only given 20% of the weight in the formula, particularly in a grant program that is designed for high-threat, high-population density urban areas?

ANSWER: The threat weighting was carefully chosen as a result of analysis and DHS senior level approval. The FY 2007 risk formula had a strong emphasis and concentration on people and property. Therefore, reflected in the formula is a large weight on population and nationally critical infrastructure. The factors of population and critical infrastructure are components of the Vulnerability/Consequence term, which has an overall weighting of 80% in the risk formula. The Department also recognizes that threat is subjective and therefore receives a lower weighting.

Question: In the UASI formula, population density is partially calculated with a nighttime residential population estimate. I am concerned that the Department is not adequately taking into account the number of individuals, including a substantial number of my constituents, who travel to New York City during the day but do not reside in the city. Why is the Department not using population figures that account for commuters who reside in suburbs but spend a significant amount of time in an urban center?

ANSWER: Commuters and visitors to New York City are part of the population index and accounted for in the UASI risk formula.

Question: The FY08 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) guidance suggests that there will be 60 urban areas receiving UASI awards. As you know, when the program began only seven regions received funding. The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 does not place a floor on the number of high-risk areas that must receive funds. The decision to expand the program is the Department's, not Congress's. I am concerned that the Department defines "high-risk areas" in a manner that dilutes funding to areas that are actually high-risk, contrary to the very intent of the program. Why did the Department increase the number of urban areas eligible to apply for UASI funds and how did it determine which regions to list?

ANSWER: Before the FY 2008 grant cycle began, the Department took several steps towards 9/11 Act compliance, including, as directed by the 9/11 Act, a directed review of risk data for each of the 100 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas to aid in the development of the FY 2008 list of eligible urban areas. This was supported by outreach by members of the Department's Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center (HITRAC) with every state and most cities to provide them with their state threat assessment, as well as the data call by HITRAC to the State Homeland Security Advisors (HSA) to assemble the Tier 1 and Tier 2 lists of critical infrastructure used in the eligibility determinations.

The tier structure is based on relative risk among Urban Areas. For example, some areas are as much as 10 times at risk than other areas on a relative basis. To account for this dramatic variance, under the UASI program DHS grouped the 60 eligible areas into two tiers according to relative risk. Tier I includes seven of the highest risk areas, and Tier II contains the other 53 areas. Fifty-five percent of the funding is allocated to the seven Urban Areas in Tier I. Forty-five percent of the funding is allocated to the 53 Urban Areas in Tier II.

Because the UASI program is a competitive program, the Department sought to ensure that applicants with similar levels of risk were aggregated with similar areas. Tiers help to ensure that our highest-risk areas receive adequate resources, while also ensuring that we don't abandon our responsibility to improve capabilities across the nation. The 60 eligible areas account for approximately 90% of our nation's urban area risk. DHS considered only the top 100 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, in accordance with the 9/11 Act.

Question: When announcing FY06 UASI awards, the Department awarded funds to eleven "sustainment" regions along with 35 other regions. I was told the purpose of the sustainment funding was to complete ongoing projects and then remove those areas from the list of future recipients. However, many of the sustainment regions received funding in FY07 and the FY08 guidance suggests that the Department has abandoned the idea. Why does the Department continue to review applications and award funds to areas it was seeking to remove from the UASI program just two years ago?

ANSWER: The Department is adhering to the Implementation Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 by reviewing the Risk Data of the 100 most populous metropolitan statistical areas in the United States. Because the UASI program is a competitive program, the Department wanted to ensure that applicants with similar levels of risk were aggregated with similar areas. Tiers help to ensure that our highest-risk areas receive adequate resources, while also ensuring that we don't abandon our responsibility to improve capabilities across the nation. The 60 eligible areas account for approximately 90% of our nation's urban area risk. DHS considered only the top 100 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, in accordance with the 9/11 Act.

Question: Why does the FY08 HSGP guidance safeguard 45% of UASI funds for urban areas not in the first risk tier when the purpose of the program is to award funding to high-risk areas?

ANSWER: The Department is adhering to the Implementation Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 by reviewing the Risk Data of the 100 most populous metropolitan statistical areas in the United States. The 55 percent of funding dedicated to seven Urban Areas in Tier I, including New York City, guarantee that the majority of funding goes to those jurisdictions with the greatest risk. However, it is important to note that the remaining Tier II cities are also at risk. Tiering the candidates allows the Department to group together for analytical purposes those applicants with similar levels of risk. Lastly, each tier's allocation is roughly proportional to the total risk represented by the candidates in that tier.

Question: Given that the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act allows it, why does the FY08 Homeland Security Grant Program guidance restrict the use of grants for certain operational/personnel activities?

ANSWER: Overall, the FY 2008 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) has continued to maintain consistency with previous year HSGP allowances relative to personnel and operational costs activities. As in years prior, the Department has decided to impose caps on the percentage of funding allowed to be associated towards operational and personnel cost activities in order to ensure that vital Federal Homeland Security funds are dedicated towards long-term preparedness investments rather than immediate salary enhancements.

The Department does not disagree with the importance of using Federal Homeland Security funds to enhance salaries for immediate purposes such as, for example, the hiring of staff for operational responsibilities (such as the conduct of intelligence gathering and analysis activities) or for personnel strategic administration responsibilities (such as developing a statewide training and exercise program.) However, the Department believes in the importance of ensuring that Federal Homeland Security funds are wisely invested in both short- and long-term endeavors, thus its continued application of personnel and operational caps on salaries.

Question: Page 17 of the FY08 HSGP guidance states that there is a potential for future grant programs to be impacted by cash match requirements as early as FY09. Does the Department anticipate implementing a match requirement and if so would it allow for in-kind contributions or take into account the amount of funds a state or local government may spend on homeland security or counter-terrorism programs that it receives few, if any, federal funds to support (e.g. would entities like the New York City receive a "credit" for the amount it spends to dedicate 1,000 New York Police Department officers and analysts to counter-terrorism programs)?

ANSWER: The Department will take into consideration many options when discussing the possibility of instituting a cap for any of its FY 2009 grant programs. At this point in time the Department has not definitively discussed match requirement specifics relative to any of its FY 2009 grant programs.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY
THE HONORABLE LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

Secretary of Homeland Security
 Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Request

Material Support Waivers

Question: In the 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Act, the Congress modified the conditions under which the Department of Homeland Security can provide exemptions to material support prohibitions on immigration adjudication, specifically so these cases could be handled more rationally. What is the CIS schedule for publishing new policy guidelines or federal regulations to implement the revisions Congress enacted last year?

ANSWER: The Fiscal Year 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (CAA) amended the Secretary of Homeland Security's discretionary authority (as well as that of the Secretary of State) not to apply certain terrorism-related inadmissibility grounds, beyond the grounds to which this authority could be applied previously (such as the material support ground), to aliens who would otherwise be inadmissible. The use of this amended discretionary authority requires action by the Secretary of Homeland Security, and USCIS has presented to DHS certain categories of cases for which USCIS believes a discretionary exemption would be appropriate.

There are some provisions of the CAA that do not require Secretarial action prior to implementation, including the provisions that name ten groups that are not to be considered terrorist organizations under the Immigration and Nationality Act based on any activities committed prior to CAA's enactment. USCIS adjudicators have received preliminary guidance on the application of these provisions and they already consider cases under this provision of the statute. Formalized guidelines and instructions have been drafted and are in the clearance process.

At this time, USCIS believes that the promulgation of federal regulations is not required to implement this statute.

Question: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is wary of referring Iraqis for US resettlement because UNHCR does not have clear guidance about how these material support issues will be dealt with by CIS reviewers. When will the new CIS material support guidelines be communicated to UNHCR and other international organizations in Iraq and elsewhere?

ANSWER: USCIS communicates regularly with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) offices in Washington and in the field on many issues, including the processing of material support exemptions. USCIS and UNHCR met most recently to discuss these issues on April 17. To the extent that UNHCR's field staff would find additional information useful regarding the application of material support exemptions, we are happy to meet with UNHCR to provide such information. USCIS notes, however, that Section 212(a)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act is a complex provision of U.S. law, and its application to any individual case is the responsibility of U.S. government adjudicators who are trained in U.S. immigration law.

Question: USCIS retains the authority to grant waivers to the material support bars to terrorism. But no process has yet been announced as to how asylum applicants appearing before immigration judges in removal proceedings (who may require a waiver) can have their cases referred to USCIS to decide whether they are eligible for a waiver. USCIS has long been aware of this problem and the failure to establish a procedure is holding up asylum cases of hundreds of asylum applicants. When will USCIS issue a procedure? Please submit to the Committee by June 1, 2008, an update on the progress of establishing such a procedure.

ANSWER: Establishment of a procedure to consider exemptions under section 212(d)(3)(B)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) for individuals in removal proceedings requires close coordination between USCIS, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and the Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR). A working group of USCIS, ICE, and EOIR representatives has been examining the most effective process for the identification and presentation to USCIS of cases appropriate for exemption consideration. Initial proposals for the process are being re-examined in light of the changes to the legislation resulting from the enactment of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, and USCIS, ICE, and EOIR are looking to move forward to establish this process.

As an interim measure, on January 10, 2008, and April 27, 2008, ICE issued instructions to its Office of Detention and Removal Operations and its Offices of the Chief Counsel for the review and identification of detained aliens under administratively final orders of removal whose cases were denied based on the terrorism provisions of section 212(a)(3)(B) of the INA and who may be eligible for consideration of the exemption. Removal of aliens identified through this process has been placed on hold for the interim.

Detention Standards

Question: A December 2006 DHS Inspector's General report found that many immigration detainees received little or no access to medical care, that conditions of confinement were poor and that detainees' money and personal property was not properly guarded. Since the release of the 2006 IG report, these problems continue. Detainees, as recently as last month, have died because they were not granted access to medical care, children have reported being fed only once a day in some facilities, and detainees report being kept in cold, unkempt cells. Why does DHS continue to violate its own Detention Standards, and what has DHS done to eliminate these violations?

ANSWER: The allegation that ICE violates its detention standards is erroneous. On the contrary, ICE's National Detention Standards (NDS) and Annual Inspections Program surpass all other correctional industry standards. NDS are enforced by a robust cadre of independent, objective, and trained reviewers; independent and objective on-site compliance monitors; program oversight at the ICE Headquarters level; and the support of hundreds of professional commercial and government service providers across the country.

In addition to annual inspections, each of the more than 300 facilities ICE uses is visited weekly as part of the mandatory staff-detainee communication requirements under NDS. During these visits, officers are responsible for assessing conditions of confinement and the overall quality of life within the facility. In addition, ICE has created the Detention Facilities Inspection Group (DFIG) within the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), which is outside of the ICE Office of Detention and Removal Operations (DRO). The purpose of DFIG is to validate detention inspections independently by performing quality assurance of the review process, ensuring that detention standards are consistently applied, and verifying that corrective actions are taken. This additional oversight complements the current DRO Detention Standards Compliance Program and ensures that ICE detention facilities remain safe and secure while providing appropriate conditions for all ICE detainees.

In an effort to increase compliance and provide independent, external oversight, ICE has contracted with Creative Corrections Corporation and the Nakamoto Group, two private companies with considerable subject-matter expertise in the corrections field. Creative Corrections conducts all annual reviews. Nakamoto Group is

placing subject-matter experts in selected facilities daily to monitor standards compliance and general quality of life.

The NDS and the standards compliance programs outlined above ensure that meals be under the direct supervision of a professional food service administrator, and that dining and cooking areas be inspected weekly. The standards further require two hot meals a day, with no more than 14 hours elapsing between the evening meal and breakfast. Special or supplementary foods are provided to those with a medical need (such as pregnant detainees), under the direction of the facility's medical department. The standards provide for regular, sanitary, and nutritious meals for all detainees in ICE custody.

When alien children come into custody with a parent, they may be placed in DRO-operated family residential centers, which allow many families to remain together pending immigration proceedings. These facilities are covered by the newly created Family Residential Standards. DRO consulted non-governmental organizations (NGOs), policies of juvenile detention facilities, and subject-matter experts while drafting the special standards. When unaccompanied children come into ICE custody, they are quickly transferred to the care and custody of Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS) Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR).

Question: Why has the Department not issued the Detention Standards as binding regulations to ensure that all 400 of its detention facilities comply with those standards?

ANSWER: DHS has not yet made a decision as to whether to promulgate regulations governing detention standards. However, DHS has taken substantial steps to increase oversight, training and compliance; steps I believe would have been more difficult to take with regulations in place. In addition, we are currently undertaking a broad initiative to update the ICE National Detention Standards (NDS) into performance-based standards. This would be much more difficult if regulations were in place. In my view, the current structure of the NDS allows ICE the necessary flexibility to enforce standards that ensure appropriate conditions of confinement. The NDS employed by ICE are also consistent with industry standards, such as those established and promoted by the American Correctional Association (ACA), among other groups specializing in detainee care and treatment. In addition, the facilities are also governed by existing federal, state and local regulations and policies applicable to the particular jurisdiction's correctional/detention programs.

ICE has engaged in negotiations with local service providers, conducted regular meetings with various NGOs, and maintains its own inspection requirements in order to ensure compliance with these standards. The NGO coalition petition is lengthy and detailed, and raises a number of important matters requiring policy, operational, and legal consideration. DHS continues to consider this request and remains mindful of the flexibility needed to provide appropriate conditions of confinement.

Transit Security Grant Program

Question: Security officials in California have outlined multiple concerns about the administration of the Transit Security Grant Program by the Transportation Security Agency. First, these officials state that TSA is employing a one-size-fits-all approach in choosing the type of security investments that are needed in our communities, and is doing so without sufficiently consulting local security directors. Second, investment priorities are pronounced by TSA without regard to similar work already conducted by our communities. And third, grant guidance is inconsistent and has been changed multiple times during the application process. The California Office of Homeland Security has stated on numerous occasions that the Transit Security Grant Program operated much more smoothly under FEMA. Why is TSA struggling in administering this program, and what is your office doing to eliminate these problems?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) assumed programmatic responsibility for the Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) in fiscal year (FY) 2006. Since assuming this responsibility, TSA has adopted a “risk based” approach that identifies national security priorities and selects projects best suited to achieve those priorities. The process has improved the dialogue with the regional applicants to ensure that funds are going to projects that have high efficacy in mitigating risk consistent with both regional and Departmental priorities.

TSA has taken several measures to work directly with the transit agencies to determine the best use of funds for each region. Specifically:

- 1) To better understand the systems and needs of its security partners, TSA has initiated a variety of outreach activities. Outside of the formal grants process, TSA engages with its security partners through the Transit Safety and Security Roundtables, Transit Policing and Security Peer Advisory Group, Connecting Communities Public Transportation Emergency Preparedness Workshops, Mass Transit Sector Coordinating Councils, Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancement (BASE) assessments⁵, needs/gaps analyses workshops, by hosting security partner visits to TSA and the Transportation Security Laboratory, and a variety of industry-hosted conferences and meetings.

Within the grants process, TSA participates in Regional Transit Security Working Groups (RTSWG) in all Tier I regions, including the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas. The composition of the RTSWG varies by region, but generally includes transit security representatives, law enforcement, grants administrators, State Administrative Agency representatives, FEMA representatives, and TSA representatives. These RTSWGs meet on a regular basis to discuss the risks facing the region, and the investments that should be undertaken to address those risks. TSA consults with the RTSWG members to identify those areas where the Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) security funding priorities overlap with the needs of the region to fund investments using TSGP funds. This approach ensures that the projects funded in each region are tailored to the region’s specific needs, rather than a one-size-fits-all approach. TSA has been employing this approach since the fiscal year (FY) 2007 TSGP process, when grants are made in the form of cooperative agreements to the Tier I regions specifically so this type of dialogue could occur.

- 2) TSGP funding priorities are reexamined on a regular basis to ensure they reflect the current threat, vulnerabilities, and consequences across the Nation for the transit community. TSA solicits and receives input and information from many sources throughout the transit community, including the Transit Safety and Security Roundtables, Transit Policing and Security Peer Advisory Group, and Mass Transit Sector Coordinating Councils, when developing and refining the funding priorities for the TSGP. The TSGP priorities have adapted as a result of discussions, specifically in the areas of operational activities and frontline employee training. Beyond these formal channels, TSA solicits and receives feedback at the RTSWG meetings in each Tier I region, as well as through weekly conference calls and yearly grants workshops.
- 3) The grant guidance is consistent with the funding priorities established by TSA and the transit community. While these priorities may change or be refined from year to year, the grant guidance is consistent in communicating what the funding priorities are for the current fiscal year. Any changes to the grant guidance itself during the application period must be made through formal Information Bulletins (IBs). These IBs are issued to provide clarification on statements and priorities outlined in the

⁵ In partnership with the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and the mass transit and passenger rail community, TSA developed and implemented the Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancement (BASE) program. The BASE program aims to expand TSA’s awareness and understanding of the current security posture in the passenger rail and mass transit mode, enable more effective targeting of security programs and technical assistance to elevate security, and facilitate sharing of best security practices.

grant guidance based on feedback from stakeholders. All IBs are formally approved and distributed to all security partners in a timely manner. These IBs provide clarifications and additional guidance consistent with the priorities and procedures outlined in the grant guidance and serve to enhance, not change, the grant guidance.

Question: Security officials in California state that TSA and FEMA collaborate only minimally with state and local security officials in determining security investment priorities. According to the California Office of Homeland Security, this lack of coordination results in TSA offering grant funds for initiatives that have already been undertaken by local entities. In such cases, how does TSA provide flexibility to local security directors to use federal grant funds to address other security needs?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA), along with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), has taken several measures to work directly with the transit agencies and their security directors to determine the best use of funds for each region. The program has the flexibility, as a cooperative agreement, to allow this one-on-one regional dialogue. This ensures that projects recommended for grant funding have mutual benefit for both the transit agency and the Federal government, and ensure that Federal funds are being spent on projects that have high efficacy in reducing risk.

TSA and FEMA participate in Regional Transit Security Working Groups (RTSWG) in both the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas. These RTSWGs meet on a regular basis to discuss the risks facing the region, and the investments that should be undertaken to address those risks. TSA sits at the tables with the RTSWG participants, which include transit agency and security representatives, to discuss their concerns. This approach provides the flexibility to tailor the "package" of grant projects put forth in each region so that local needs, as well as Federal priorities, are being met.

More specifically for California, over the past year 1) TSA has attended four RTSWG meetings for the Los Angeles region and 10 RTSWG meetings for the San Francisco region; 2) TSA Assistant Secretary (A/S) Kip Hawley has had two personal meetings with the Director of the California Office of Homeland Security, Matt Bettenhausen; and 3) TSA hosted a California State Risk Meeting in October 2007, with attendance from A/S Hawley and Mr. Bettenhausen, as well as transit and security providers from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, and San Diego.

Question: In March 2007, the California Office of Homeland Security (OHS) staff requested TSA officials provide a copy of threat assessments and any other information being used by DHS to determine the risk to California transit systems. Over one year later, DHS has still not responded to this request. Given the need for security officials to share information so as to best protect our communities, given the professionalism and dedication of the California Office of Homeland Security and given the fact that a lack of coordination between TSA and California OHS has resulted in TSA recommending security initiatives that have already been undertaken by California security officials, the Committee requests the information requested of TSA in the above March 2007 letter be made available to the Committee by June 1, 2008.

ANSWER: The California Office of Homeland Security (COHS) requested copies of the results of the Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancement (BASE) program assessments conducted by Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Surface Transportation Security Inspectors. In the cooperative effort with which TSA and the mass transit and passenger rail agencies conduct the assessments, TSA has agreed not to distribute the results to other entities. However, TSA did agree that mass transit or passenger rail agencies can share the results with any other entity that has a need to know.

TSA addressed the request made by the COHS within the bounds of this policy. On May 14, 2007, TSA hosted a conference call with the transit agencies in California that had been assessed under the BASE program to inform them of the request from the COHS. TSA explained to the transit agencies that under the agreement it had made with them, TSA would not provide the assessments to the COHS. TSA further explained that the individual transit agency could provide the BASE assessment to the COHS at its discretion. On May 15, 2007, TSA hosted a conference call with representatives from the COHS, and explained that it could not directly provide the BASE assessments due to the commitments made to the transit agencies. However, TSA noted that the individual transit agencies could provide the results to the COHS. At that time, the COHS representatives agreed to obtain the BASE results from the transit agencies.

TSA will be contacting the Committee regarding its request for information.

Interoperability Plans

Question: Many communities lack the technical expertise and resources to develop an interoperability communications plan. Please describe the system used by the Department to track whether and how fully the Department responded to requests by communities to provide technical assistance in developing interoperability plans.

ANSWER: The Department of Homeland Security's Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) understands that States and localities often need additional guidance and assistance to support their interoperable emergency communications planning and implementation efforts. OEC provides free, direct technical assistance support through its Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program (ICTAP), which comprises interoperable emergency communications subject-matter experts. ICTAP maintains a running database of technical assistance requests received from States and Urban Areas throughout the country. During Calendar Year 2007, OEC's resources were focused on completing the Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) development initiative and supporting the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program.

OEC offered technical assistance to all 56 States and territories. Forty-nine States and territories initially submitted technical assistance requests to OEC for help in developing their SCIPs. By December 2007, OEC had provided full technical assistance in SCIP development to 46 of these States (the remaining three did not respond to repeated technical-assistance scheduling requests and did not receive support). Future technical assistance provided by OEC will be aligned to support the implementation of SCIPs and the initiatives identified in the National Emergency Communications Plan.

Question: In 2007, how many and what percentage of requests for technical assistance in developing interoperability plans did not receive any such assistance?

ANSWER: Forty-nine States and territories initially submitted technical assistance requests to the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) for assistance in developing their Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans. Of these, three, or 7 percent of requesters, did not respond to repeated technical-assistance scheduling requests and subsequently did not receive support. The remaining 46 States and territories, or 93 percent of requesters, received full support from OEC.

Question: In 2007, of those communities that received technical assistance from DHS in developing interoperability plans, how many and what percentage of such communities complained to DHS that this assistance was insufficient?

ANSWER: To date, the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) has received only positive feedback concerning the support provided by its Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program in the development of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans. No formal complaints have been received by OEC concerning the level of support provided.

Question: In 2007, what were the ten most common challenges to developing interoperability plans expressed by communities which requested DHS technical assistance in this area?

ANSWER: Through the Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) development process, the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) found that the level of maturity in interoperable emergency communications planning and implementation varied greatly among States, territories, and localities. As a result, the challenges also varied significantly. Based on informal feedback from SCIP developers and attendees at SCIP development workshops, several challenges appeared to be common among the States and territories:

- **Multi-Agency Participation (State vs. Local).** SCIP development was primarily a State-driven process, and it was difficult for some States to get the support and representation from local agencies.
- **Simultaneous Planning Process with the Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant Program.** Both the SCIP and PSIC Grant Program initiatives were ongoing during Fiscal Year 2007. Some states gave precedence to the development of PSIC investment justifications and, as a result, several SCIPs were not as complete as they would have been if States were allowed to focus on only one high-visibility initiative instead of two.
- **Dedicated Grant/Plan Writer.** In most States, an individual was designated to complete the plan, but, in many cases, he or she had no experience in writing grants or plans.
- **First-Time Plan.** Many States and territories had never developed a SCIP prior to the establishment of the requirement. As a result, States and territories did not have a legacy plan to build upon.
- **Visibility to Other States' Plans.** Individuals did not have access to sample plans that addressed and followed the format of the SCIP criteria. Feedback indicated that a model plan would have been useful in developing their SCIP.
- **Longer On-Site Assistance.** Workshops were scheduled as two-day events because of time and resource constraints. Feedback indicated that three-to-five-day workshops would be beneficial.
- **Evaluation Criteria, Template Composition, Guidance, and Formatting.** States indicated a level of confusion concerning the criteria, template composition, and guidance.
- **Lack of Existing Equipment Inventory.** Some States had inventories for their communications equipment, but many did not.
- **Overall Timeline.** Individuals indicated that they needed more time in the development process.
- **Support from Elected Leaders.** Feedback indicated that individuals had difficulty obtaining the necessary support from elected leaders.

Question: Has DHS prepared and disseminated to states a model of how communities can build an interoperable communications network through the gradual replacement by all relevant local agencies of legacy communications equipment and infrastructure as these legacy systems are retired?

ANSWER: The Department of Homeland Security's Office for Interoperability and Compatibility and Office of Emergency Communications have and continue to develop guidance documents to help States and localities plan for, manage, and implement communications systems. The completed guides are available at: www.safecomprogram.gov. Guides developed or in development include:

- **Statement of Requirements:** This guide defines qualitative and quantitative requirements for crucial voice and data communications in day-to-day, task force, and mutual aid operations, and helps the emergency response community convey a shared vision that ultimately will help private industry better align research and development efforts with critical interoperable communication needs.
- **Public Safety Architecture Framework:** This guide helps emergency response agencies map communications system requirements and identify system gaps.
- **Interoperability Lifecycle Guide** (in development): This guide will help practitioners gauge the complexity of an interoperable communications implementation by outlining major phases, tasks, and actions taken during the project.
- **Collaborative Request for Proposals (RFP) Guide** (in development): This guide will assist emergency response agencies in the development and release of RFPs for the enhancement of interoperable communications, and it will describe the components of interoperability projects and the necessary steps to develop an RFP within a consortium of emergency response agencies.

In general, the efficient use of existing systems and infrastructure is promoted while planning for the eventual migration to a standards-based, system-of-systems approach. The system-of-systems framework is an infrastructure made up of multiple communications systems that are linked to one another via various mechanisms, such as interface standards, standard operating procedures, common protocols for training and exercises, and synchronized governance structures.

Worksite Investigations

Question: Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officials have publicly stated that ICE conducts worksite investigations regarding the employment of undocumented immigrants and to investigate visa fraud, money laundering, tax evasion or violations of other hiring laws. Please provide to the Committee by June 1, 2008, a list of all 2007 worksite investigations and (a) identify which of the above or other reasons represented the primary focus of each investigation; (b) the number of arrests made in each investigation; and (c) which of these investigations resulted in worksite raids by ICE.

ANSWER: In FY 2007, a total of 1,093 worksite enforcement (WSE) investigations were initiated and many are still ongoing, and certain elements related to closed investigations may be "Law Enforcement Sensitive". For this reason, a list of FY 2007 WSE investigations has not been provided.

a) Worksite investigations are conducted either to promote Critical Infrastructure Protection or to facilitate worksite enforcement. ICE does not statistically capture the primary focus of each investigation. A significant part of the interior enforcement strategy for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) involves removing

the magnet of illegal employment by targeting egregious employers, identity thieves, and other criminals who knowingly and willingly violate our nation's immigration laws.

The WSE program first focuses on those employers that fall under the definition of critical infrastructure. Critical infrastructure refers to systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, economic interests, public health or safety, or any combination of these. Through its WSE efforts, ICE is committed to ensuring that the nation's critical infrastructure sectors are employing authorized workers.

Secondly, the ICE WSE program focuses on those employers who, while not in a critical infrastructure industry, are otherwise engaged in widespread violations of our nation's immigration laws. These violations include: the knowing employment of undocumented immigrants; the exploitation of illegal aliens; the active recruitment of undocumented workers in their countries of origin; and ignoring blatant fraud and identity theft by their workforce, including visa fraud, money laundering, tax evasion, and violations of other hiring laws. Some of these egregious employers are providing their employees with fraudulent identification, while others take advantage of the undocumented worker's illegal status by flouting labor laws. ICE investigations are not limited to any particular corporate size or industry, but rather assess the merits of each potential investigation and weigh its relevance to the overall ICE national strategy.

b) In FY 2007, ICE initiated a total of 1,093 WSE investigations. Many of these investigations remain open and, depending upon the complexity of the investigation, can span a number of months and potentially years. For cases initiated in FY 2007, ICE has made a total of 728 criminal arrests and 3098 administrative arrests associated with worksite enforcement violations. Also in FY 2007, as shown in the chart below, ICE made a total of 863 criminal arrests and 4,077 administrative arrests for worksite enforcement violations.

c) Since FY 2005, ICE has been able to capture worksite statistics pertaining to the number of cases initiated; number of criminal and administrative arrests; criminal indictments and convictions; number of Notices of Intent to Fine served; and the Final Order amounts as shown below. Instead of past practices of pursuing administrative fines alone, which amounted to little more than a slap on the wrist to employers, ICE is now using all of its authorities to criminally seize and forfeit the proceeds of employers who hire undocumented aliens. Additionally, ICE is reinvigorating the administrative fine process to ensure that it is a meaningful penalty imposed upon offending employers. In FY 2007, ICE set a record by obtaining more than \$31 million in criminal fines, restitutions and civil judgments as a result of worksite enforcement investigations. To hold employers accountable for the workers they hire, ICE Special Agents gather evidence of criminal violations, targeting the owners and principal managers of the business, and present these findings to the appropriate United States Attorney's Office for criminal prosecution. In addition, ICE Special Agents aggressively pursue the seizure and forfeiture of assets amassed by employers who profit from using unauthorized alien workers. ICE believes criminal prosecutions, seizure of assets, and the imposition of meaningful civil penalties upon those employers and businesses that utilize and profit from the labor of unauthorized aliens is the most effective deterrent.

Worksite Enforcement Statistics								
Fiscal Year	Cases Initiated	Criminal Arrests	Admin Arrests	Indictments	Convictions	NIF	Final Order	Criminal Fines, Forfeitures and Restitutions
FY05	495	176	1,116	254	156	10	\$472,248	\$15,822,100
FY06	1,186	716	3,667	411	340	0	0	\$233,044
FY07	1,093	863	4,077	750	561	2	\$26,560	\$31,426,443

*Includes: owners, corporate officials, human resource managers, union official, crew chief, manager, and supervisor.

*The Final Order column refers to monies seized pursuant to an administrative fine while the criminal fines, forfeitures and restitution column refers to monies seized in a criminal proceeding.

TWIC Card Enrollment Delay

Question: At one point, the deadline to have all sea port workers enrolled in the TWIC Card program was targeted for the end of the summer 2008. Current enrollment numbers indicate that all workers will not be enrolled by that time. In addition, the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach are involved in the TWIC Pilot Program that will test the card readers, and it appears that any delayed enrollment will also affect the success of that pilot. When does the Department expect to have all the workers enrolled?

ANSWER: Since the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) program deployed in October 2007, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and the United States Coast Guard (USCG) have closely tracked enrollment, issuance, and throughput metrics. This data has been closely evaluated with population estimates, which have continued to be refined as a result of collaboration with our maritime security partners to ensure that all applicants will have the opportunity to enroll for TWIC by September 25, 2008, the original compliance date.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has recently determined that, based on larger than anticipated population estimates and the original intent to enroll individuals over an 18-month period, the compliance date of September 25, 2008 should be revised. The new national compliance date for all mariners and individuals requiring unescorted access to secure areas of facilities, vessels, and Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) facilities is April 15, 2009. This will be achieved by a phased-in approach, at each Captain of the Port zone.

It is important to note that while the national compliance date for enrollment is being revised, the deployment schedule for TWIC enrollment sites will remain the same. All 147 enrollment centers will be deployed nationwide by September 2008. This will provide workers with adequate time to enroll prior to national compliance.

Question: What ports are behind schedule in enrolling workers in the TWIC Card program?

ANSWER: The chart on the following pages provides the deployment plan, by port, for the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC). As of April 25, 2008, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and the United States Coast Guard (USCG) are on schedule in establishing the enrollment capabilities at each port. In regard to the number of enrollments at these ports, TSA recently extended the date by which all affected port workers must enroll and use their TWIC to April 15, 2009. TSA expects that many enrollees will wait until a time closer to this date before enrolling. TSA and the USCG are working with the industry to expedite the enrollment process. TSA expects that all regulated port workers will be enrolled by this date.

4 th Quarter 2007					1 st Quarter 2008				
Start Date	Location	Current Enrollments	Current Activations	Estimated Population	Start Date	Location	Current Enrollments	Current Activations	Estimated Population
10/16/07	Wilmington, DE	6,380	2,999	5,380	01/03/08	Hilo, HI	1,274	559	655
11/01/07	Corpus Christi, TX	8,461	3,124	10,760	01/04/08	NY/NJ - South Hackensack, NJ	5,219	1,132	43,040
11/07/07	Baton Rouge, LA	16,031	4,297	64,560	01/16/08	Huntington, WV	3,350	637	13,105
11/07/07	Honolulu, HI	4,628	1,902	16,381	01/16/08	International Falls, MN	2	0	215
11/07/07	Tacoma, WA	4,718	2,145	3,932	01/16/08	Morehead City, NC	840	374	2,214
11/08/07	Beaumont, TX	3,643	1,154	6,553	01/16/08	Ontonagon, MI	22	5	538
11/08/07	Oakland, CA	7,713	1,119	9,816	01/16/08	Victoria, TX	1,582	705	1,966
11/14/07	Houston, TX	26,632	6,502	215,200	01/17/08	Kahului, Maui, HI	1,088	414	655
11/14/07	Providence, RI	1,575	888	3,276	01/17/08	Port Canaveral, FL	2,867	1,050	10,222
11/15/07	Chicago, IL	2,153	694	9,899	01/17/08	Portland, OR	3,886	1,173	16,381
11/15/07	Port Arthur, TX	3,754	821	5,242	01/23/08	Bourne, MA	2,404	266	3,766
11/15/07	Savannah, GA	5,894	2,774	16,154	01/23/08	Green Bay, WI	481	172	458
11/21/07	Baltimore/Dundalk, MD	5,612	2,385	26,900	01/24/08	Pittsburgh, PA	1,481	340	13,105
11/21/07	Lake Charles, LA	7,319	3,057	10,483	01/24/08	Texas City, TX	1,790	174	7,862
11/21/07	Minneapolis, MN	1,060	507	3,276	01/25/08	Kauai, HI	587	135	1,291
11/21/07	St. Paul, MN	322	154	3,276	01/30/08	Salisbury, MD	521	161	3,228
11/28/07	Charleston, SC	5,594	1,809	9,949	01/30/08	Toledo, OH	1,094	365	2,504
11/29/07	Cleveland, OH	377	315	6,553	01/31/08	Miami, FL	1,877	581	16,381
11/29/07	Detroit, MI	976	240	6,553	01/31/08	Muskegon, MI	240	73	458
11/29/07	Port Fouchon, LA	5,425	1,799	10,760	01/31/08	Vicksburg, MS	2,424	549	1,966
11/30/07	Boston, MA	2,783	919	10,760	02/06/08	Ashtabula, OH	106	24	458
12/05/07	Brownsville, TX	978	480	2,621	02/06/08	Everett, WA	887	315	655
12/05/07	Mobile, AL	8,092	2,941	19,657	02/06/08	Louisville, KY	911	276	3,276
12/07/07	Indiana Harbor, IN	454	141	3,276	02/08/08	Nashville, TN	815	134	3,276
12/12/07	Brunswick, GA	1,244	580	930	02/08/08	Oswego, NY	303	175	1,078
12/12/07	LALB - Long Beach, CA	13,244	4,058	65,524	02/08/08	Port Everglades, FL	2,628	755	16,381
12/12/07	LALB - Los Angeles, CA	6,387	2,078	43,040	02/13/08	La Plata, MD	501	0	2,152
12/12/07	Milwaukee, WI	403	158	2,964	02/13/08	Portland, ME	1,071	446	1,614
12/13/07	Albany, NY	1,126	534	2,621	02/20/08	Lorain, OH	101	23	458
12/13/07	Philadelphia, PA	5,908	1,619	16,140	02/21/08	Sault Ste. Marie, MI	196	63	1,076
12/13/07	Seattle, WA	3,612	1,124	26,209	02/21/08	Tampa, FL	3,009	664	16,381
12/14/07	Tulsa, OK	679	213	2,621	02/22/08	Cincinnati, OH	572	134	5,242
12/20/07	Joliet, IL	1,138	362	2,582	02/22/08	Richmond, CA	805	78	3,276
12/20/07	NY/NJ - Staten Island, NY	5,171	1,554	64,560	02/22/08	S. Louisiana, LA	1,630	209	26,209
12/20/07	Peoria, IL	535	1	1,076	02/22/08	Anacortes, WA	1,857	220	1,311
12/27/07	Memphis, TN	1,897	595	5,242	02/29/08	Norfolk, VA	3,426	306	13,141
12/27/07	NY/NJ - New York, NY	2,059	471	21,520	03/05/08	Marine City, MI	68	13	458
12/27/07	Wilmington, NC	1,534	552	5,237	03/05/08	St. Louis, MO	1,229	82	16,381
12/28/07	Buffalo, NY	296	123	5,242	03/06/08	St. Ignace, MI	171	27	1,614
12/28/07	Duluth-Superior, MN	934	476	2,050	03/06/08	Palm Beach, FL	583	61	5,751
12/28/07	Jacksonville, FL	3,807	1,548	12,101	03/12/08	Newport News, VA	743	27	6,570
12/28/07	New Orleans, LA	12,729	2,709	26,209	03/13/08	San Diego, CA	1,069	117	4,200
					03/17/08	Panama City, FL	496	47	3,408
					03/19/08	Key West, FL	323	0	3,443
					03/19/08	Gulfport, MS	755	60	3,276
					03/20/08	Traverse City, MI	186	46	538
					03/26/08	Bangor, ME	662	44	1,506

2 nd Quarter 2008					3 rd Quarter 2008				
Start Date	Location	Current Enrollments	Current Activations	Estimated Population	Start Date	Location	Current Enrollments	Current Activations	Estimated Population
04/16/08	Bay City, MI	87	1	1,311	July - Sept	American Samoa	N/A	N/A	538
04/16/08	New London, CT	194	0	2,152		Eureka, CA	N/A	N/A	646
04/17/08	Point Comfort, TX	67	0	323		Evansville, IN	N/A	N/A	753
04/17/08	Ponce, PR	213	5	3,932		Guam	N/A	N/A	538
04/23/08	Chattanooga, TN	64	0	1,966		Lafayette, LA	N/A	N/A	5,380
04/23/08	LaPorte, TX	123	0	2,690		Lindenhurst, NY	N/A	N/A	861
04/23/08	Portsmouth, NH	50	0	1,311		Riverhead, NY	N/A	N/A	646
04/30/08	Galveston, TX	N/A	N/A	5,242		Salpan	N/A	N/A	646
04/30/08	Juneau, AK	N/A	N/A	646		Stockton, CA	N/A	N/A	655
04/30/08	San Juan, PR	N/A	N/A	10,483					
05/01/08	Freeport, TX	N/A	N/A	5,242					
05/01/08	Port Hueneme, CA	N/A	N/A	2,804					
05/07/08	Houma, LA	N/A	N/A	8,608					
05/07/08	Sandusky, OH	N/A	N/A	458					
05/08/08	Anchorage, AK	N/A	N/A	2,621					
05/09/08	Morgan City, LA	N/A	N/A	5,380					
05/14/08	Calcle, MI	N/A	N/A	538					
05/14/08	San Francisco, CA	N/A	N/A	2,122					
05/15/08	Kansas City, MO	N/A	N/A	3,276					
May - June	Alpena, MI	N/A	N/A	215					
	Benicia, CA	N/A	N/A	1,937					
	Bridgeport, CT	N/A	N/A	655					
	Burlington, VT	N/A	N/A	646					
	Camden, NJ	N/A	N/A	15,954					
	Chesler, PA	N/A	N/A	1,311					
	Coos Bay, OR	N/A	N/A	655					
	Coram, NY	N/A	N/A	753					
	Escanaba, MI	N/A	N/A	458					
	Greenville, MS	N/A	N/A	1,311					
	Guntersville, AL	N/A	N/A	655					
	Little Rock, AR	N/A	N/A	538					
	Longview, WA	N/A	N/A	655					
	Marcus Hook, PA	N/A	N/A	3,932					
	Marquette, MI	N/A	N/A	861					
	New Castle, DE	N/A	N/A	1,311					
	New Haven, CT	N/A	N/A	1,966					
	Nikiski, AK	N/A	N/A	393					
	Paducah, KY	N/A	N/A	8,608					
	Pasco, WA	N/A	N/A	3,766					
	Paulsboro, NJ	N/A	N/A	3,932					
	Pennsbury Manor, PA	N/A	N/A	1,311					
	Perth Amboy, NJ	N/A	N/A	1,076					
	Port Manatee, FL	N/A	N/A	4,985					
	Rochester, NY	N/A	N/A	538					
	Sacramento, CA	N/A	N/A	1,076					
	St. Croix, USVI	N/A	N/A	6,456					
	St. Thomas, USVI	N/A	N/A	538					
	Valdez, AK	N/A	N/A	1,966					
	Vancouver, WA	N/A	N/A	655					

Question: On a port-by-port basis, what are the specific reasons why these ports are behind schedule in enrolling workers, and what is DHS doing to increase the enrollment of workers at these ports?

ANSWER: The chart on the previous pages provide the deployment plan, by port, for the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC). As of April 25, 2008, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and the United States Coast Guard (USCG) are on schedule in establishing the enrollment capabilities at each port. In regard to the number of enrollments at these ports, TSA recently extended the date by which all affected port workers must enroll and use their TWIC to April 15, 2009. TSA expects that many enrollees will wait until a time closer to this date before enrolling. TSA and the USCG are working with the industry to expedite the enrollment process. TSA expects that all regulated port workers will be enrolled by this date.

TSA and the USCG are working closely with our maritime security partners, at the national and local levels, to provide program updates and promote awareness and support for the program in addition to addressing issues or concerns. The TWIC deployment contractor has an extensive outreach effort which includes in-person meetings with local port stakeholders and targeted communications materials distributed at each port (well in advance of deployment). The outreach team manages a stakeholder database containing over 6,000 local and national contacts. While the stakeholder outreach model was designed to be repeatable in order to achieve the required economies of scale given the program's size and coverage, a process exists to develop targeted 'working groups' at the local level. These groups are formed in order to develop strategies for increasing enrollment numbers and overall support for the program. Examples of locations where these working groups have proved to be successful include Houston, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and the State of Alaska. Additionally, the program has the TWIC Stakeholder Communications Committee (TSCC), comprised of maritime security partners spanning unions, associations, and government. This group continues to provide invaluable feedback and recommendations that TSA and USCG act upon accordingly.

Hawaiian Cruise Rule

Question: In December, 2007, Customs and Border Protection issued a proposed "interpretive rule" concerning Hawaiian cruises. This rule will have a dramatic impact on the cruise line industry, and its implementation would only protect the operations of a single ship owned by Norwegian Cruise Lines. What is the rationale for proposing this rule?

ANSWER: Last summer, the U.S. Department of Transportation Maritime Administration (MARAD) brought to CBP's attention that certain cruise itineraries on non-coastwise-qualified vessels, cruising in the Hawaiian Islands, may be contrary to the Passenger Vessel Services Act (PVSA). Further, MARAD requested CBP to take action to ensure enforcement of the PVSA in Hawaii. In an attempt to address these concerns, CBP published the proposed interpretive rule and request for public comments. In light of these comments CBP may make modifications to the proposal or withdraw it entirely.

Question: Has the Department of Homeland Security or the Office of Management and Budget conducted an economic impact study of this rule? If so, please provide to the Committee by June 1, 2008, a copy of this study. If not, do DHS and OMB plan to conduct a study?

ANSWER: To our knowledge, OMB has not conducted an economic impact study. While the Department did not conduct an economic impact study of the proposed interpretive rule of November 21, 2007, before DHS takes further action, it plans to conduct an economic analysis to measure potential impacts.

Question: What is the projected detrimental economic impact threshold that DHS believes sufficient to warrant an economic impact study?

ANSWER: CBP does not believe that there is a detrimental impact threshold that must be met prior to DHS considering the economic impacts of this action. Before DHS takes further action on the proposed interpretive rule published in November 2007, it plans to conduct an economic analysis to measure potential impacts.

Question: What is the timetable for reviewing and implementing this rule?

ANSWER: CBP received over 1,000 comments in response to the FR Notice of November 21, 2007. The review of the comments is complete. Based upon an analysis of the comments, DHS may make modifications to the proposal or withdraw it entirely.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY
THE HONORABLE SAM FARR

Secretary of Homeland Security
 Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Request

Waiver Question

Question: Mr. Secretary, although you have the authority to waive environmental laws when necessary and you have used this authority before over short distances in California and Arizona, the April 1 waiver of 36 separate laws over an unprecedented span of 470 miles is shocking. The construction of the border security waived laws including the

- *Endangered Species Act,*
- *National Environmental Policy Act,*
- *Clean Water Act,*
- *Clean Air Act,*
- *CERCLA (the Superfund Act),*
- *Archaeological Resources Protection Act,*
- *National Park Service Organic Act,*
- *Wilderness Act,*
- *Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act,*
- *American Indian Religious Freedom Act*

These are Federal laws and regulations that our citizens count on to ensure both their safety and the safety and security of our natural resources. The Department has also gone through the motions of making draft Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements and taking public comments as though they were going to follow the established process within these laws. Communities that are affected have stated that they were caught by surprise with this sudden sweeping aside of the regulations designed to protect Americans.

Was the original intent to follow the environmental regulations?

ANSWER: Throughout DHS' efforts to implement border security solutions across the U.S.-Mexico border, DHS has been committed to environmental stewardship and abiding by environmental regulations as outlined in the National Environmental Policy Act and other environmental laws. However, as the planning processes moved forward, it became clear that DHS could not meet all of the procedural and administrative requirements set forth in many of these laws and still meet Congress' objectives regarding construction of fencing to be completed by December of 2008. However, the recent decision to invoke the waiver authority does not mean that DHS has turned its back on environmental stewardship in areas selected for the construction of new border security projects. DHS is neither compromising its commitment to responsible environmental stewardship nor its commitment to solicit and respond to the needs of state, local, and tribal governments, other agencies of the federal government, and local residents.

Question: Did the Department suddenly change their mind and decide to waive the laws instead of continue to work with the stakeholders who have an interest in the land?

ANSWER: DHS places a high priority on interaction with, and feedback from, local officials, landowners and community members about border infrastructure project plans. Since May 2007, more than 600 individual landowners have been contacted and over one hundred meetings with local officials, public open houses and town halls have been held along the southwest border. DHS will continue to engage with federal and state resources management agencies and the local community to carefully identify natural, biological and cultural resources potentially affected by construction of border barriers, and we will identify ways to reduce and mitigate the impacts. In areas where no such discussion has already taken place, DHS will consult with appropriate groups and perform environmental work before significant construction is undertaken.

Congress recognized that securing the Nation's borders has a significant impact on national security and, thus, provided legal authority under Section 102(c) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to waive any legal requirements that may impede progress toward deterring illegal cross-border activity. After considering what DHS believed were all possible alternatives, and consistent with the authority granted by Congress, it was determined that it was necessary to utilize this statutory waiver authority to ensure expeditious construction of this much-needed border security infrastructure. This authority was employed to ensure that these projects will proceed without unnecessary delays caused by administrative processes or potential litigation. These waivers should cover the remainder of additional fence construction that will be accomplished in 2008 as envisioned by Congress to bring security to our Nation's borders.

Question: Or did the Department of Homeland Security encounter more opposition than they expected and waive the laws in order to push the border fence along?

ANSWER: DHS recognizes the potential impact that fencing may have on landowners and communities along the border and remain committed to maintaining an open dialogue with affected communities and landowners. As it has planned for the construction of additional border infrastructure, DHS has regularly consulted with state and local governments, federal land management and resource agencies as well as local residents themselves. DHS has continued to solicit and respond to the issues and needs of local border communities and continues to work to make accommodations where they do not negatively impact our operational needs.

However, after considering what DHS believed were all possible alternatives, and consistent with the authority granted by Congress, the Secretary determined that it was necessary to utilize this statutory waiver authority to ensure expeditious construction of this much-needed border security infrastructure. This authority was employed to ensure that planned border security projects would proceed without unnecessary delays caused by administrative processes or potential litigation.

Question: Follow up: Your statement in waiving these laws for 470 miles of border land, states that the department strives to be a good steward of the environment and continue to work with the landowners, stakeholders, communities and activists who have an interest in the lands around the border. I'm interested to know how this has been done or what steps are being taken to ensure that this is done?

ANSWER: Although certain laws will be waived, DHS is neither compromising its commitment to responsible environmental stewardship nor its commitment to solicit and respond to the needs of state, local, and tribal governments, other agencies of the federal government, and local residents. For example, for the majority of the miles covered by the waiver, we have prepared either a draft environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement. DHS will continue to engage with federal and state resources management agencies and local communities to carefully identify natural, biological and cultural resources potentially affected by construction of border barriers, and we will identify ways to reduce and mitigate the impacts. In areas where no such

discussion has already taken place, DHS will consult with appropriate groups and perform environmental work before significant construction is undertaken.

DHS will also develop new Environmental Stewardship Plans which are environmental planning documents that evaluate environmental resources, analyze potential environmental impacts to these resources, and identify mitigation efforts that will address both our operational requirements and the sensitive needs of surrounding environments. Environmental Stewardship Plans will include an analysis of resources similar to that contained in previous draft environmental documents, Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements, which were initiated prior to the issuance of the waivers.

Disrupting Habitats, Wildlife Migration, Public, and Private Land

Question: We all recognize the importance of national security. While a fence or a wall might be the least expensive option, without surveillance and patrol it is essentially useless at keeping people out. It is, however, very good at disrupting migration patterns of animals like the pronghorn antelope, the jaguarundi, butterflies, and birds with wide international ranges and who do not understand the international border. A fence or wall is also good for fragmenting habitats and disrupting sensitive ecosystems such as the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, the Audubon Society's Sabal Palm Audubon Center, the Nature Conservancy's Lennox Foundation Southmost Preserve as well as disrupting land-uses such as ranching and farming.

Can you explain to me why an unguarded fence is a useful deterrent to immigration?

ANSWER: DHS is working to deploy the right mix of technology, tactical infrastructure, and personnel to secure each mile of the border as quickly and efficiently as possible. DHS intends to use fencing as one element of a layered defense plan to gain effective control of our nation's borders. Our comprehensive plan includes additional, substantial investments in technology, infrastructure and enforcement personnel. Fencing gives Border Patrol agents time they need to respond to illegal cross border activity.

Technology is used to supplement physical barriers by providing border surveillance tools that allow the Border Patrol to identify and track illegal activity. In cases where technology and personnel alone have not deterred illegal incursions, the installation of tactical infrastructure has proven to be effective.

For example, in an urban environment, the illegal entrant can be across the border and into the community in a matter of minutes, sometimes seconds. If accessible to entry, urban areas require an inordinate number of enforcement personnel to effectively confront the illegal activity. In this environment, pedestrian fencing provides a critical barrier. Fences block, or substantially slow, illegal entry between ports of entry.

Question: Has the Department explored the possibilities of border security besides the fence and wall model?

ANSWER: The DHS strategy focuses on transforming border security through advances in technology, tactical infrastructure and increased personnel along the border. The right mix of technology (SBI^{net}) and tactical infrastructure along with increased personnel along the U.S.-Mexico border will provide the necessary security to significantly reduce illegal border crossings and greatly enhance the ability of Customs and Border Protection to accomplish an important part of the DHS mission: to ensure safe and secure borders. Building fence along certain areas of the southern border is only one part of a larger border security approach.

Question: What other forms of border security that have a smaller impact on the communities, the land, the water, and the animals and plants around the border have been employed or are planning to be employed?

ANSWER: Current plans are to deploy the *SBI_{net}* integrated technology solution to two locations in Arizona by the end of CY 2008, pending successful integration testing early this summer and barring any major shifts in the cross-border threat. Current plans are to deploy technology in the Tucson Sector in 2009, Yuma in 2010 and El Paso in 2011.

In addition to the technology and tactical infrastructure efforts, DHS is also developing the Laredo Sector Carrizo Cane Removal Pilot Project. This project will aim to eliminate the overgrown non-native invasive plant, Carrizo Cane, in the Laredo Sector. An unobstructed sight line is necessary for securing the border in the Laredo Sector, and the goal is to eliminate this invasive plant to improve visibility and operations in this area for the local Border Patrol.

Design or Development of less disruptive Security Systems

Question: Surveillance and security without fences or walls would be useful for other applications besides securing the border, or for areas where building a fence or a wall is not possible. In addition, there are many wildlife researchers who would love to be able to have cameras for survey use for wild species with large territories. It seems to me that this is an area where the Department of Homeland Security could be working with the environmental community to develop a better way to achieve the goals of securing the border as well as protecting and understanding the diverse and fragile ecosystems that are located there.

Has the Department of Homeland Security looked into teaming with the Department of Defense or with any of the other Departments or agencies to develop security systems that are not as disruptive to the surroundings and as such would be useful to both?

ANSWER: DHS, through *SBI_{net}*, has and will continue to look at technologies from the Department of Defense and other sources. It our goal to provide the best capabilities possible while minimizing to the greatest extent possible our impact on the environment. However, technology and tactical infrastructure perform different functions and are not substitutes for one another.

Question: Are there projects or suggested projects that would develop such a system?

ANSWER: The Department is unaware of any such project or system.

Effectiveness of and Need for Pedestrian Fencing in Non-Urban Areas

Question: We have been advised by your Department that they expect pedestrian fencing to delay a border crosser by about three minutes. While that amount of delay may be important in urban areas or where the border is in the immediate vicinity of a high speed road, it is unclear to me that a three minute delay in open country or rural areas would be significant enough to warrant the cost of constructing such fencing in both direct dollar terms and in terms of ecological, economic, and cultural impacts.

Can you explain why a three minute delay in open country is significant, and why vehicle barriers in open country would not achieve an adequate level of protection at much less direct and indirect cost?

ANSWER: The primary purpose of pedestrian fencing is to deter illegal border crossings in that area and funnel them into areas that we can control. In cases where someone seeking to illegally enter the U.S. is not deterred by the fencing, the fencing provides agents additional time to respond to the intrusion.

Typically, we do not install pedestrian fencing in open country areas. Pedestrian fence is an impediment for illegal crossers on foot and is typically used in urban environments or areas where pedestrian intruders can gain access to urban areas or transportation infrastructure in a matter of seconds to minutes. A rural environment is defined as locations where agents have minutes to hours to respond and vehicle fence is best suited in those areas on most occasions. There are, however, cases where other factors have necessitated the installation of pedestrian fencing where, absent those factors, vehicle fencing would have sufficed. For example, under normal circumstances, vehicle fencing would have been sufficient in the over 30 miles of border along the Barry M. Goldwater Range in the Yuma Sector. However, illegal pedestrian traffic in the BMGR was disrupting U.S. Military operations in that area. Therefore, it was determined that pedestrian fencing was necessary in that area to reduce pedestrian traffic in the BMGR.

With the construction of fencing and increased staffing over the past two years, no sector has seen a bigger decrease in apprehension and vehicle drive through than the Yuma Sector: Apprehensions in the Yuma Sector in FY 2007 decreased by 68% and are down 76% to date in FY 2008.

We plan to continue using the proper mix of personnel, technology, and tactical infrastructure to improve on our levels of effective control of our borders.

We understand that one of the main impacts of pedestrian fencing is to reroute unauthorized border crossings to other area along the border, often to more remote and undeveloped areas.

Question: Is that true? If so, doesn't that impact where you need additional "boots on the ground", i.e., Border Patrol agents and where those agents need to be when they are on duty?

ANSWER: The primary purpose of the fence is deterrence, but it is also designed to funnel people into areas that we can control. Subsequently, agents can then be deployed to the areas which are impacted by the funneling effect created by the fence. This allows for better tactical and strategic placement of personnel and infrastructure.

Question: Have you assessed the impacts of this on agents and their families, and, if so, how are you responding to those impacts?

ANSWER: The impact will be minimal. The fence will be built in areas where personnel already work. Agents will simply be reassigned within their stations area of responsibility, meaning there should be no agent relocations.

Impacts of Pedestrian Fencing on Wildlife Migration Corridors

Question: There is a wide consensus within the scientific community that preserving the functionality of key wildlife migration corridors across the US-Mexico border is critical to the future ecological health of the borderlands, especially in light of the need to ensure that species, whether or not currently listed under the Endangered Species Act, can adapt to climate change.

What did your department do to identify where those key corridors are?

ANSWER: Coordination with federal, state, and local natural resource agencies was conducted to identify both indigenous and migratory species that may occur in the vicinity of the pedestrian fence. Additionally, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) coordinated closely with the United States Fish and Wildlife Services

(USFWS), and conferred with research groups such as the Borderlands Jaguar Detection Project regarding endangered species and important habitats across the entire southern border. Through this close coordination with subject matter experts known key migration corridors were identified. To the extent possible, Best Management Practices and mitigations were developed, in cooperation with USFWS, regarding these species and habitat areas. In particular, key movement corridors for the ocelot and jaguarundi were identified along the Rio Grande Valley corridor. In the Biological Resources Plan, CBP will identify where holes in the fence will be installed to permit these cats to move within these corridors to the maximum extent possible.

Question: How was the need to protect the functionality of those corridors taken into account in your planning for border security infrastructure?

ANSWER: Identifying these areas was a major aspect of the analysis and coordination with the United States Fish and Wildlife Services. Impact analysis is completed for each indigenous species as part of the effort to protect the functionality of these corridors. Through the process of identifying these corridors and potentially impacted species, DHS identified Best Management Practices and mitigations to accommodate these areas and, where necessary, implement mitigations to offset potential impacts.

Question: Did you make any effort to limit or avoid pedestrian fencing in these corridors?

ANSWER: Operational requirements of the Border Patrol were a major consideration regarding the decisions on fence locations. In some sensitive wash areas, we avoided placing fence or used a type of fence that allows water to flow through in order to minimize impact on indigenous species in these wash areas. In many places we are using a bollard style fence that has spaces to allow small animals to move through. In other areas, we are modifying the mesh fence to include 4 inch gaps along the ground to allow small animal movement and to permit surface water to flow.

Question: If planned infrastructure will sever or otherwise impair the effectiveness of one or more important wildlife migration corridors, what are your plans to take mitigation action to offset the ecological impacts?

ANSWER: DHS has partnered with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to tailor mitigation plans which can be incorporated into construction projects to minimize the impacts to wildlife and associated habitat for specific locations. Alternative fence designs have been, or are being developed, to address the specific need for wildlife passage. Specific mitigations will be addressed on a case by case basis and described in our Environmental Stewardship Plans.

Question: Are those plans limited simply to impacts on ESA listed species?

ANSWER: Although the emphasis has been on ESA listed species, in some cases DHS plans to incorporate means for species of animals not on the ESA list to pass through fencing. One such example is the Texas Horned Lizard and plans to incorporate passage in the fence design expected to be deployed in El Paso, TX.

Question: If so, why do you think that such a limited mitigation/offset is adequate?

ANSWER: As indicated previously, DHS is not limiting its mitigation efforts to only species listed on the Environmental Species Act.

Waiver

Question: Do you agree that you have the authority under the law to specify the number of miles of fencing that are required to be completed by December 2008?

ANSWER: Section 102(b)(1)(A) of IIRIRA states that the Secretary “shall construct reinforced fencing along not less than 700 miles of the southwest border where fencing would be most practical and effective and provide for the installation of additional physical barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors to gain operational control of the southwest border.” Section 102(b)(1)(B) of IIRIRA states that the Secretary “shall identify the 370 miles, or other mileage determined by the Secretary . . . where fencing would be most practical and effective in deterring smugglers and aliens attempting to gain illegal entry into the United States” and complete construction of that fencing no later than December 31, 2008.

In order to determine where fencing would be the most effective, DHS/CBP relied upon operational assessments by the local Border Patrol Agents and Chiefs. These operational assessments are based on illegal cross-border activity and the Border Patrol’s extensive field experience. The Office of the Border Patrol identified multiple locations where pedestrian fence and/or vehicle fence would most effectively enhance border security. These assessments recommended a total of roughly 370 miles of pedestrian fence and 300 miles of vehicle fence along the southwest border’s 2,000 miles.

Question: If you agree, why do you and members of your Department constantly attempt to justify their actions, to include exercise of your waiver authority, by erroneously claiming that you have no option, citing completion of 370 miles of fencing by December 2008 as a legal requirement when in fact you could specify a lower or higher number of miles?

ANSWER: As stated above, Section 102(b)(1)(B) of IIRIRA states that the Secretary “shall identify the 370 miles, or other mileage determined by the Secretary . . . where fencing would be most practical and effective in deterring smugglers and aliens attempting to gain illegal entry into the United States” and complete construction of that fencing no later than December 31, 2008.

As stated in the prior response, in order to determine where fencing would be the most effective, DHS/CBP relied upon operational assessments by the local Border Patrol Agents and Chiefs. These operational assessments are based on illegal cross-border activity and the Border Patrol’s extensive field experience. The Office of the Border Patrol identified multiple locations where pedestrian fence and/or vehicle fence would most effectively enhance border security. These assessments recommended a total of roughly 370 miles of pedestrian fence and 300 miles of vehicle fence along the southwest border’s 2,000 miles. Therefore to improve security at our Nation’s borders, DHS’ objective is to complete the construction of this much needed tactical infrastructure by the end of calendar year 2008.

Your authority to waive "all legal requirements" is limited to waving those requirements "necessary to ensure expeditious construction of ... barriers and roads."

Question: Is it your understanding that you have no authority to waive any legal requirement for any other purpose?

ANSWER: The language is interpreted as it is presented under Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA), as amended, 8 U.S.C. § 1103 note. In Section 102(a) of IIRIRA Congress provides that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and roads (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry. In Section 102(b) of IIRIRA, Congress has called for the installation of fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors to gain operational control of the southwest border. In Section 102(c) Congress granted the Secretary the authority to waive all legal requirements that the Secretary in his sole discretion determines necessary to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads authorized by Section 102 of IIRIRA. As has been indicated in previous waivers executed under Section 102 of IIRIRA, the Secretary's waiver authority extends to the construction of roads and fixed and mobile barriers which includes, but is not limited to, accessing the project area, creating and using staging areas, the conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation, and installation and upkeep of fences, roads, supporting elements, drainage, erosion controls, safety features, surveillance, communication, and detection equipment of all types, radar and radio towers, and lighting.

Question: If so, what are your plans for ensuring full compliance with applicable legal requirements along the border following completion of construction?

ANSWER: As border security projects are developed and as they mature, DHS will continue to be committed to fulfilling applicable legal requirements to the fullest extent practicable.

Border Buffer Program

Question: Is it correct that one of the factors affecting border security operations is the distance between the border and built-up or developed areas or high speed roads - which we understand are collectively referred to within the Department as the "vanishing point"?

ANSWER: Yes. These routes, often referred to as egress routes, allow smugglers the chance to move into an area where they can blend in with the local population, or which allow them the opportunity to quickly move to their final destination with minimal interference from the Border Patrol. When this occurs, they "vanish" into the population of the United States.

Question: Is it correct as a general proposition that the greater the distance is between the border and the "vanishing point", that is, the greater the "operational depth" is, the more time the Border Patrol has to detect and successfully respond to unauthorized border crossings?

ANSWER: Yes. This is referred to as "tolerance to depth of intrusion". The greater distance an illegal alien has to go before he or she reaches an egress route or critical transit hub, such as a road, bus station, etc..., the better the chance is that he or she will be apprehended. Forcing smuggling activity into remote areas allows time for the Border Patrol to make the best determination as to which appropriate tactical response and resource deployment is appropriate.

Question: In light of this, could a program to work with states and willing landowners to preserve open space along the border in appropriate locations and thereby maintain operational depth facilitate gaining control of the border?

ANSWER: The agency is working with landowners in many states to gain operational control of the border on their property. A perfect example of this is a new project with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which is helping to identify government land adjacent to the border where technology can be used in place of a fence. This is a work in progress, and has just been initiated.

Compliance with the Consultation Requirement Contained in Section 102 (b)(1)(C)(i) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 USC 1103 note), as Amended

Question: In planning for and constructing border security tactical infrastructure, is it correct that you are required by law to consult with other federal agencies, state and local governments, Indian tribes, and property owners in order to minimize the impact on the environment, culture, commerce, and quality of life for communities and residents along the border?

ANSWER: Section 102(b)(1)(C) of IIRIRA states that the Secretary "shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, states, local governments, Indian tribes, and property owners in the United States to minimize the impact on the environment, culture, commerce, and quality of life for the communities and residents located near the sites at which such fencing is to be constructed."

DHS remains committed to responsible environmental stewardship and to continued consultation with the relevant federal agencies, states, local governments, Indian tribes, property owners and other interested stakeholders in order to attempt to minimize the impact of fencing on the environment, culture, commerce, and quality of life for the communities and residents located near the fence. For example, DHS has partnered with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to develop best management practices that are tailored for specific locations and which can be incorporated into construction projects to minimize the impacts to wildlife and associated habitat.

Question: It appears that there is no consistent understanding within DHS or CBP of what constitutes "consultation". In many cases, it appears that a canned, one-way information briefing given by low-level CBP official is considered to be and is reported as "consultation".

As important as such briefings may be, do you consider that giving such a briefing constitutes compliance with the consultation requirement?

ANSWER: DHS has engaged in extensive discussions regarding border fencing projects with state and local stakeholders, including landowners, to ensure that our investments effectively balance border security with the diverse needs of those that live in border communities. DHS has conducted over 100 "consultation" meetings which have taken a variety of forms, including town halls, briefings to community groups, and briefings to state and local officials. CBP also held public open house meetings attended by over 900 people during the environmental assessment process. CBP's outreach has also included contacts between local Border Patrol Sector personnel with almost 600 different landowners along the Southwest border. At each of these meetings, landowners and other local stakeholders were given the opportunity to provide feedback and to ask questions regarding the information presented.

These meetings were conducted as part of DHS's commitment for a transparent and consultative process as we move forward with fence construction projects. These outreach efforts are also responsive to the consultation

provisions of Section 102 (b)(1)(C)(i) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 USC 1103 note), as amended. As DHS develops additional information regarding these border security projects, we will continue to maintain an open dialogue with our State and local counterparts and communities regarding our border security plans.

Question: Do you consider scoping and public comments submitted under NEPA as sufficient to constitute compliance with the consultation requirement?

ANSWER: Scoping and public comments submitted under NEPA are only one part of DHS's ongoing consultation with other federal agencies, State and local counterparts, and local communities and other stakeholders. Other outreach efforts responsive to the provisions of Section 102 (b)(1)(C)(i) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 USC 1103 note), have included contact with nearly 600 landowners, and over 100 meetings attended by members of the public, federal, state or local officials. These meetings, as well as public open houses conducted as part of the environmental assessment process, provided interested stakeholders an opportunity to provide input and comments regarding proposed projects in their areas. DHS will continue to engage stakeholders and border communities as we proceed with project plans to improve security along the Southwest border.

Question: Have you provided any written guidance to your subordinates on what is required in order to meet this requirement? If so, please provide the Committee with a copy of that guidance. If not, why not?

ANSWER: DHS recognizes the potential impact that fencing may have on landowners and communities along the border and remains committed to maintaining an open dialogue with affected communities and landowners. While no formal written guidance has been developed specifically addressing the consultation requirement, DHS has continued to stress the importance of consultations to identify and minimize adverse impacts on the environment and local communities throughout the planning process. CBP maintains close relationships with local communities along the Southwest border and regularly engages in outreach related to key initiatives. CBP conducted activities to inform the public about fencing plans and provide opportunities for feedback from local residents and state and local stakeholders starting in May, 2007, prior to the consultation requirement enacted in December, 2007.

Additionally, CBP's environmental planning process included surveying and characterizing natural, biological, and cultural resources in all project areas, including fence corridors, access roads, and staging areas. In addition to identifying potential environmental impacts, assessments have been conducted of potential impacts on cultural resources, socioeconomic resources, public safety, air and noise quality. These criteria correspond to the requirements in the consultation language of Public Law 110-161, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008, specifically the environmental, culture, commerce, and quality of life concerns for local communities.

DHS will develop new Environmental Stewardship Plans and continue to solicit public input regarding sensitive resources within the project areas. Furthermore, DHS will work closely with resource agencies and the public to seek input and ensure all concerns are identified. Continued coordination with the federal land managers will remain a priority to ensure impacts to the environment, wildlife, and cultural and historic artifacts are minimized to the fullest extent practicable. DHS is also committed to maintaining open dialogue with our State and local counterparts and local communities as we move forward with projects this year.

Question: Is it correct that under the Border Patrol's "Operational Requirements Based Budget Program (ORBBP)", Sector Chiefs submit annual reports specifying budget requirements, to include requirements for tactical infrastructure, with a possible mid-year "change report" indicating new or different requirements?

ANSWER: Under the Border Patrol's "Operational Requirements Based Budget Program (ORBBP)", Sector Chief Patrol Agents articulate the resources they believe are required to achieve effective control in their areas of responsibility, to include tactical infrastructure, in annual operations plans. These requirements are then prioritized and funding is allocated accordingly. Halfway through the fiscal year, Sectors Chiefs submit their performance results in the form of the number of border miles under operational control and address any necessary modifications to their previously submitted requirements.

Question: Can you provide, on a segment by segment basis, modifications to tactical infrastructure requirements submitted under the ORBBP over the last 18 months that reflect changes resulting from the required consultation? Please indicate separately any changes resulting from consultation with other federal agencies and those resulting from consultation with state and local governments, Indian tribes, and property owners.

ANSWER: Numerous modifications that reflect changes resulting from consultation with involved stakeholders and Border Patrol field leadership have been made to tactical infrastructure requirements.

Modifications resulting from consultation occurring since enactment of the provision have included:

- PF-225, K-2C (El Paso Sector): All fencing initiatives that have been identified with post on rail, double wire mesh product additionally have a design and engineered "critter component". There is a 4" gap from the earth to where the mesh product begins allowing small critter movement to pass freely.
- VF-300, HV-1, 2, 3 and 4; IV-2; and JV-1, 2 and 3 (El Paso Sector): Added 16" bottom clearance on fence segments in consideration of antlered wildlife.
- PF-225, O-12 (Rio Grande Valley): Removed Gerusa Drive as an access road due the eroding canal bank at the end of this neighborhood road.

Modifications resulting from consultation with other federal agencies have included:

- Legacy VF (Tucson Sector): Consultation with the U.S. Forest Service (Coronado National Forest) resulted in the attachment of wires/cables to the VF to keep livestock from crossing in the Sierra Canyon and Cantinas areas as well as east and west of Nogales, Arizona.
- PF-225, K-1 (El Paso Sector): Consultation with the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) resulted in a double wire mesh/Jersey Barrier fence segment due to concerns of compromising the integrity of the levee and to avoid impeding any future plans to raise and improve the levee. This requirement surfaced from the IBWC's need to be able to comply with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidelines as well as the need for quick removal during emergencies (i.e., flooding).
- PF-225, K-2C (El Paso Sector): Several consultations were conducted with the El Paso County Water Improvement District #1 (EPWID#1) and IBWC. Ultimately, the fencing project length did not change; however, a location that best satisfied operational considerations and impacts on EPWID#1 and IBWC operations was achieved. The post on rail, double-wire mesh sections positioned in the immediate areas along the Rio Grande River and water distribution canals will not impede or change the hydraulic flow of water in a flooding event.
- VF-300, KV-1 (El Paso Sector): Consultation with IBWC resulted in the resolution of placing Jersey Barrier type fence in this segment to enable quick removal during emergencies (i.e., flooding).
- PF-225, A-1 (San Diego Sector): The initial plan called for the fence and road to be constructed along the border on the south side of Otay Mountain. The alignment of this plan was to have the road and border fence run parallel to each other the entire length of the project. After consultation with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), it was determined that the

footprint of this project would be very large and the design that is currently in the draft of both the RFP and Environmental Impact Statement was created instead. This design meets operational requirements while minimizing the impact to the Otay Mountain Wilderness area.

- PF-225, A-2D (San Diego Sector): Dropped plans to construct a Cut-Fill infrastructure feature across the area known as Horse Canyon after consultation with BLM and USFWS in order to avoid impact to sensitive habitat in the area.
- PF-225, O-1 (Rio Grande Valley): Removed over a mile of fencing from USFWS property by adding onto the east end of O-2. Reason for this is that more wildlife existed in O-1 than in O-2. Recommended fence alignment move to bottom of bluff to avoid impact to local businesses, private land owners and historical sites. Recommended leaving a gap on USFWS property to keep from impacting a prehistoric oyster bed that acts as a base to an arroyo that drains into the Rio Grande River.
- PF-225, O-11, 13, 14 and 16 (Rio Grande Valley): Fence alignment moved to accommodate USFWS Endangered Species Ocelot Cat issues. The fence will also be changed from floating fence to a permanent bollard fence – critter friendly design. A gate on the La Feria Canal will also accommodate the irrigation district and the farmers.

Modifications resulting from consultation with state and local governments, Indian tribes, and property owners:

- Legacy VF, 1023-4 and 1024-3/DV-4B (Tucson Sector): The Tohono O'odham Nation raised concerns regarding the impact of the fence design on the nation's ranchers. In response, wires/cables were attached to the VF to keep livestock from crossing in the Menagers Dam, Papago Farms and San Miguel Areas.
- PF-225, K-2C (El Paso Sector): The Ysleta Del Sur Indian Nation raised concerns regarding the impact of the fence design on the nation's cultural religious and spiritual practices. An unobstructed view of the horizon is important to these practices. In response, the El Paso Sector selected a double wire mesh design that would not obstruct the view of the horizon. This design met operational requirements and satisfied the Indian Nation's concerns during consultation.
- VF-300, HV-1, 2, 3 and 4; IV-2; and JV-1, 2 and 3 (El Paso Sector): A cattle component was added to the Normandy style fence design after several consultations with livestock ranchers who are stakeholders in the IV-2 project segment.
- PF-225, C-2B (Yuma Sector): Pedestrian fencing was considered along the entire river corridor; however, in consultations/discussions with the Cocopah Tribe, it was relayed that they were opposed to fence on their land due to cultural beliefs. It was determined that the area could be effectively controlled utilizing personnel and technology.
- PF-225, O-2 (Rio Grande Valley): Recommended using floating fence to avoid impacting a nursing home on the west side of the POE with very limited space and the POE import lot and a small canopy and loading dock. We also moved a construction access road.
- PF-225, O-3 (Rio Grande Valley): Adjusted the fence alignment slightly in order to stay off residential properties owned by local landowners. At the current time we are only impacting one or two landowners.
- PF-225, O-4 (Rio Grande Valley): Adjustment in alignment to reduce impact of the fence on residential landowners (changing swath acquisitions ranging from 30 ft. to 150 ft.) Changed the fence design to accommodate the Hidalgo County in their proposal of a levee barrier to help them meet FEMA requirements.
- PF-225, O-5 (Rio Grande Valley): Adjustments in fence alignment have been made by moving the fence alignment from the north side of the canal to the south side of the canal on the west end of the project. This adjustment will prevent impacting access to multiple landowners.
- PF-225, O-6 (Rio Grande Valley): Adjustments have been made to keep fencing along the toe to allow retail business to maintain their docks free of any fencing. Adjustments have been made to align the proposed fence on the toe of the levee to minimize impacts on the City of Hidalgo birding center and

walking trails. In cooperation with the Hidalgo County levee barrier proposal, the IBWC levee will be redirected to avoid impacting this location. Adjustments have been made to align the proposed fence on the toe of the levee to avoid the need to place the fence on residential properties east of the Old Hidalgo Pump.

- PF-225, O-7 (Rio Grande Valley): Placing the proposed fence on the toe of the levee to accommodate oil/chemical tanks. Initial staging sites proposed were moved based on local discussion with property owners
- PF-225, O-8 (Rio Grande Valley): Placing the proposed fence on the toe of the levee to accommodate stand pipes and/or irrigation ditches. Initial staging sites proposed were moved based on local discussion with property owners
- PF-225, O-9 (Rio Grande Valley): Placing the proposed fence on the toe of the levee to accommodate stand pipes and/or irrigation ditches. Small segments of fence will be removable to allow the Irrigation district to work on or remove large pumps located along the river.
- PF-225, O-10 (Rio Grande Valley): Initial staging sites proposed were either moved or done away with based on local discussion with property owners
- PF-225, O-11 (Rio Grande Valley): Reduced the swath from 60' to 30' to accommodate the Texas Parks & Wildlife. Gate on Anacua-River Road to accommodate Texas Parks & Wildlife and landowners. Moved staging site to Irrigation District to accommodate farmer's request.
- PF-225, O-12 (Rio Grande Valley): Gate to accommodate the Harlingen Irrigation District and the landowners. Construction staging site moved to prevent impacting a local residential area of approximately 10 houses located on Justice of the Peace Road.
- PF-225, O-13 (Rio Grande Valley): Proposed gates on the west end of the project and on Robertson and GSA road to accommodate the Cameron County Irrigation District #2 and local farmers. Staging area was moved based on local discussion with property owners. Fence alignment reduced to 50 feet on the west side of the Los Indios Port of Entry to accommodate the Cameron County Irrigation District #2 Griffin Canal.
- PF-225, O-14 (Rio Grande Valley): Fence alignment reduced to 30 feet on the east side of the Los Indios Port of Entry (POE) area to accommodate the Cameron County Irrigation District #2 Griffin Canal. Proposed gate on Cantu Road and levee to accommodate farmers/landowners in the area. Staging site proposed on Cantu Road based on local discussion with property owners. Floating fence proposed on this project to accommodate Irrigation District issues and IBWC. Moved Penn Road staging site slightly and proposed gate at Landrums and the levee to accommodate sugar growers staging area in the area.
- PF-225, O-15 (Rio Grande Valley): Moved staging area from commercial operating business based on local discussion with property owners. Proposed gate at Green Barn Road and levee to accommodate farmers (RGV Sugarcane Growers Association)/landowners. Reduced swath to 40 feet to avoid impacts to Rancho Grande Subdivision Landowners. Reduced swath to 30 feet to accommodate a landowner.
- PF-225, O-16 (Rio Grande Valley): Proposed gate at Garza Sandpit Road and levee to accommodate farmers/landowners/local sand hauling business. Reduced swath to 25 feet to avoid impacts to the El Ranchito Subdivision. Proposed gate at Pool Road and levee to accommodate farmers/landowners.
- PF-225, O-17 (Rio Grande Valley): Proposed covering irrigational canal in the Rio Grande Palms Water District Irrigation Canal (Russell Canal) so that it will not interfere with irrigation issues. The only other option is to go on the north side of the canal and onto a private landowner's property (farm land). Amelia V. De Leon (Ernesto De Leon) Staging Site – landowner requested that if her staging site is used, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) use limestone on the ground instead of caliche. Caliche is harder to remove and changes the pH balance of the soil, making it unfertile for organic crops. (USACE is still looking into the matter). Fence alignment changed from the north levee toe to top of the levee (north edge) in the area west of Riverbend Resort Water Tower.

- PF-225, O-19 (Rio Grande Valley): From the onset, it had been proposed to use the PUB levee instead of the IBWC levee to eliminate the impact the fence would have on landowners, college campus, and subdivisions.
 - Landowner requested that USACE use limestone on the ground instead of caliche. Caliche is harder to remove and changes the pH of the soil making it unfertile for cultivating organic crops.
 - Hope Park – alignment of proposed fence along Hope Park is to include floating fence on the south side of an existing concrete structure to minimize excavation efforts to erect the fence and minimize impact to the park. This area is also a historical site.
 - Brownsville Museum of Fine Art – proposed fencing to be placed on the north toe of the levee with no road on the north side of the fencing. This location has three structures (Brownsville Fine Art building, Historic Neale Home and Bandstand) in close proximity to the levee toe (40'-50' distance from toe). Fence alignment changed to decrease the impact to the buildings.
 - University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southmost College (UTB/TSC) Maintenance Building and Baseball Field – proposed ornamental fencing be used on top of the IBWC levee, due to its historical significance and avoid IBWC flood structures.
 - The fence design was changed for the River Walk development group from permanent fence to floating fence to accommodate future construction between the B&M POE and Gateway POE.
- PF-225, O-20 (Rio Grande Valley): “Y” to Veterans International Port of Entry – proposed fence alignment to remain at 20' from the toe of the IBWC levee and replace existing UTB/TSC fence. Ornamental fencing was proposed due to the University of Texas college campus
- PF-225, O-21 (Rio Grande Valley): Recommended using floating fence (approx. 2.5 miles) to make it easier for the city of Brownsville to relocate and reuse the same fence material after the development of the East Loop Project. Numerous gate locations were recommended to accommodate farm/landowners.

NPS Issues

Question: Mr. Secretary, as you and I have discussed, the Naval Postgraduate School's Center for Homeland Defense and Security is the nation's premier educational institution for homeland security. Your agency has provided tremendous support and investment in the school, ensuring that it continues to pave the way for all homeland security educational efforts across the nation.

How will you ensure that this program is included as the continuing centerpiece of higher education for HS leaders through the transition and beyond?

ANSWER: The Naval Postgraduate School's (NPS) Center for Homeland Defense and Security (Center) is one of the core elements of the DHS Homeland Security Academy, part of the DHS Homeland Security University System. The Department's Chief Learning Officer (CLO) plans to leverage their successful homeland security graduate program and expand the Center's offerings to the East coast. This addresses the need identified in the Department's 2007 appropriations bill (P.L. 109-295, Section 623) to “establish a graduate-level Homeland Security Education Program in the National Capital Region to provide educational opportunities to senior Federal officials and selected State and local officials with homeland security and emergency management responsibilities.” The goal of this expansion includes graduating three cohorts annually, which will rival the National War College graduation rate of approximately 200 per year.

Additionally, the Department's Science and Technology Directorate (S&T Directorate) has established a Memorandum of Understanding with NPS to

1. Establish a Ph.D. program for DHS and other Federal employees in homeland security-related scientific and engineering studies, which also leverages the scientific and technological strengths of the DHS Centers of Excellence; and

2. Support a California Homeland Security Consortium, with field experimentation on homeland security problems.

The S&T Directorate recently executed the financial transactions to support these programs and we plan to have our first Ph.D. students entering NPS this summer. We are working closely with the NPS to identify scientific projects for the CHSC and will launch any resulting projects as soon as practicable.

Question: When the president offered a new Homeland Security Strategy in October 2007, that strategy note that "the human suffering and staggering physical destruction caused by Katrina was a reminder that threats come not only from terrorism, but also from nature." I entirely agree.

Nevertheless, on the same page, the strategy says that we should stick to the administration's old, pre-Katrina definition of homeland security -- one that is 100% focused on terrorism. Securing our nation against terrorism is essential. But so is preparing our nation to deal with the sort of devastating natural disasters that have occurred in Santa Cruz and other communities in my district.

Why didn't the new strategy redefine homeland security in light of Katrina?

ANSWER: The National Strategy for Homeland Security noted, as you have pointed out, that natural disasters can cause significant human suffering and physical damage. It also went on to point out that "effective preparation for catastrophic natural disasters and man-made disasters, while not homeland security *per se*, can nevertheless increase the security of the homeland." The Strategy prominently discussed the threats from catastrophic natural disasters and catastrophic accidents and other hazards. It correctly notes the dangers of naturally occurring infectious diseases and natural disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes, or floods (the leading disaster-related cause of property damage and death over the past century). The Strategy describes the challenge of dealing with incidents such as chemical spills or accidents involving critical infrastructure, such as the northeast blackout. And it recognizes that preparing for major incidents, using our "all hazards" approach, prepares us to manage major incidents regardless of whether they are caused by terrorism or by a natural hazard.

While building our response capabilities is critical for protecting the American public, the threat of terrorism is unique in that it requires an unprecedented unified ability to think strategically across multiple goals. To protect the American people, the Strategy sets out a broad range of goals: from preventing and disrupting terrorist attacks; to protecting the American people, our critical infrastructure and key resources; responding to and recovering from incidents that do occur; and strengthening our preparedness foundation to ensure long-term success. No amount of planning will prevent earthquakes or hurricanes; but an effective strategy to prevent and disrupt terrorism is vitally needed, as part of a strategic vision.

Our principal terrorist enemies seek nothing less than to destroy our way of life. To secure the Nation, and sustain this way of life, the Strategy provides a vision for securing the Homeland through a concerted national effort, using all instruments of national power and influence, to achieve these goals. This emphasis takes nothing away from the need to manage natural catastrophes effectively; instead its purpose is to articulate the additional layers of preparedness that are, by their very nature, unique to the threat caused by terrorism.

Question: Why not move to a definition that accounts for the threats to hometown security, in the communities in my district and across the nation?

ANSWER: This question addresses many of the same issues raised in the previous question, but we are happy to amplify our explanation. As you have highlighted, the National Strategy for Homeland Security notes that

natural disasters can cause significant human suffering and physical damage. It states that "effective preparation for catastrophic natural disasters and man-made disasters, while not homeland security *per se*, can nevertheless increase the security of the homeland." Accordingly, the Strategy prominently discusses the threats from catastrophic natural disasters and catastrophic accidents and other hazards. It emphasizes the dangers of naturally-occurring, infectious diseases and natural disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes, and floods (the leading disaster-related cause of property damage and death over the past century). The Strategy describes the challenge of dealing with incidents such as chemical spills or accidents involving critical infrastructure, such as the northeast blackout. It also recognizes that preparing for major incidents, using our "all hazards" approach, prepares us to manage major incidents regardless of whether they are caused by terrorism or by a natural hazard.

The Administration is clearly focused on more than terrorism. We released a revised and expanded National Response Framework earlier this year, which describes how the Nation will respond to all hazards, including both those caused by acts of terrorism and the natural hazards that you so correctly noted can devastate communities. Our National Preparedness Guidelines, released last fall, also adopts the 'all hazards' approach to preparedness. By building preparedness for response to all hazards, we believe that we are protecting the American public from the range of emergencies that could occur.

Having said that, we need to emphasize the unique nature of the threat of terrorism. The National Strategy was intended to set broad goals: preventing and disrupting terrorist attacks; protecting the American people, our critical infrastructure and key resources; responding to and recovering from incidents that do occur; and strengthening our preparedness foundation to ensure long-term success. As we pointed out in our last response, no amount of planning will prevent earthquakes or hurricanes; but an effective strategy to prevent and disrupt terrorism is vitally needed as part of a strategic vision. This emphasis takes nothing away from the need to manage natural catastrophes effectively; instead its purpose is to articulate how the Nation's "prevention" and "protection" missions need to be aligned with our traditional response mission, both to improve our ability to respond to all hazards while providing a comprehensive approach to the unique threat caused by terrorism.

Question: Stanford University's Center for International Security and Cooperation has just released a in-depth report entitled "Homeland Security After the Bush Administration: Next Steps in Building Unity of Effort."

The Report notes that you have made significant progress in integrating the 22 agencies that Congress brought together to form DHS, and offers innovative proposals to help the next Administration sustain that progress.

One recommendation is to create a new, expanded version of the Operational Integration Staff that once existed in DHS. Just as the Joint Staff helps provide for integration among the military Services in DOD, an equivalent organization -- modified to meet the unique challenges of DHS -- could be equally valuable for providing centralized guidance on strategic priorities, planning, and doctrinal development across DHS agencies.

What are your views on that recommendation, and how else might the next administration sustain the progress you have made?

ANSWER: The original DHS Headquarters' Operational Integration Staff (I-Staff) was comprised of senior-level detailees from various Components of the Department, and their purpose and scope were designed to meet the following functions:

- Assist the Department Leadership Team in the horizontal coordination and integration of certain Department programs and missions at the Headquarters level and vertically at the regional and field level.
- Integrate cross-directorate strategic, operational, and contingency planning.
- Provide synchronized staff support for operational response and crisis decisionmaking.
- Manage national homeland security education, training, and exercise programs.
- Lead the development, implementation, and oversight of the DHS regional structure.

The I-Staff did not have the requisite authority, resources, or recognition to be fully effective. During the "Second Stage Review" (2SR), the Secretary established a number of functional staffs that were to foster and develop centralized guidance on strategic priorities, planning, and doctrine for the Department. Since that time, the Department has further refined its headquarters structure, and now includes the following offices that are intended to, and empowered to, build the type of integration originally envisioned for the I-Staff:

- The Office of Policy
- The Office of Operations Coordination
- The Intelligence & Analysis Directorate

Through these offices, and through the cross-Departmental lines of business administered by the Management Directorate, DHS continues to foster and develop cross-Departmental synergies for horizontal coordination and integration, vertical and field coordination, integrated cross-Departmental planning, operational response, crisis decision making, education, training, and exercises.

DHS's current organization and structure enables both coordination and integration across operational and enterprise lines of business. DHS also continues to develop and evolve integrated processes for this purpose. There is no requirement to duplicate the organization or staff responsibilities of the DOD Joint Staff, or the I-Staff, because the functional responsibilities exist today and are being executed within the appropriate DHS directorates and offices. Rather than create another new "Integration office", these offices need support for developing robust processes to knit together the functions of existing DHS Components.

Question: NPS has developed the California Homeland Security Consortium (CHSC) which has been supported by DHS and this committee. It is collaboration between 23 academic institutions, federal, state and local government organizations, and private sector firms in the Monterey Bay region, dedicated to conducting innovative research, education and field experimentation programs, as well as developing new technologies to improve homeland security. Experiments will focus on facilitating the application of emerging technology and operational concepts across a wide range of requirements, including civil emergency response, maritime awareness, port security, intelligence sharing, and multi-level security. Lessons learned from the CHSC will be incorporated into the Master's degree program at the Center for Homeland Defense and Security.

How can DHS continue to be supportive of this initiative?

ANSWER: The Naval Postgraduate School's Center for Homeland Defense and Security (Center) is one of the core elements of the DHS Homeland Security Academy – part of DHS' University System. The Department's Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer and the Chief Learning Officer plan to leverage the successful Homeland Security graduate program and expand the Center's offerings to the east coast. This expansion addresses the need identified in the Department's 2007 Appropriations bill (P.L. 109-295, Section 623) to "establish a graduate-level Homeland Security education program in the National Capital Region to provide educational opportunities to senior Federal officials and selected state and local officials with Homeland Security and emergency management responsibilities." The goals of this expansion include graduating three cohorts annually, which will rival the U.S. National War College graduation rate of 215 per annum.

Additionally, the Department's Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) has established a Memorandum of Understanding to: 1) establish a PhD program for DHS and other Federal employees in Homeland Security-related scientific and engineering studies that also leverages the scientific and technological strengths of the DHS Centers of Excellence, and 2) support the California Homeland Security Consortium (CHSC) with field experimentation on Homeland Security problems. The S&T Directorate recently executed the financial transactions to support these programs and plans to have the first PhD students entering the Center this summer. DHS is working closely with the Center to identify scientific projects for the CHSC and will launch any resulting projects as soon as practicable.

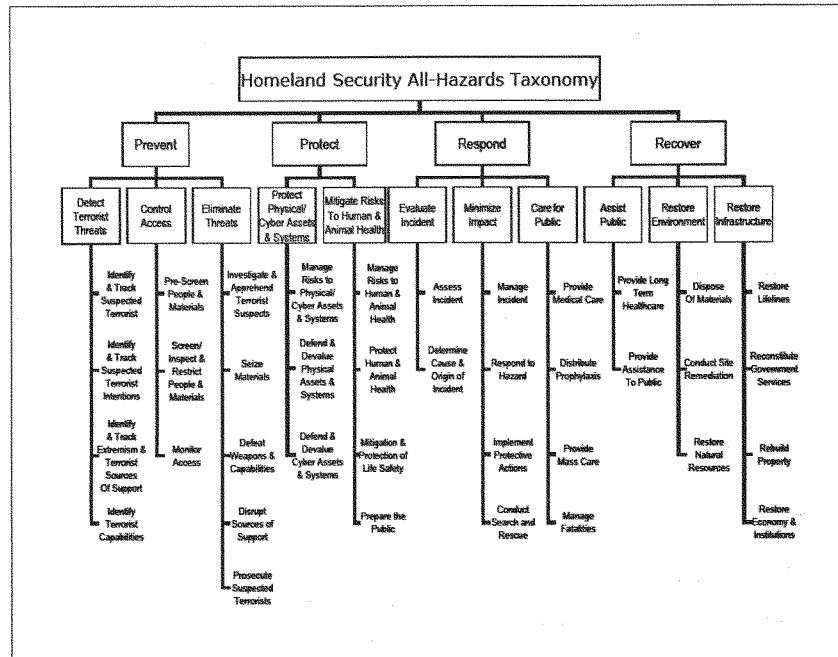
Question: The California Homeland Security Consortium is working with TSA to develop a model Associate of Arts degree for your entry level TSA personnel.

I would like your thoughts, for the record, on how to structure this new degree in terms of curriculum, skill sets, etc.?

ANSWER: Necessary skill sets/competencies should be based on the following:

- Core Curriculum (general abilities to read, write, and analyze)
- Historical Context of Transportation Safety
- Current Context of transportation safety
- Crisis prevention/intervention
- Communications
- Customer Service
- Inter-personal Skills
- Technical Skills related to inspection & screenings

The curriculum should be centered on the all hazards taxonomy (copy attached) —i.e., prevent, protect, respond, and recover. Please review the following chart.



Target Capabilities

The TCL provides a guide for developing a national network of capabilities that will be available when and where they are needed to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major events. These capabilities define all-hazards preparedness and provide the basis for assessing preparedness and improving decisions related to preparedness investments and strategies. They establish planning tools for preparing the Nation for major all-hazards events such as those represented by the National Planning Scenarios.

The capabilities assume that local jurisdictions have an operational level of capabilities to address most routine emergencies and disasters. For example, the TCL does not address capabilities for routine firefighting or law enforcement services, or seasonal flooding. Instead, the TCL addresses capabilities-based preparedness to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorism, very large-scale disasters, pandemic health emergencies, or other major incidents. Establishing plans, procedures, systems, interagency relationships, training and exercise programs, and mutual aid agreements required for major events will enhance performance for all hazard response.

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION ISSUES

Jail Checks

Question: The Committee was pleased to receive ICE's plan to remove every removable alien upon their release from the corrections system.

How long will it take for this plan to be fully implemented?

ANSWER: The ICE Secure Communities Plan estimates that between 300,000 and 450,000 removable aliens are detained each year in federal, state and local prisons and jails. ICE's Secure Communities implementation strategy relies upon a phased-in, risk based approach. Phase one will focus on identifying and removing aliens convicted of violent offenses and serious drug offenses. The Secure Communities plan refers to these aliens as a Level One offenders.

The Criminal Alien Program is currently funded for 119 teams. It is estimated that these teams have the combined capacity to process approximately 214,000 aliens for removal annually. It is anticipated that through improvements in technology and with increased cooperation from other Federal, state and local authorities, as well as with modest annual increases in ICE resources allocated to the initiative, within three and a half to four years, all incarcerated violent offenders and serious drug offenders will be processed for removal. We do not yet have an estimate for the removal of all criminal aliens, but will be better prepared to provide such as estimate as the plan is implemented.

Question: Currently, how many requests for removal under the section 287(g) program cannot be followed up based on available resources?

ANSWER: ICE does not track this specific information per se. However, a key element in the evaluation process for the new 287(g) requests is a review of whether sufficient ICE resources exist in the local area to ensure that, if an agreement is entered into, ICE can support the agreement. This managed approach is helping to ensure that the agreements which are made are successful. Indeed, in the last six years, ICE has entered into 47 agreements under 287(g). We currently have 92 pending requests which may or may not be approved as operational needs dictate.

Question: Currently, how many requests for deportation do you get that cannot be followed up based on available resources?

ANSWER: ICE is not presently tracking cases or the number of releases where resources are not available to provide full screening of foreign-born but is currently considering options for tracking this in the future. Criminal Alien Program (CAP) resources are allotted to federal, state and local facilities consistent with a Risk Assessment that ICE developed to identify jails and prisons whose inmates pose the greatest risk to the community if released. ICE is currently conducting full screening of all foreign-born nationals at federal and state institutions and at 10 percent of local jails. The remaining 90 percent of local jails receive limited coverage under CAP.

In 2007, ICE sent letters to all of the facilities identified in the ICE risk assessment to state, county and local prison and jail facilities notifying them that the CAP program was transitioning from the Office of Investigations to the Office of Detention and Removal Operations. These letters provided contact information to establish at minimum, limited coverage. Limited coverage can be conducted through the use of established

duty officers, toll free contact numbers, and queries from local jails that are sent to the Law Enforcement Support Center for verification, periodic site visits from ICE agents, or a combination thereof.

Detention Facilities

Question: As part of their budget request for FY09, ICE has included funding for 1,000 new detention beds, bringing the total number of beds to 33,000.

Under the new criminal alien jail check plan recently submitted to the Committee, does DHS believe that 33,000 beds are sufficient to address ICE's needs?

ANSWER: In order to ensure no criminal alien is released into the community due to lack of detention space, ICE plans to expand its number of available beds to cover increased detention needs generated by the Plan. The FY 2008 Appropriation provided ICE an increase of 4,500 detention beds for an annual average daily population of 32,000. ICE uses a detention space management model to help determine where detention space should be added. In the Plan, we outlined how we would spend the \$200 million for this initiative. In FY 2009, as part of Secure Communities, we plan to fund an additional 1,246 beds (roughly \$90 million) for criminal aliens, in addition to the already funded 1,000 detention beds. With these additional beds, in FY 2009, ICE will have a total of 34,246 beds.

Question: Please provide a breakdown of beds under direct jurisdiction of ICE and the number of beds being operated by private contractors?

ANSWER: A breakdown follows:

- 13 percent of ICE detention beds used in FY08 are at Service Processing Centers (SPCs) under direct jurisdiction of ICE.
- 17 percent of ICE detention beds used in FY08 are at Contract Detention Facilities (CDFs) operated by private contractors.
- 22 percent of ICE detention beds used in FY08 are at Intergovernmental Service Agreements Facilities (IGSAs) operated by private contractors.
- 45 percent of ICE detention beds used in FY08 are at Intergovernmental Service Agreements Facilities (IGSAs) operated by state and local governments.
- 3 percent of ICE detention beds used in FY08 are at other facilities such as staging facilities and hospitals.

See the following table for more details.

TYPE	FY08 ADP	% FY08 ADP
SPC (under direct jurisdiction of ICE)	3,787	13%
CDF (operated by private contractors)	5,093	17%
IGSA (operated by private contractors)	6,343	22%
IGSA (operated by local and state governments)	13,276	45%
OTHER	837	3%
TOTAL	29,336	100%

Data as of April 20, 2008

Facilities Under Direct Jurisdiction of ICE:**SPCs**

Port Isabel Service Processing Center, Los Fresnos, Texas
 El Paso Service Processing Center, El Paso, Texas
 Krome North Service Processing Center, Miami, Florida
 Buffalo Service Processing Center, Batavia, New York
 El Centro Service Processing Center, El Centro, California
 Florence Service Processing Center, Florence, Arizona
 Varick Service Processing Center, New York, New York
 Aguadilla Service Processing Center, Aguadilla, Puerto Rico
 San Pedro Service Processing Center, San Pedro, California

Facilities Operated by Private Contractors:**CDFs**

South Texas Detention Complex, Pearsall, Texas
 Northwest Detention Center, Tacoma, Washington
 Houston Contract Detention Facility, Houston, Texas
 San Diego Contract Detention Facility, San Diego, California
 Broward Transitional Center, Pompano Beach, Florida
 Denver Contract Detention Facility, Aurora, Colorado
 Elizabeth Contract Detention Facility, Elizabeth, New Jersey

IGSAs (operated by private contractors)

Stewart Detention Center, Lumpkin, Georgia
 Eloy Federal Contract Facility, Eloy, Arizona
 Willacy County Detention Center, Raymondville, Texas
 Polk County Jail, Livingston, Texas
 Rolling Plains Detention Center, Haskell, Texas
 Laredo Contract Detention Facility, Laredo, Texas
 Florence Correctional Center, Florence, Arizona
 T. Don Hutto Family Residential Center, Laredo, Texas
 Otero County Prison Facility, Chaparral, New Mexico
 Central Arizona Detention Center, Florence, Arizona

Question: In her testimony to this committee earlier this year, ICE Secretary Julie Myers said that one problem ICE is experiencing with both the 287(g) program and other deportation programs is that ICE needs to have vacant beds in the particular area where the individual to be deported is located.

If a detention center in a particular location is full, what happens to additional persons who would otherwise be held in that center?

ANSWER: In July 2006, ICE established the Detention Operations Coordination Center (DOCC) to ensure that all Field Offices have adequate detention space for routine apprehensions, coordinate special operations requiring large numbers of detention beds, and bed space management on a national level to ensure capacity equilibrium among detention locations. If a Field Office does not have the capacity to detain aliens locally, the DOCC will locate and coordinate ground or air transportation of those aliens to an office having sufficient detention space.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems

Question: The President's FY09 budget request includes \$4 million dollars for additional Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), and your testimony states that DHS is looking forward to the delivery of a fourth UAS this spring.

At a hearing earlier this year, this Committee received testimony from Ralph Basham, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, that made clear that the SBInet system places a great deal of reliance on UAS, even though UAS has been shown to be unreliable. Additionally, in the FY08 report, this Committee requested a cost/benefit analysis of the UAS program before further funding was provided.

When can we expect to see a copy of the UAS cost/benefit report?

ANSWER: The report on the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Program required in House Report 110-181, accompanying the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Public Law 110-161, was delivered to the Committees on Appropriations on April 29, 2008.

Question: Do you have a backup plan in the event the cost/benefit ratio is not favorable to the purchase of additional UASs?

ANSWER: As shown in the report on the CBP UAS Program submitted on April 29, 2008, the Predator B unmanned aircraft provides CBP with unique capabilities to conduct long-duration homeland security missions under conditions and in environments where the risks to manned aircraft or ground agents are extremely high. The selection of the aircraft was based on its design heritage, 3,000 nautical mile mission range, 30-plus hour mission duration capability, highly flexible payload capacity, and cost. The report to Congress shows a favorable comparison of the acquisition costs and performance of the Predator B to manned aircraft with similar, long-range surveillance and interdiction capabilities. It also highlights the operational advantages of employing unmanned aircraft to confront determined terrorists, to provide stand-off support in response to increasing border violence, and to support first-responders and recovery operations after natural or man-made disasters.

Even before the inauguration of the Secure Border Initiative (SBI), the Office of CBP Air and Marine (A&M) was successfully operating Predator B UASs along the southwest border, and had within its Air Strategic Plan the intention to deploy up to three squadrons of the aircraft along the southwest border, northern border, and southeast coastal region. Plans were also in work to introduce a maritime variant of the Predator for joint operations with the U.S. Coast Guard. It is only logical, therefore, that this highly flexible capability would be woven into the set of solutions for SBI. As stated in its report, CBP considers the Predator B an essential element in the total suite of capabilities needed to meet its border security mission.

Question: Does the \$4 million budget request for additional Unmanned Aircraft Systems satisfy the SBInet requirement?

ANSWER: The President's FY 2009 budget request contains \$4 million for Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) staffing and \$29.6 million for the Predator B UAS Program. These funds are requested to enable the acquisition of a maritime variant of the Predator (~\$20 million). Requirements for the maritime Predator are being developed jointly by CBP and the U.S. Coast Guard following a very successful demonstration of the aircraft's maritime patrol potential off Tyndall AFB, FL, this past March. A portion of the funding would also be used to upgrade the UAS software integration lab (~\$6.0 million), and to purchase spares parts and supplies to support the planned operations of the 6 aircraft expected to be in operation by the end of the first quarter of FY 2009.

Question: Are there other DHS requirements for UASystems?

ANSWER: Yes. As mentioned above, CBP is working the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) to develop acquisition requirements for a maritime variant of the Predator B. Earlier this year, CBP and the USCG signed a memorandum of agreement to establish a joint UAS Program Office, and the two agencies plan to approve a set of high-level requirements for the aircraft, and the operating charter for the program office, at a UAS summit scheduled for this July. The successful demonstration of the Predator B maritime variant completed this past March, was observed by representatives of the Department of Defense and its component services, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and supported by the DHS Office of Science and Technology. As CBP begins to acquire additional assets and investigate the full range of sensors that can be deployed on the aircraft, it plans to investigate cooperative arrangements with other DHS components.

E-Verify

Question: Recently, a federal judge in San Francisco prevented implementation of the DHS rule that would force employers to fire individuals who received a "mismatch" letter from the E-Verify system because that system is known to be error-laden.

If E-Verify rejects a person who is authorized to work in the US, how long will it take CIS to confirm that individual's right to work?

ANSWER: The federal judge ruling in San Francisco is not related to the E-Verify program, but was a ruling on a DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency (ICE) regulation that outlined procedures for employers to follow up with Social Security Administration (SSA) "No-Match" letters (referred to in the question as "mismatch"). SSA No Match letters are for current employees whose information is sent to SSA for wage and hour reporting, whereas E-Verify is used for new hires to confirm work authorization.

When a person is not instantly confirmed as work authorized due to a data mismatch between the information they submit to the employer and information in government databases, E-Verify issues a tentative non-confirmation. E-Verify then generates a letter which the employer gives to the new hire regarding the process they must use to resolve the tentative non-confirmation should they choose to contest the finding. This letter describes that the employee has eight federal business days to address the discrepancy; both SSA and DHS resolve almost all mismatches within two days of being contacted by the employee. During this dispute resolution process, the employer must allow the employee to continue working.

Question: What is CIS doing to improve the accuracy rate of E-Verify?

ANSWER: The federal court ruling in San Francisco is not related to the E-Verify program, but was a ruling on a DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency (ICE) regulation that outlined procedures for employers to follow up with Social Security Administration (SSA) "No-Match" letters (referred to in the question as "mismatch"). SSA No Match letters are for current employees whose information is sent to SSA for wage and hour reporting, whereas E-Verify is used for new hires to confirm work authorization.

USCIS has significantly improved E-Verify over the last few years in an effort to improve the percentage of new hires run through the system who are instantly verified as work authorized. The most recent independent evaluation of E-Verify, published in September 2007, found that 92 percent of all queries are verified instantly as employment authorized a significant improvement from a previous evaluation in 1999 when just 79 percent of all queries were instantly verified. (The evaluation is available on USCIS' website at www.uscis.gov/files/article/WebBasicPilotRprtSept2007.pdf). Westat recently evaluated data from the last few

months of 2007 and found that the instant verification rate increased to 94%.

Of the 8 percent of cases that are currently not instantly verified, 7 percent are mismatches with SSA data, such as with the person's SSN or, in the case of U.S. citizens, their citizenship status. Most citizenship status mismatches that resolve as work authorized involve naturalized citizens who have failed to notify SSA of their change in citizenship status. To reduce the number of SSA mismatches, USCIS has developed a comprehensive three-part plan. The first two phases of this plan launched on May 5, 2008. This enhancement includes the addition of an automated check against the USCIS naturalization database for U.S. naturalized citizen new hires. This will prevent these naturalized citizens from receiving a tentative non-confirmation because of a failure to notify SSA of their updated status. Additionally, as of May 5, 2008, employees who receive a tentative nonconfirmation due to a citizenship status mismatch with their SSA records will now have the option of calling DHS directly to resolve it, if they prefer to not have to visit an SSA field office to resolve the mismatch in-person. USCIS and SSA are working closely on an initiative for FY09 to update naturalized citizen data through a direct data share between USCIS naturalization records and SSA's database.

The DHS mismatch rate is currently less than one percent. In addition to improvements made over the last few years, on May 5, 2008 the E-Verify program added real time arrival (RTA) data from land and air border ports to the program which will eliminate DHS mismatches that resulted from the time lag between some noncitizen's arrival in the United States and the recording of that arrival in Customs and Border Protection's IBIS database. Between the photo tool's query by card number improvement and this RTA improvement, the amount of tentative non-confirmations for nonimmigrants will substantially decrease. USCIS will continue to analyze the source of any continuing patterns of mismatches to inform further enhancements, as needed.

It is also important to note that most employees who receive a tentative nonconfirmation notice either choose not to contest it or indicate that they will contest the finding but then fail to follow through and do so. In addition, the tentative non-confirmation letters received by persons who are not work authorized -- currently, about 5% of all E-Verify queries according to statistics from E-Verify's most recent evaluation -- are not mismatches that we would want to eliminate. Instead, these mismatches are the result of E-Verify doing what it is intended to do: quickly verify the status of those who are work authorized and detect unauthorized workers.

Finally, USCIS is working on several initiatives with the Department of State to incorporate passport and visa records as another data source to confirm the information inputted into the system by the employer. USCIS is also interested in the inclusion of States' DMV records as another data source check. The inclusion of new data sources in May of 2008, the continued use of the photo screening tool, and future data enhancements such as the Department of State initiatives will ensure that E-Verify is an accurate and effective tool to ensure work eligibility of newly hired employees.

Question: In a briefing to Congressional staff a few weeks ago, the Social Security Administration said they were concerned with the additional workload that E-Verify would put on the already overburdened agency.

Of the \$100 million budget request for E-Verify, how much of that funding would SSA receive?

ANSWER: USCIS has traditionally reimbursed SSA for labor costs associated with resolving E-Verify "tentative non-confirmations" in SSA field offices. These costs include salaries and overhead for SSA field office employees who resolve mismatches in the field, and salaries and overhead for SSA employees who staff the SSA toll-free number to answer calls from employees and employers. And in Fiscal Year 2007, USCIS reimbursed SSA for the implementation of EV-Star, a system through which SSA automatically returns the response to a case through the E-Verify system once it has been manually checked and resolved at an SSA field office. USCIS is responsible for ensuring the operation, maintenance, and improvements to E-Verify and covers the direct costs associated with E-Verify.

In Fiscal Year 2007, E-Verify reimbursed SSA \$4.8 million for these purposes. USCIS estimates that in this Fiscal Year, it will reimburse SSA approximately \$3.79 million for its mismatch resolution based on current query volume. For Fiscal Year 2009, USCIS has budgeted \$6 million for SSA reimbursement.

Question: Does CIS/DHS have any plan to alleviate the increased workload E-Verify causes for the SSA?

ANSWER: USCIS continues to work with SSA to reduce the E-Verify mismatch rate that requires a new hire to visit an SSA office for case resolution. Several enhancements have been made to the program to continue reducing the mismatch rate and streamline business processes. USCIS continues to work with SSA, including holding monthly meetings on the E-Verify program, to help reduce SSA's E-Verify related workload and improve the effectiveness of the system overall

On May 5, 2008, an automated check against the USCIS naturalization database for all U.S. citizen new hires was added to E-Verify, which will significantly reduce the number of mismatches issued to naturalized citizens who would have previously needed to visit an SSA office for case resolution. As part of the same enhancement on May 5, naturalized employees who receive a citizenship-related mismatch will be able to call DHS directly to resolve their status, instead of the current option of resolving the mismatch in person at an SSA field office. Finally, USCIS and SSA are working on an initiative to continually update SSA's database with naturalized citizen data through a direct data share, which will substantially improve the quality of SSA's records with more up-to-date citizenship information.

USCIS recently has made changes to help reduce employer mistakes that may result in a mismatch. An extra automated step now allows employers to recheck employee information for any typographical errors if a possible mismatch is detected, before the mismatch is issued to the employee. This extra step is virtually eliminating mismatches caused by employer data entry mistakes.

A recent business process enhancement, the introduction of the EV-Star system in October 2007, allows for a contested E-Verify case to be transmitted digitally to SSA and for SSA to digitally respond to the employer through the E-Verify system about the case resolution once their employee has visited SSA. This significantly helped reduce the burden and time the old paper system required of SSA field offices and their employees.

It is also important to point out that correcting SSA records is a useful byproduct of the E-Verify process, as it helps individuals identify and resolve problems with their Social Security records. The work done to update records is work an individual will eventually need to do in order to receive benefits from SSA.

Naturalization Backlog

Question: Earlier this year, Mr. Emilio Gonzalez, Director of USCIS testified that they received an excess of 3 million applications for naturalization in the Fall of 2007, almost double that of the previous year.

What is the average wait time for a naturalization applicant?

ANSWER: As of March 31, 2008 the net processing time for naturalization applications was 9.1 months. The net processing time provides a sense of how quickly a case may be processed if there are no complicating factors. However, some cases will take longer to complete for such reasons as:

- an applicant has been asked to submit additional information and his or her case is pending until he or she submits the additional information,
- an applicant fails the naturalization test and has 60 days to prepare before he or she is retested, or

- background checks have not been completed and resolved.

Question: Some individuals have been waiting for their applications to be approved for years, and they are hoping they will be able to vote in the historic election this November. What additional resources are needed to eliminate the backlog of applications?

ANSWER: No additional resources are required to eliminate the backlog of applications. In February 2008, Congress approved USCIS' Surge Elimination Resource Plan that provides USCIS with the additional funding needed to increase production capacity and achieve processing time goals by no later than the end of the second quarter of FY2010.

Question: Are you requesting any additional funding in the supplemental to address the backlog?

ANSWER: No additional resources have been requested through the supplemental to address the naturalization backlog. In February 2008, Congress approved USCIS' Surge Elimination Resource Plan that provides USCIS with the additional funding needed to increase production capacity and achieve processing time goals by no later than the end of the second quarter of FY2010.

LOCAL IMMIGRATION ISSUES

Proud to Be an American Citizen Act

Question: I have authored a bill, HR2405 that will re-codify Citizenship Swearing-In Ceremonies around the 4th of July so that our newest citizens are more connected to the democratic process and what it means to be an American. I know CIS conducts community swearing-in ceremonies, paid for under the General Expenses category, which also include other items like travel expenses and Blackberries.

How much does CIS currently spend on Citizenship Swearing-In Ceremonies?

ANSWER: The FY 2008 planning estimate for swearing-in ceremonies is \$1,160,378. The cost of a swearing-in ceremony will vary based on location and size of the ceremony. The average cost in 2008 for a single ceremony is approximately \$8,790.74. Please refer to the following chart for averages at specific localities.

FY 2008 FOHC Funded Naturalization Ceremonies

Region	Vendor	Number of Ceremonies	Total Amount ¹	Avg. Cost Ceremony
Central Region	Multiple	14	\$50,720.00	\$3,622.86
Central Region	Multiple	4	\$49,854.00	\$12,463.50
Central Region	Multiple	1	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
Central Region	Multiple	8	\$24,500.00	\$3,062.50
Central Region	Albuquerque Convention Center	1	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
Central Region	City of El Paso	5	\$17,500.00	\$3,500.00
Northeastern Region	Penn. Convention Center	4	\$34,000.00	\$8,500.00
Southeastern Region	Miami Beach Convention Center	13	\$460,756.00	\$35,442.77
Southeastern Region	Multiple	2	\$14,000.00	\$7,000.00
Southeastern Region	John Alario Event Center	1	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00
Southeastern Region	TRG Orlando	19	\$196,760.00	\$10,355.79
Southeastern Region	University of North Florida	3	\$2,670.00	\$890.00
Southeastern Region	City of Tampa	9	\$35,793.00	\$3,977.00
Western Region	Las Vegas Convention Center	6	\$3,750.00	\$625.00
Western Region	Multiple	3	\$29,650.00	\$9,883.33
Western Region	Spokane Masonic Center	1	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Western Region	California Masonic Temple	27	\$200,000.00	\$7,407.41
Western Region	City of Campbell	11	\$30,300.00	\$2,754.55
Totals		132	\$1,160,378.00	\$8,790.74

¹ The cost of the ceremonies in this table represent only the direct costs associated with planned USCIS naturalization ceremonies. Related costs, such as copies of the Constitution or USCIS Citizens Almanac, are not included. Furthermore, costs incurred from special unplanned ceremonies which occur from time to time are also not included.

Question: What is the average cost of CIS sponsored ceremonies?

ANSWER: The average cost in 2008 for a single ceremony is approximately \$8,790.74. Averages at specific localities can be found in the chart provided in the previous response.

Question: If this committee were to create a separate budget category, what level of funding would CIS require to fund existing Citizenship Swearing-In Ceremonies?

ANSWER: USCIS doesn't presently budget its resources in a manner which depicts the resources necessary for swearing-in ceremonies. However, USCIS is able to estimate that \$1.2 - \$2 million would be needed to fund existing and projected naturalization ceremony expenses. The actual cost of conducting these ceremonies will vary from year to year in accordance with the volume of naturalization applications received. Accordingly, based upon the surge in naturalization applications received over the summer of 2007, USCIS estimates that the costs to administer naturalization ceremonies in FY2009 will be closer to the \$2 million level.

Question: Please tell us what criteria CIS uses to support Citizenship Swearing-In Ceremonies?

ANSWER: There are no specific criteria, although special (and therefore more costly) ceremonies are often tied to events such as Flag Day, Citizenship Day, and Independence Day. Generally, USCIS expends funds on basic items such as programs and small American Flags for each new citizen. Additional expenditures would sometimes include amenities to make the ceremony venue comport with the statutory requirement that

ceremonies be “in keeping with the dignity of the occasion.” These cost would items such as audio-visual equipment, decorative bunting for the dais and podium, etc.

Local INS Office

Question: Currently, the closest CIS office for my constituents is in San Jose, well over an hour away from my district. INS officials in the first Bush Administration determined the need for an INS office in Salinas, but it fell victim to budget constraints.

What requirements must be met to open a CIS office?

ANSWER: USCIS has a formal process for reviewing, evaluating, and prioritizing requests for new offices as well as requests for expansions or any real property capital improvement project. The investment review process includes gathering requirements from the field which are first reviewed and prioritized by each regional facility planning board. The criteria used in the prioritization include utilization, lease expiration, health and safety concerns, new missions, etc. The headquarters facility planning board is then responsible for consolidating all facility related projects both from the regions and any headquarter-sponsored requirement into one prioritized national list. The ranked project list assures the projects are aligned with the agency mission priorities. Emergency and out-of-cycle project requests are reviewed as they arise and inserted at an appropriate rank in the existing priority list, if approved.

With regard to your specific request there is no plan at this time for a Salinas office. This decision has been based on the distance of the applicants from the current San Jose Office, the number of applicants residing within a specific area, and the size of the office that currently serves those applicants.

Question: What should the local community do to demonstrate the need for a CIS office in Salinas?

ANSWER: As noted before, determinations on where facilities are located are based on operational and client needs using zip code analysis and staffing needs; factors such as distance from an office, the number of applicants within an area, and the size of the current office serving that area are all taken under consideration. Projects are then identified and prioritized by Regional Directors, then submitted to the HQ Facility Review Board on a recurring basis and prioritized based on available funding. This includes replacing existing old facilities or opening offices in new locations, both are driven by criticality of need.

CIS used to have a Mobile Outreach program, where CIS staff members would come down to Salinas and answer questions about casework. CIS stopped this program because of the success of the online “infopass” system. However, while my constituents benefit from having access to the information they need online, many of them still have questions that pertain to their individual cases.

Question: Does DHS have any plan to restart the Mobile Outreach program? If not, why?

ANSWER: USCIS currently does not plan to restart the Mobile Outreach program. We understand that many individuals have questions on their individual cases. USCIS offers a number of methods for providing information to individuals. For example, the San Jose Office, combined with the District Community Relations Officer (CRO), have regular meetings with Community Based Organizations at its office in San Jose. These sessions give service providers first hand information on processing within the San Jose office. The CRO also is able to provide case specific information to community based organizations. Inquiries about pending cases can now be accomplished through telephonic or electronic means. Improvements to the 800# and the establishment

of the SRMT inquiry tracking system have led to a significant reduction in individuals needing to make InfoPass appointments.

Model Ports of Entry

In an effort to improve the entry process at our airports, last year Congress authorized the Model Ports Program through the *Implementing the 9/11 Commission Recommendations Act of 2007*, and appropriated \$40 million to hire 200 new Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Officers at our airports and expand the Model Ports Program beyond the pilot at Washington Dulles and Houston Intercontinental Airport (IAH) to the top 20 international inbound airports.

Question: Which 20 airports has DHS designated as model airports? How will DHS define what a model airport is?

ANSWER: DHS has designated the following 20 airports as Model Ports: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago (O'Hare), Dallas/Ft. Worth, Detroit, Ft. Lauderdale, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, JFK, Las Vegas, Miami, Newark, Orlando, Philadelphia, San Francisco, San Juan, Sanford, Seattle, and Washington Dulles.

Model Ports are marked by streamlined processes for clearing and welcoming travelers into the United States with the use of the best new technologies. These airports have video monitors that display a new video in Spanish, French, German, and English, to assist travelers through the customs and immigration process, "Welcome to the U.S." brochures, and a variety of new bi-lingual directional signage. Passenger Service Managers, the single point of contact for the public for passenger service issues, will be found at the 20 Model Ports in the summer of 2008.

Question: Is DHS on track to hire 200 new CBP Officers in Fiscal Year 2008 as directed by Congress? How much of the \$40 million appropriated in FY08 will it use to hire the 200 new CBP Officers? How will DHS distribute the 200 officers across the 20 model airports?

ANSWER: CBP is on track for hiring all of the 200 CBP officers that will be deployed to model airports in FY 2008. CBP plans to spend \$25 million dollars to fund 235 positions for model airports. This includes 200 CBP officers to be deployed at the Model Ports, 12 CBP officer trainers at the Federal Law Enforcement Center (FLETC), and 23 mission support positions.

CBP will distribute the deployment of the 200 officers to the model airports by analyzing a variety of criteria such as: volume, processing times, number of terminals as well as an assessment of various threat and risk factors through the use of the Workload Staffing Model (WSM). CBP continues to assess its staffing needs throughout the year, based in part upon information that we are given from our Field Offices. These submissions, combined with the WSM and the subject matter expertise of operations and program managers play a role in how we allocate our personnel throughout the country within CBP's financial resources. Examples of issues outside the WSM that influence staffing decisions include wait time statistics, facility constraints, expected facility expansions or the implementation of new programs.

Question: How will DHS use the rest of the \$40 million?

ANSWER: CBP plans to use the remaining funding for Model Port video equipment and services, enhanced signage, as well as for overtime for CBP officers at the model airports.

Question: Why does the FY09 DHS budget fail to request any funds to hire new CBP Officers at airports when its own staffing models show a significant staffing deficit?

ANSWER: The Department of Homeland Security CBP must balance staffing needs against the agency's ability to hire, train and deploy CBP officers in a timely manner. Staffing needs at the ports of entry are determined based on workload volume, training capacity at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), the constraints of the current facilities and infrastructure, the current number of terminals or lanes at the port of entry, and threat assessment.

Throughout the country, CBP has rolled out an aggressive recruitment and hiring campaign to attract qualified candidates to apply for the CBP officer position. CBP has also worked to streamline the hiring process by initiating the medical examination and background investigation for tentatively selected individuals, while they wait for openings. For those selected for the position, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) has utilized, at times, a 6-day training schedule, to accommodate staffing increases. However, current facility constraints at CBP's ports of entry limit how many CBP officers can be brought onboard and placed on-duty at our ports of entry.

International Registered Traveler (USPASS)

DHS has reported that it will launch a registered traveler program for low-risk international air travelers at John F. Kennedy International Airport, Washington Dulles International Airport, and Houston Intercontinental Airport this year. I applaud the Department's efforts to get this program started in 2008 and hope to work with this Committee to ensure that DHS has the resources it needs in fiscal year 2009 to expand the program to the top 20 international inbound airports.

Question: How will information about the program be communicated to travelers so they may enroll?

ANSWER: CBP has issued a press release announcing the now named Global Entry™ program including program benefits, means to apply, and eligibility standards. This information, including frequently asked questions (FAQs), has been placed in the CBP website under the Travel section. CBP has and will continue to meet with travel representatives to publicize the program and discuss ideas about communicating with air travelers. CBP is developing signage for display at the initial pilot ports and brochures for distribution to travelers. CBP is also considering advertisements in travel and business magazines.

Question: Will enrolled travelers be automatically cross-enrolled in the domestic registered traveler program administered by TSA?

ANSWER: Yes. CBP and TSA representatives are meeting on a recurring basis to develop an IT structure to enable interested travelers to apply for both programs via a secure web link. The main goal of this effort is to eliminate redundancies between both travel programs while facilitating enrollment in both programs simultaneously resulting in reduced costs and efficient processing. Background checks for Global Entry include all of the checks performed for domestic Registered Traveler (RT), however the Global Entry checks also include customs, immigration, and agriculture databases; fingerprints are queried against Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) and Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS); plus all applicants must be interviewed by a CBP officer. Therefore, anyone who passes the vetting for Global Entry may already be automatically qualified for domestic RT. The fee to the domestic RT service provider may be all that is required for a Global Entry member to join domestic RT.

Question: Will DHS place the international registered traveler program at the airports chosen for the Model Ports Program?

ANSWER: Yes. The international registered traveler program is being developed in concert with the Model Ports Program. Initially, the international traveler program is to be piloted at George Bush Intercontinental in

Houston, Washington Dulles International Airport, and John F. Kennedy (JFK) International Airport. The first two ports are the original Model Port sites and JFK was added as Model part of a second complement of 18 airports.

Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative

On March 27, the Department issued a final rule for the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) which requires all travelers entering the U.S. via land to present a valid passport or other qualified document. During the rule's comment period, hundreds of individuals who travel back and forth from the U.S. to Canada commented on the confusion that exists about the new security requirements.

Question: Please provide a detailed description of the public relations contract DHS issued in February 2008 to develop a communications campaign around WHTI?

ANSWER: DHS published the land and sea rule more than a year in advance of its implementation to give the public ample notice and time to obtain the WHTI-compliant documents they will need to enter or re-enter the U.S. on or after June 1, 2009. DHS is committed to a proactive, sustained public outreach campaign. To that end, on February 4, 2008, CBP awarded a Public Relations Contract to Elevation to create a comprehensive plan to communicate the new requirements and document options to the traveling public. We estimate the contract to be worth \$10 - \$15 million over the next several years, and we will utilize a variety of tools include advertising, public service announcements, and consumer-friendly materials as well as leverage existing stakeholder partnerships to educate travelers of the change in requirements.

This campaign will raise traveler awareness across the U.S. and Canada about secure and standard documents with facilitative technologies and will be designed to ultimately solicit compliance and ensure a smooth transition to full WHTI requirements. It also serves as an opportunity to emphasize the critical role of Canada as our closest travel and trade partner.

The immediate goal of the communications plan will be to conduct local events in May/June with a "Know Before You Go" summer travel theme, including advertising WHTI-compliant documents and advising affected border communities of planned Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) infrastructure deployment. An advertising campaign will be launched later this summer, and joint press conferences will also be conducted with various states as their (Enhanced Driver's License) EDLs become available, beginning with New York in August. Communications activities will be planned in coordination with the State Department, and will be shared with Canadian counterparts to ensure that messages are aligned and to extend joint efforts to reach the greatest possible audience.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY
THE HONORABLE CHAKA FATTAH

Secretary of Homeland Security
 Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Request

Question: To date, what key components of the passport, passport card, and visas issued by the U.S. government are manufactured and/or assembled overseas?

ANSWER: USCIS does not produce passports, passport cards or visas. We respectfully refer the Committee to the Department of State for a response about the cards they produce.

Question: Are you concerned about the cost the GPO is charging the State Department to print and assemble the passport? If so, please describe what actions your Department is taking to address your concerns?

ANSWER: We respectfully refer the Committee to the Department of State on this matter.

Question: In a post 9-11 world, do you share our concerns about key components of WHTI documents, such as the NEXUS-SENTRI & FAST card being made overseas?

ANSWER: DHS has partnered with the Government Printing Office (GPO) to ensure that as many of the components as possible are manufactured and/or assembled in the United States. GPO has identified three raw material components which are not manufactured in the United States:

- Kinegram- Manufactured by OVD Kurz, Switzerland
- Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Chip- Manufactured by Higgs Alien, Israel
*Note: The RFID chips are designed and developed in California and are on the General Services Administration schedule.
- Polycarbonate- Manufactured by Sheffield Plastics Inc. and Bayer Films Americas, Germany

The remaining raw materials including the Teslin, security inks, RFID attenuating sleeve material, and envelopes will all be manufactured in the United States. All artwork design, construction design, security printing, and card personalization will take place at GPO in Washington, DC. The lamination and finishing services, including inlay assembly will be performed in the U.S. under GPO direction and control in a secure facility. All printed and procured materials will be transported from the supply and/or laminator using a secured carrier.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY
THE HONORABLE ROBERT ADERHOLT

Secretary of Homeland Security
Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Request

Question: Mr. Secretary, my district is probably the largest production center of socks in the country—one town calls itself the “Sock Capital of the World.” A major issue for the sock industry is textile transshipment. While I appreciate everything the Department has done to date to mitigate this problem, my impression is that the Department began reducing its commitment about a year or so ago, around the same time that Customs and Border Protection reorganized its trade division. Two items that are of particular importance for my constituents are the number of special operations conducted, and the number of seizures. It’s my understanding that both of these have dropped significantly in the past year or two. We’re currently waiting on Congressionally-directed reports from CBP and ICE on this matter that are a couple of months overdue. Can you please describe what the Department is doing to improve its seizures of illegal textile goods?

ANSWER: While CBP did see a decrease in the number of seizures and the number of special enforcement operations in 2007 the agency has turned this around. Thus far, in FY 2008 we have completed 2 special enforcement operations one of which targeted sock shipments. Close to \$1 million of sock products violating U.S. textile laws were seized as a result of this operation. In the first half of FY 2008 CBP seizures are up over the previous year’s time frame. For all of FY 2007 the value of seizures was \$49.1 million. For the first half of FY 2008, CBP has seized \$34.3 million. I expect this increased trend to continue. We have an additional 8 special operations in the planning stage and they will be initiated this fiscal year. The Department is committed to a strong and robust enforcement effort to ensure that our textile laws are enforced. ICE and CBP continue to work closely together to get the job done. Last year, we saw a 57% increase in the number of foreign factories visited by joint ICE/CBP teams to verify country of origin and trade preference claims.

The CBP report to Congress has been transmitted to the Committees.

Question: As it becomes more and more difficult to transport drugs across America’s border with Mexico due to increased vigilance by the Department, what form do you think the War on Drugs will take? What means are smugglers more likely to choose in the future?

ANSWER: The Department of Homeland Security stands committed to stopping the entry of illegal drugs into the United States. Along the southwest border, the Department has seen successes by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s Secure Border Initiative and the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement-led Border Enforcement Security Task Forces in our efforts to combat the continued threats by international drug trafficking organizations (DTOs).

DTOs operating along the southwest border are extremely sophisticated and nimble organized criminal enterprises. If the U.S. and Mexican governments are successful in combating DTOs in Mexico, history suggests that the DTOs will use other air and marine routes—via the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific—and possibly move their illegal drugs into the U.S. through the northern border.

The Department of Homeland Security and its components are working with other Federal agencies to prepare for any contingency and will continue to work to successfully stop the entry of illegal drugs into the United States.

Question: It was reported in the news last year that North Korea has perfected the counterfeiting of U.S. \$100 bills, also called "Supernotes." Can you please outline the current threat of these Supernotes, and what the Department is doing to address the problem?

ANSWER: The Supernote is a superior quality counterfeit Federal Reserve Note that was first detected in 1989. Its primary significance is that it is of such high quality that it often goes undetected until it reaches the Federal Reserve Bank. Though collectively referred to as the Supernote, it is actually a family of twenty different versions of \$100 and \$50 denomination counterfeit notes, all of which are circularized by the Secret Service. These sophisticated counterfeits range from older series \$100 notes which bear the smaller portrait, to counterfeits of more recently redesigned 'big head' notes - to include the latest version of the 2003 series. The Supernote is printed using the same intaglio and typographic printing methods as those employed by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the production of genuine U.S. currency. The Supernote is also printed on reverse-engineered paper which is of similar composition to that used in the printing of genuine U.S. currency. Security features such as red and blue security fibers, a security thread, and a watermark are present in the Supernote paper. This family of counterfeit notes is evolving and the Secret Service continues to discover better, more deceptive versions of the Supernote. These new versions show corrections or improvements in the flaws which were previously detected and used by banking and law enforcement officials to detect a Supernote.

Since the discovery of the Supernote in 1989, the investigation into its origin and distribution has been a top priority for the Secret Service. The Supernote investigation is an ongoing strategic case with national security implications. Since 1989, this investigation has involved more than 130 countries and resulted in more than 170 arrests. The Secret Service has recorded over \$59 million in worldwide Supernote activity. The Secret Service continues to work closely with both the diplomatic and intelligence communities to ensure the most accurate and up to date information sharing in this investigation. Secret Service investigation has revealed that the Supernote continues to be produced and distributed from sources in North Korea.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY
THE HONORABLE JOHN CULBERSON

Secretary of Homeland Security
 Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Request

REAL ID

Question: DHS released the final rule for the REAL ID Act earlier this year. According to the National Governor's Association, DHS did a good job at meeting the concerns of the states and integrating most of those concerns and recommendations into the final rule. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate DHS on its recent success for getting compliance extensions from the states. REAL ID represents a critical recommendation of the 9/11 Commission and DHS has shown a commendable level of flexibility in its implementation.

The National Governor's Association asked that the Department provide a \$1 billion in funding for first year costs to implement REAL ID. The President's Budget provides \$110 million for REAL ID implementation. How does DHS expect the states to move forward with such a minimal amount of funding and how does DHS expect states to take this mandate seriously when DHS doesn't put its money behind the program?

ANSWER: REAL ID lays out minimum standards for states to significantly improve the security of their driver's licenses and identification cards. Each of the states recognize measures within the standards as critical to the integrity of their documents and, in fact, have implemented, or have plans to implement, those measures within existing or already requested funding. The final rule lays out these minimum standards in two phases (material compliance and full compliance) in order to incrementally move toward the minimum standards. DHS reduced the estimated costs to states by 73 percent in the final rule and gave states additional time and flexibility to comply. Many states already meet, or are making progress toward meeting, the Material Compliance benchmarks that would qualify them to receive a second extension until May 2011.

As such, DHS believes that it is necessary, and feasible, for states to move forward with REAL ID implementation. At the same time, DHS recognizes there are real costs to implementation and each state's costs and needs are different. In addition to the approximate \$110 million requested for grants in FY 2009, \$79.575 million in dedicated REAL ID Demonstration Grants will be awarded shortly, and states have the flexibility to use up to 20 percent or \$283 million of their FY 2007 and FY 2008 Homeland Security Grant Funding to comply with REAL ID.

Question: One of the key features of REAL ID is that it will ensure that an individual only has one driver's license per state – a security loophole in our current patchwork system. This will be done thru a state-to-state hub, which we understand that DHS and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators have already begun discussing. How does DHS plan to pay for this hub? Please provide some clarification on the stream of funding for the hub and please provide an update on where the hub currently stands.

ANSWER: The President's FY 2009 budget request includes \$50 million specifically for establishment of this critical new capability, the verification hub. As you know, the REAL ID Act requires DHS to establish minimum standards for state-issued driver's licenses and identification cards to include verifying documentation of the following information: an applicant's full legal name, date of birth, Social Security Number, address of principal residence and lawful status. In addition, states must confirm that an individual does not hold a valid driver's license in another state before issuing a REAL ID. During the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

comment period, and in many subsequent conversations, states consistently expressed the concern that they were not capable of developing and deploying an electronic document verification system and urged DHS to assist in establishing this capability. In response, DHS pledged to fund the establishment of a verification hub that would be governed by the states, for the states. The verification hub will act as a central router to provide timely, accurate, and cost-effective verification to all sources through a single mechanism. The alternative – having each state connect directly to every other state and to federal sources separately – is inefficient and cost-prohibitive.

Before DHS can begin building the verification hub, the states need to develop business and technical requirements and the governance model for sustaining operations and maintenance into the future. Through the current REAL ID demonstration grant cycle, to be awarded this summer, DHS anticipates a grant project to fund a state-managed business requirements development process for the verification hub. DHS expects the requirements process to be completed this fall and hopes to begin building the verification hub in late 2008, subject to appropriations funding. DHS has worked closely with states and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators on REAL ID implementation and will support the states in the requirements process.

Cyber Security

Question: I am very concerned with cyber security problems at DHS.

What means do you have to authenticate users in your network and remote users who need to access your network?

ANSWER: Information security and cyber security are top priorities for the Department of Homeland Security. The Department's IT infrastructure supports a user population of more than 208,000 Federal employees and contractors and consists of approximately 610 major operational systems, both unclassified and classified. Additionally, the DHS infrastructure extends to a number of contractor-operated systems and to systems operated by other Federal agencies under service level agreements.

Due to the complexity of our infrastructure, the persistent evolution of threats, and the proliferation of "bad actors," including well-funded organizations and nation-states, it is impossible to state with absolute certainty that any large IT infrastructure is completely secure. For this reason, the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 takes a risk-based approach for securing information technology systems, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) "FISMA Implementation Project" implements this approach with mandatory standards and guidance, including a comprehensive set of security controls which includes the authentication of users in our network.

In DHS, our primary goal is to provide a secure computing environment in support of mission operations, including information sharing. This primary goal is also balanced around accessibility to DHS systems by Federal, State Local, Tribal and public entities. To this end, securing the infrastructure is a continual process involving information security professionals, system owners, and senior executives making informed risk management decisions, and we continue to take an aggressive approach toward implementing the NIST risk-based framework for all IT systems in use in the Department. Specifically we have instituted:

- Strong information security policies – DHS 4300 series of policy directives govern the information security implementation, operation, and user responsibilities related to all DHS and affiliated IT systems
- A comprehensive Certification & Accreditation process – provides for system owners to identify and mitigate risks within operational systems
- A defense-in-depth strategy – incorporates multiple layers of security throughout system design, implementation, and operation

- Risk-based metrics – provides monthly reports to key leaders across the Department concerning status of compliance. Metrics are updated annually, and the most recent update is outlined in the DHS FY08 Performance Plan
- Security architecture reviews in support of the Enterprise Architecture Board (EAB) - ensures that systems comply with security architecture standards and protocols
- Acquisition reviews in support of the mandated IT Acquisition Review (ITAR) process - ensures that the government has clear authority to oversee and monitor contractor security compliance
- Continuous monitoring – DHS Security Operation's Center (SOC) and affiliated Component SOCs provide 24-hour monitoring of the DHS IT infrastructure, and regularly report incidents to the United States Computer Emergency Response Team (USCERT) and coordinate mitigation activities to ensure effective remediation

The Department is also improving our security operations capability, by implementing a common framework for incident response across the Department. We are aggressively growing our analytical capability for assessing threats, to include those posed from counter-intelligence activities.

Question: What is your schedule for every DHS employee to access your network with more than just a simple password? Do you expect to provide Department of Homeland Security Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 12 Identification cards to all DHS employees this year? If you will provide HSPD 12 Identification cards to all employees what is the total cost to providing these ID cards? If you are not planning on providing HSPD 12 ID cards to all employees what are your obstacles to making this deadline?

ANSWER: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will begin issuing HSPD-12 compliant SmartCards to all employees and contractors during the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2008. SmartCards will provide the technology for DHS to implement two and three factor authentication for network access based on Public Key Infrastructure certificates and biometrics, as well as the Personal Identification Number. This effort is planned for completion by the end of calendar year 2010.

The Office of Security has submitted a plan to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regarding the issuance of HSPD-12 cards. This plan was approved by OMB and states that we expect to provide all DHS employees DHSPIV cards by 2010.

DHS anticipates a total cost to provide HSPD-12 cards to fall within a range of \$165 to \$175 per person. This figure is based on a population of approximately 327,000 employees and contractors and takes into account the fact that there will be personnel turnover and attrition.

Question: Where in priority order does compliance with HSPD 12 mandates fall into in the Department of Homeland Security compared to the variety of other cyber security initiatives you have to comply with?

ANSWER: While all cyber security initiatives receive a very high priority by the Department, Secretary Chertoff has explicitly stated as part of his "5 Goals" that DHS will, "provide all newly-hired DHS employees with a single, secure, tamper proof smartcard that allows interoperable access to DHS facilities and systems." This reflects the Secretary's personal interest in assuring that compliance with HSPD 12 mandates is a top priority of the Department.

Information Sharing Security

Question: How does DHS securely exchange information and communicate across DHS directorates and most importantly how can you share this secure information with other's who assist your mission such as other Federal departments, state agencies, and local responders?

ANSWER: The Department has invested \$69 million over the last five years on the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) to share sensitive intelligence information with emergency responders, police and the private sector. To improve HSIN technology and associated software for information sharing and collaboration, we have implemented an aggressive plan as follows:

- We have engaged the HSIN Advisory Council (HSIN AC) for advice and recommendations to aid us in reaching the state, local, and private sectors. The HSIN AC met for two days in February on this very topic. They produced several recommendations that will assist us in this outreach effort.
- We have engaged the HSIN Mission Coordination Council (HMCC) as an instrument in gathering the requirements from HSIN communities to ensure that we can upgrade HSIN effectively to meet missions. The HMCC members were instructed to reach back to their community membership. For example, Critical Sectors submitted approximately 1,000 requirements after engaging the membership of their 17 Sectors. These requirements were consolidated and incorporated into the HSIN upgrade, known as Next Generation. Intel was another community that has been actively engaged in the requirements determination.
- An aspect of information sharing that is needed is a vastly improved data access process. HSIN Next Generation will have a robust data management capability. It will have much stronger HSIN user identification and authentication processes along with multi-level security access by roles. The Intel community and others require this capability. In large part their low usage is due to the lack of depth of this capability in current HSIN.
- We moved up our acquisition schedule to award HSIN Next Generation. Our previous schedule was late summer to early fall. The Request for Proposal (RFP) has been prepared and the DHS Procurement Office will soon be releasing the final RFP. Representatives from across our HSIN communities will be engaged in the selection process. Due to sensitivity of the acquisition information, I am unable to expound upon this statement.

We have made tremendous effort to address the quality and accessibility of information shared with state, local, and private sector partners. HSIN Next Generation will expand that capability.

Project 28

Question: I understand that you made a personal trip to Tucson recently to see the P28 program and discuss it with the Border Patrol Agents who are using it. What is the status of the P28 project and your assessment of what the program is expected to accomplish in the next year?

ANSWER: Project 28 (P28) was the Boeing Company prototype demonstration in the Sasabe, Arizona area of the Border Patrol's Tucson Sector. It was designed to be a proof of concept and the first building block for the SBInet system's technology foundation and, while P28 added value as a workable system, it was not the final SBInet integrated technology solution. CBP is now using lessons learned from the P28 demonstration and incorporating them into the next iteration of SBInet.

Later this month, CBP plans to award the Arizona Deployment Task Order contract to The Boeing Company to install and maintain a prototype surveillance and detection system, also known as Block 1, in the same geographic area of the proof-of-concept demonstration. The Block 1 integrated system design, will include

improved sensors, software, and communication designs to give Border Patrol Agents an improved situational awareness of operations in the field.

SBInet is also continuing to develop the Common Operating Picture (COP) that will provide the means to control and integrate sensors; identify and classify entries; and provide a functional, tactical display of the border that will be visible to both the command centers and agents and officers in the field. The COP will enable users to make improved tactical and operational decisions; rapidly exchange operational and tactical information among supporting commands and organizations; and effectively plan, execute, and evaluate multiple mission events.

DHS is confident that this new technology solution will be used in other selected border locations where it makes sense. Current plans are to deploy the SBInet integrated technology solution to two locations in Arizona by the end of CY 2008 and throughout the Tucson Sector in 2009, barring any major shifts in the cross-border threat.

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